LIVINGSTON

The Story of a Community

Written by Workers of the WPA Writers' Program of the
Works Projects Administration in the
State of New Jersey

Revised by the
Livingston Bicentennial Historical Committee

American Guide Series

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Acknowledgements

This book is essentially a cooperative product of the people of Livingston Township, the former 1939 New Jersey Writers' Project and the Livingston Bicentennial Historical Committee in 2013. Every person approached by staff and committee members was glad to relate what he/she remembered, to show the documents and mementoes he/she owned, to suggest others who might supply information.

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

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

The Federal Works Agency's Works Projects Administration in 1939 consisted of Commissioner F. C. Harrington, Assistant Commissioner Florence S. Kerr, Writer's Program Director John D. Newsom, New Jersey State Administrator Robert W. Allan, Professional and Service Projects Director Elizabeth C. Denny Vann and Writers' Project State Supervisor Viola L. Hutchinson.

Livingston Bicentennial Historical Committee member Jack Chekijian digitized the original book (with the exception of some appendices), conducted research for and prepared this revision over the course of a year and a half, with the aid of a handful of other committee members such as Barbara Schaffer, Barry Goldberg, Renee Reskey and Russell A. Jones. Stories and facts of interest that did not make it into this edition may be submitted to **history@livingston200.com** for consideration in a future edition.

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Foreword

This revised book developed out of the celebration of Livingston's 200th anniversary. During the preparations for that event, the need became evident for some more permanent record of the community's history than could be provided by pageantry and oratory. The celebration now belongs to the history of Livingston, and this updated volume records it as the latest event in a past which reaches into the beginnings of State and Nation.

Ours was seen as a comparatively small town when the first edition of this book was published in 1939, but this record of progress over two centuries is shot through with a lesson which all cities, whether they tower over the land or lie in the valley, may well heed. Livingston's history illustrates vividly that the best government is that which rules with the consent of the governed. The mayor of Livingston today, Rudy Fernandez, derives his prerogatives from the same source as the moderator of the first township meeting, we the people.

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

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

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

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

From Strahman's Hill [1]

By George B. Schulte (1866-1963)

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

Note on the 2nd Revised Edition
The source and description of the township's coat of arms has been amended in the appendix, as has the location of a house on p. 9 and a forge on p. 16.

Note on the 3rd Revised Edition
Information about a pond has been added on p. 7, and the locations of two houses on p. 9 have been amended.

Note on the 4th Revised Edition
Minor grammar and punctuation fixes.

[1] The title is a reference to the 27 acre property at the intersection of East Cedar Street and Northfield Avenue that belonged to Herman Strahman (1909-1994), and now to his family. The hill in question is above (north of) Trinity Covenant Church.

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Celebrating a Birthday

Two hundred years of history passed in review when the Township of Livingston in the spring and early summer of 2013 commemorated the date of its founding. But beyond that long stretch of history, Livingston can also visualize the days of Colonial and Revolutionary times when from the wilderness of the Horseneck Tract gradually emerged the cluster of seven hamlets that eventually combined into one community: Centerville, now Roseland; Teedtown, the Livingston Center area; Squiertown, west of Livingston Circle (particularly Walnut Street); Canoe Brook (more often spelled Caneuw Brook), an area that centered around Northfield Road at South Livingston Avenue; Cheapside, from the border with Florham Park on South Orange Avenue east to the intersection of Passaic Avenue; Washington Place, the southwestern-most area, on Passaic Avenue; and Morehousetown, the Livingston Circle area.

Livingston is still close to its pioneer days. To a casual observer the town may seem simply an inviting residential suburb, but its police cars course over paved roads which cover Colonial roads and pass by land that was farmed and plowed by descendants of their pioneer owners as late as 2009. The farms are not all gone: the Schaeffer Farm at the Passaic Avenue and Parsonage Hill Road intersection, whose farm stand sells limited produce and firewood, and also the Evergreen Miniature Horse Farm at 240 East Northfield Road. Closed only recently was Bottone's Farm at 272 Beaufort Avenue (established in 1922, and at one time encompassing 20 acres to the east and 37 acres to the west). Modern houses stand among remaining stalwart Colonial neighbors, small in size and of sturdy mortise and tenon construction, with low ceilings, wide clapboards and hand-hewn beams.

Livingston, at the far edge of the Greater New York commuting area, approximately eight miles northwest of the heart of Newark, is Essex County's second largest municipality in area. In contrast to the City of Newark, where nearly 278,000 people fill little more than 24.187 square miles of land, Livingston has fewer than 30,000 inhabitants within its 14.08 square miles. Most of the township lies on the undulating western slope of the Second Watchung Mountain, whose high point, Eagle Rock off Prospect Avenue in West Orange, rises 691 feet above sea level. Fields and woodland, with here and

there outcroppings of traprock, descend across successive ridges that afford broad views of the Passaic River Valley.

Canoe Brook flows from the north near Laurel Avenue and I-280 southwestward, crossing Route 10 and running along South Livingston Avenue, through the southern part of the township, and southwestward into Millburn. Bear and Cub Brooks join it near East Hobart Gap Road, the former coming from Bel Air at West Orange and crossing East Cedar Street and Northfield Avenue and the latter running a short distance east along Northfield Avenue. Canoe Brook then turns west at Hobart Gap Road to empty into the Passaic River. Another waterway, Slough (pronounced "slew") Brook, runs from behind the High School southward, crossing Northfield Road, West Hobart Gap Road and South Orange Avenue. There is also Foulerton's (also Foulter's) Brook in the north, which run southeast from the Roseland border in Becker Park across North Livingston Avenue toward East McClellan Avenue. And there were streams elsewhere that were filled in.

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

The Borough of Roseland, formerly part of the township, bounds Livingston on the north, with Millburn on the south, West Orange on the east and East Hanover, across the Passaic River, on the west. Except for that short section of South Orange Avenue which traversed the southwestern part of the Cheapside neighborhood (intersection of South Orange and Passaic Avenues), there were but two highways connecting Livingston with Newark and the Oranges to the east (before I-280 came through in 1973) and Morris County to the west. Northfield Road runs through the southerly section of the town, and the more direct Mount Pleasant Avenue, or Route 10, leads from West Orange through Livingston Center to the traffic circle in western Livingston. From there it continues across the Passaic on its way to the western lake section of the State.

Scattered farms and later residences separated from the road by lawn and trees characterize the residential sections of Livingston. Most of these were traditionally north and south of the triangle formed by Livingston Center, which is surrounded by stores, offices and homes. From here Livingston

Avenue (County Route 527, at one time also referred to as Dark Lane, Rosebud Road, Roseland Road, Midway Avenue, Orange Street and, closer to Roseland, Brook Avenue) leads south to Northfield Center, location of the Northfield Baptist Church and stores. Westward a traffic circle marks what was Morehousetown. Here used to be a remodeled, red frame dwelling where the Morehouses kept their store, and which later was the office of the Suburban Gas Company. Now, it is an Olive Garden restaurant. In the southwestern part of the township are scattered the residences in areas formerly known as West Livingston, Cheapside and Washington Place.

Livingston's people are in part the descendants of those who two hundred and more years ago broke the ground and cut the trees to lay the foundations for the present-day town. Among those who planned and prepared for anniversaries past were the Wards and Forces, the Squiers and Teeds, and many more whose names had dotted the maps of the area made by lawyer Thomas Ball ten years before the Revolution. A spirit of independence and cooperation, of progress and love for the past, has inspired the life of Livingston through the years.

From Logging Camp to Farm

During the first half of the 18th century, lumberjacks and farmers from Newark and Elizabeth (then known as Elizabethtown) first settled along Canoe Brook, which had theretofore seen only an occasional Indian camp. They established their homes in the third section of land purchased from the Indians by the New England Puritans who had settled Newark with the permission of Governor Philip Carteret (1639-1682).

Activity in the area precedes this, however, as State Historic Preservation Office records identify four potential prehistoric sites along the Passaic River in town. Two 1986 opinions from that group, written as part of road construction projects, identified indigenous settlement remains ranging from 10,000 B.C.E (the "Archaic" period) to 1500 C.E. (the "Woodland" period).

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

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

In 1699 came the third Newark grant, named "Horseneck Tract" because of its peculiar shape. The name survives in Horseneck Road and the Horseneck Bridge, both in Fairfield. The territory covered what was to be the Caldwells, Livingston and most of what has been referred to as West Essex, extending roughly from the western slope of the First Mountain to the Passaic River. Between the two was the wooded tract that became the goal of the pioneers who followed the Indian Minisink

Path and its approach trails through Ball's Notch and Durand's Notch (both in Maplewood, they were mountain paths off of Wyoming Avenue that are today South Orange Avenue (via Woodhill Drive) and a Durand/Warner Road connection to Bear Lane respectively) and other gaps in the Second Watchung Mountain. This wilderness, inhabited only by the spotted lynx, bobcat, wolf and bear, was vaguely known to the town people as Canoe Brook Swamp.

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

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

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

Several Indians must have remained behind, however, for when, in the early 1790's, the Morehouses settled the northwestern corner of the Livingston territory, they found "two families of Indians permanently living on the East side of the Passaic River at Swinefield Bridge, one north, the other south of Swinefield Road." The bridge there today links East Hanover with Roseland via Eagle Rock Avenue, west of the Essex County Environmental Center.

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

As the forests were cleared, and farming became possible, the men who had worked the timber during the winter brought their families to the freshly won homesteads, and more substantial abodes took the place of the first crude huts. The first hamlet in the area was a Northfield-area settlement, referred to as the Canoe Brook Lotts, after the stream running through the area.

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

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

Freeman Harrison wrote that an ancient kiln was worked at what was for a time an idyllic pond referred to as the Claypit on South Livingston Avenue, behind what is today Rita's and the Windsor Plaza. The Claypit appears on a map from 1850, but not one from 1859, for the pond had been filled in.

Sawmills soon dotted the course of Canoe Brook; the traprock and brownstone quarries of the nearby mountainside were worked, and the one-and-a-half-story log cabins in turn gave way to more elaborate houses. Founder of the Province of Pennsylvania William Penn, an English real estate entrepreneur, even owned land in the Canoe Brook settlement.

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

Almost from the beginning of the colony of New Jersey, complaints had been voiced against the Proprietors, their summary treatment of the colonists and their lack of administrative efficiency. As early as 1696, one Benjamin Meeker had been the author of a "Petition of the Elizabethtown People" for greater protection from the East Jersey Proprietors. A year later, his and his brother Joseph's names appeared on a petition in which the Crown was asked to appoint a competent governor.

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

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

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

Another survey was made in 1741 when John Stiles (1709-1777) received a grant directly from George II. His 1,586 acres included land on which Bern Dickinson had already settled. Stiles subdivided his tract into 100-acre lots and then sold them under the name of Canoe Brook Lots. Among the first to settle there were "Old" Timothy Meeker (1708-1798), descendant of the author of the Elizabeth petition of 1696, and Effingham Townley Jr. (1729-1818) from Elizabeth. Meeker's house appears to have been on Old Short Hills Road at Kenilworth Drive in Short Hills, Townley's on East Cedar Street.

In 1744, two East Jersey Proprietors, Andrew and Lewis Johnston, "Esquires, of Perth Amboy," sold to Nathaniel Camp and Jonathan Squier, "Yomen," 782 acres in the southwestern section of Livingston, near the Passaic River. The price was 391 English Pounds "in Jersey money at 8s. per oz.," or half a pound an acre. Thirty years later, in 1773, the sons of these two men bought the adjoining tract, on which Morehousetown, Northfield and Cheapside were to have their beginnings. They had to pay the Proprietors £1,156 for their 649 acres. During the intervening decades, the price of real estate had more than tripled.

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

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

Together with the people of the whole province, the early Livingstonians looked upon the quit-rent as an illegal tax. By the "Concession and Agreement" of 1664, the original Proprietors had bound themselves to levy taxes only with the consent of the legislature, and not otherwise. From this

precedent, the stubborn resistance against the Proprietors drew its moral support. In the words of a later historian: "Of all the colonies, New Jersey was the most obstinate . . . In some colonies the question was fought out in the assembly, in others in the courts, in northern New Jersey in the streets."

"Old" Timothy Meeker—or Miaker, as the spelling was then—became the undisputed leader of the Canoe Brook settlers when they resolved, together with the squatters and woodsmen of the First Mountain, to resist the Proprietors and their demands, if need be by force of arms. Meeker's prominence in the ensuing fight was due not only to his candor and integrity. He was the head of a far-flung clan, the father of nine sons and four daughters and was—or became—related by marriage to the equally widespread clans of the Balls, Baldwins, Cranes and Burnets (the latter family once called "the king's foresters of the North"). Then there was the heritage of Meeker's grandfather, Benjamin, who, in an earlier dispute with the Proprietors, was among the Elizabeth "Rabble which released the prisoner . . . and assaulted the Sheriff and other dignitaries" and "Consisted of neere 60 horse."

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

Baldwin was triumphantly escorted back to his home by his 300 liberators, who had armed themselves with clubs, cudgels and even a few blunderbusses. Timothy Meeker's name headed the "List of Rioters in Essex County Returned upon a Record of View." The list of 44 included other names notable in the history of Livingston: Nathaniel Ball (d. 1790) and his brothers, Timothy, Aaron and Esekiell; John and Amos Harrison; the four Baldwin brothers, David, Amos, Caleb and Nathan, and Joseph Williams.

The Newark Assizes reported to the "Supreme Court" that "the Circumstances of the Riots were the gathering together of great Numbers of people Armed, assaulting and wounding Sheriffs and other Officers; Breaking open County Gaols (jails), and Rescuing and Releasing prisoners, Legally

Committed." John Hamilton, the acting governor, who was also president of the Council of Proprietors, wrote to the Provincial Assembly that "so open avowed an Attempt to throw off their Dependence on the Crown of Britain...is of Such dangerous Consequence to his Majesty's Authority in his plantations, that . . . we shall have reason to fear the Resentment of his Majesty."

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

Neither the threatened "Resentment of his Majesty" nor the imminent prospect of long imprisonment or even transportation in chains to England to stand trial for high treason and rebellion could scare these militant Jersey colonials into compliance with what they deemed an illegal demand. Three other deliveries for the old county jail at Newark followed the first one, in 1748, 1750 and 1752. The disturbances spread from Essex into the adjacent counties of Somerset, Morris and Hunterdon, and even the jail at Trenton did not prove secure against a raid by incensed crowds.

In Livingston territory, the wrathful settlers evicted John Burnet from his 200-acre tract because, as a prominent member of the Proprietary Council and a relative of the former governor, William Burnet (1720-1727), he had evinced his sympathies for the Proprietors too often and too loudly. Abraham Philipps "of Horseneck, Husbandman of full age," fared even worse. Philips had been installed by the Proprietors on land originally owned and cleared by Thomas Archer, and Archer's family still "Pretended a Claim to it by Virtue of an Indian Purchase."

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

The Horseneck Men were not unwilling to settle the dispute amicably. Repeatedly they petitioned the authorities to institute litigation. Theophilus Burwell and one of the Balls, although

delivered from the Newark jailhouse by their friends, returned voluntarily and petitioned the courts for a speedy trial. Even though Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris was one of the three Proprietors personally involved in the Horseneck title wrangle, the Livingston and Caldwell people felt so certain of their rights that they petitioned the Assembly to bring court action against one of their number, "Francis Speir of the Horseneck Tract." Such a test case, they hoped, would definitely disprove the Proprietors' charge that they had "Set up sham deeds procured from strolling Indians for a few Bottles of Rum."

Nothing ever came of this suit, nor of many others like it, for neither judiciary nor jury could be expected to remain impartial in a dispute that so deeply affected the lives of all, landed aristocrat as well as humble logger. Jonathan Belcher, who became Governor in 1747, had to admit that lawful and impartial juries could not be obtained in Essex County for the purpose of trying the "rioteers."

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

Decades of unrest retarded the growth of Livingston. Thomas Ball's famous map of 1764 and 1766, used in the litigations with the Proprietors to substantiate the claims of the settlers, may have listed many of the early Livingston families as owners of their respective lots. Yet title to the land, disputed as it was, does not seem to have meant actual occupation. Even in 1775, on the eve of the Revolution, not more than four families were reported to be living in the Canoe Brook section along the two old roads that eventually became South Orange Avenue and Northfield Road. These were the families of "Old" Timothy Meeker, his son John (1742-1802), a shoemaker and also a spy for George Washington, David Dickerson (1746-1816) and Samuel Pierson (1748-1790).

At around this time, the namesake of Riker Hill arrived. Peter Riker (c. 1728 -1806) "lived in a cabin in the woods," wrote Freeman Harrison, near what is today the border with Roseland. He adds that "the chances are that [Riker] was a squatter on the rugged hill that was named for him," that he did not own his land.

By 1789, there were ten families in town. Two more of the younger Meekers, Isaac and Corey, had settled with their wives and children on their own homesteads; Everitt Townley and Zenas Pierson had occupied their respective lands; and Abner Ball, who became the clerk of the newly organized Northfield Baptist Church, and his wife, Rachel, who may have been the first woman to be baptized in Canoe Brook (though one report has Moses Edwards' wife Desire being the first, on June 29, 1785) had just moved in from Jefferson Village (first a section of Springfield, then Millburn, South Orange, and now Maplewood). The Teeds had come from the eastern slope of the Watchung Mountains to occupy and give their name to what was to become Livingston Center.

Farther to the north, adjoining Caldwell, the Harrisons, Wards and Tompkinses had settled. To the west, closer to the river, were the homesteads of Joshua Burwell, Enoch and Noah Beach, William Ely and Epaphras "Happy" Cook. The latter, a farmer and veteran of the Revolutionary War and French and Indian War, lent his name to Cook's Bridge on Old Mt. Pleasant Avenue behind the present Panevino Ristorante. It was the one way across the Passaic River to East Hanover until Route 10 was built. Cook's Bridge has been designated on maps for a century as Hanover Bridge.

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

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

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

The settlers, for the most part, lived a frugal life. An estate such as that of Lucas Van Berhoudt (also Beverhoudt), who in the late 1700s tried to live in the plantation style he had become accustomed to in the West Indies, and whose mansion in Parsippany, "Beverwyck," was surrounded by

the hundred "Red Barracks" of his slave quarters, was the exception rather than the rule. The farmers relied for diversion from their days of hard labor on the annual church picnic and the Fourth of July celebration, long-remembered evenings enlivened by beverages called switchel and metheglin.

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

These drinks were not always as harmless as they seemed. Edwin Augustus Ely (1836-1927) in his *Personal Memoirs of Edwin A. Ely*, published a year before his death, wrote that once his brother Ambrose (1823-1907), after treating his haymaking hired hands with a switchel of his own concoction and drinking it "very freely himself," was "seized with a violent attack of cholera morbus, necessitating the dispatch of a messenger to summon the family physician." Edwin reported further that "the farmhands experienced no gastric disturbances."

The variety of liquor obtainable imparted some truth to a little ditty that had been chanted before the Revolution:

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

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

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

Cider was also used as an ingredient in an alcoholic drink locally referred to as Jersey Lightning, more widely known as applejack. The drink was used as currency to pay road construction crews during the colonial period.

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

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

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

1 qt. spirits 12c
2 qt. soap grase 25c
7 lb. Indian meal 12c
1 lb. butter, 3 lb. fat 40c.
1 lb. candles 12c
2 geese—apiece 50c
1 pair mittens 50c
1 pair shoes $1.00

Three years later, Dickinson paid Thomas Campbell for "Two heifers to pasture—50 cents per month per head," and bought from Cornelius Brokaw, "107 lb. of beef, at 4 cents lb.—$4.-“

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

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

Newark, January 20, 1800

Received of Pell Teed, one Load of Wood
valued 20/
in payment for the Newark Gazette.

John Wallis,
for Jacob Halsey.
S. H.

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

There were, of course, the usual shops and trades of every rural community. Moses Edwards (1756-1827), who was also the pastor of Northfield Baptist Church, had a blacksmith shop. Pell T. Collins Sr. (1860-1953), at his home which now has a Falcon Road address, though it formerly faced Livingston Avenue, would later proudly exhibit the anvil that Moses' father had brought with him from Wales.

There was another forge in the southwestern corner of the region, near the Passaic River off the Morristown-Springfield Road (today, Morris Turnpike), at what is now a white office building at 180 River Road, Summit. There were some wagon builders and several taverns, such as that of Samuel "Squire" Burnet on West Hobart Gap Road (for a time it was referred to as Willow Avenue, as East Hobart Gap Road was once called Myrtle Avenue). Another early establishment was Ely Tavern, at 111 West Mount Pleasant Avenue, on the south side, across from Preston Drive (presently retail). It opened in 1798 and was only open until 1807, after which it was the home of one Sara Blodgett and her descendants through to Sarah E. Blodget (1854-1936). Then it was Livingston Aluminum Products before it was demolished in 1967. Elsewhere, on what was Beaufort Avenue (on a section that is now Eisenhower Parkway), there was a hotel starting in the early 1900s called Underwoods Hotel, where today there is Lithos Estiatorio restaurant. And The Landmark on West Mount Pleasant Avenue, though in business under that name since 1960, may have been run as a stagecoach stop and tavern by David Morehouse into the 1850s, a decade later by one A. E. Beach, for a time after that by Joseph Varnum

Baldwin (1809-1892) of Caldwell, in the early 1900s by Andrew Weimar and then by Joseph Caspar Schubert, who lived across the street with his wife Elizabeth.

But central to the town's history was the tavern known by two names: Uncle Billy's and Samo's Tavern, at Teedtown (now Livingston Center). Freeman Harrison wrote that the building was "large and of genuine character, an authentic Colonial beyond question," with "a long projecting porch with railings, two windows and a doorway" on one side and on the other a "more artistic porch." Inside was "a picturesque bluestone floor", a taproom and a fireplace. Samo's remained a famous gathering place until 1867, when the property, where there is now a Starbucks and other retail, was purchased by the Harrison family of Centerville (now Roseland). The old building was demolished in 1906. Amos W. Harrison (1846-1921) owned a store across the street on the southeast corner, which by 1926 (and until 1934) was in business as J. Panek, by the 1950s as Livingston National Bank, later an insurance office and today as the Coldwell Banker real estate office. The business that preceded them all on that site was known as "Ely's store" in the late 1800's, a general store.

There were also a number of other general stores in the early years, including that of the Farleys on what was formerly the old Wade homestead in the Northfield section (at 580 South Livingston Avenue, now the store 580 South, next to Calabria's Restaurant), and that of township charter signer David Morehouse (1785-1849). It was a red wooden building in the western part of the Morehousetown section, on the Livingston Circle (today an Olive Garden restaurant). At Morehouse's, from the beginning of the 19th century, the mail for the whole region had been delivered two or three times a week. His son David B. Morehouse (1814-1879) would succeed him as the owner. The building stood until past the middle of the last century.

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

During the Revolutionary War, shoemaking had attained the proportions of a small industry. It has been said that many of the soldiers in the Continental Army wore shoes made in Livingston. The industry received an impetus after several tanneries were opened in short succession. With the raw material near at hand, it was no longer necessary for the individual farmer-shoemaker to travel to

Icabod Condit's store in Orange, or even to Newark, to buy leather. The industry continued to thrive until after the Civil War, when the introduction of mass-production machinery attracted it to other centers.

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

A Township Is Born

The foundations of the township government of today were laid in the charter granted by the State Legislature and dated February 5, 1813, which combined fewer than 1,000 inhabitants of seven hamlets—Teedtown, Centerville, Northfield, Squiertown, Morehousetown, Washington Place and Cheapside—formerly parts of Caldwell and Springfield. Though the name Livingston was approved by the state legislature, the name on the petition submitted thirteen months prior by residents had actually been for the "Township of Amwell".

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

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

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

Swinefield was the name accorded to a corner of the Little Piece Meadows that is now in Roseland, northwest of Eisenhower Parkway, that had been regarded since pre-Revolutionary days as

an ideal place for pigs to wallow in the swamps and grow fat on grass and roots before being driven east along Swinefield Road (today, Eagle Rock Avenue) to Newark and New York.

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

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

Livingston, too, had witnessed the predatory Proprietors at work. He had been a property holder in the Horseneck Tract. His holdings, which extended from Parsonage Hill Road in Millburn almost to Northfield Avenue, were until the mid 20th century still partly owned by his descendants, the Kean family. Here, his slaves felled timber and carted it by oxcart to Elizabeth, where it was used in the construction of his famous mansion, Liberty Hall.

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

Naming the township after William Livingston was but a belated expression of gratitude on the part of the Horseneck Men. The township, as it rounded out its 125th year, also adopted a Livingston family coat of arms as its corporate seal, and it remains the seal today. It features the motto “si je puis” (“if I can”) and conveys wisdom, generosity, military strength, hope and joy. (see appendix)

As the charter required, the first township meeting was held on Monday, April 12, 1813, in front of the inn of Isaac Samo (1773-1850) at town center. Samo was also was a violinist or orchestra leader

in a New York theater orchestra, "Park Theater, Park Row". The inn had been known as "Uncle Billy's" since William Ely had founded it in 1765.

The township committee was comprised of five members, just as it is today. There was a town clerk, a tax collector and an overseer of the poor. Sometimes one person was elected or appointed to two or more offices simultaneously. Thus, Abner Ball and Josiah Steele, two members of the township committee, doubled as assessor and surveyor of highways, respectively, just as today the mayor and other members of the township council may also serve on the planning board or other boards. Brainard Dickinson was one of the 15 overseers of the highway and also served as one of the "Commishenors of appeal." Joseph T. Hardy acted as moderator, as the township committee chairman was then called; he was also one of the township's two chosen freeholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the provisions in the law, the founders added a few safeguards of their own. The first of the nine resolutions adopted at the meeting demanded "that the Collector and Treasurer give sufficient security as the Town Commitee may think proper." Ezra Morris was chosen collector. Samuel Squier Jr., the town clerk, set his name and title in a flourishing hand under the minutes of the meeting to certify "the above to be a True Coppy." The old document, frayed with age and scarcely legible, was in the possession of Ralph Teed of East Orange in the mid 20th century and has since been moved to an exhibit case at the Livingston Public Library.

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

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

From the beginning, the township recognized its social responsibilities. At the first meeting, two overseers of the poor were elected, and four of the nine resolutions concerned the status of indigents.

Essex County as a whole was faced with hard times, and the advisability of erecting a county poor house had been widely discussed.

The town meeting resolved, however, that "our Chosen Freeholders delay the building of the Poor house," possibly because it might have increased taxation. The meeting instructed the overseer of the poor "to farm them out to the lowest bider" and appropriated $300 to pay for their keep until the next township meeting. There is no record of how many paupers were provided for by this sum.

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

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

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

Livingston Grows Up

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

According to *Gordon's Gazetteer*, the population in 1830 had become 1,150, as compared with something under 1,000 in 1813. Livingston had paid $120.03 in State and $314.04 in county taxes, besides spending $525 for roads and $350 for the poor. According to the same authority:

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

In 1844, Barber and Howe listed a population of 1,081, three stores, one sawmill and five schools, and the capital invested in manufacturers as $9,515. Eight years earlier, a group of speculators had bought up large tracts; to give dignity to the expected real estate development, they changed the name of Swinefield Road to Eagle Rock Avenue. The county roads in town in 1850 numbered 19, and they are known today as Beaufort Avenue, Eagle Rock Avenue (now in Roseland), East Cedar Street, Chestnut Street, Harrison Avenue (Roseland), Hillside Avenue, Hobart Gap Road, Laurel Avenue, Livingston Avenue, Locust Avenue (Roseland), Mount Pleasant Avenue, Northfield Road, Old Road, Old Short Hills Road, South Orange Avenue, Parsonage Hill Road, Passaic Avenue (including the one in Roseland), Roseland Avenue (Roseland) and Walnut Street.

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

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

At the outbreak of the Civil War, 51 men from the town joined the Union army. One of these, George R. Harrison, fell at Antietam. It was his sacrifice which, two decades later, won the unanimous support of Livingston's people for a New Jersey memorial on that battlefield. Of the 51, there were ten survivors at the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet in 1913.

Gen. Daniel Edgar Sickles, a hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, had lived during his childhood on Beaufort Avenue (also called Morehouse Road, Featherbed Lane and Littleneck Lane), where his father was a farmer.

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

Occasional attempts were made to get rid of unwelcome public guests. In 1884, one Conrad Maechler was sent back to his native Switzerland at the town's expense. Again, on March 30, 1888, the township meeting was resolved

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

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

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

There is no record of the date when a dog tax was first imposed. Caldwell, the parent township, had levied a dog tax from the day of its incorporation in 1797. The proceeds were used to pay the bounty on wolves killed within its boundaries.

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

Mr. George B. Force

Your State Tax is		$ .16
County		1.32
Township Tax is		3.33
Dog		___
		$4.81
Road Tax is	1.60	
Amount of Certainties	.56	

Now due and payable at my House before the 20th. of December next.
The Court of Appeals in cases of Taxation will sit at John Rose's (tavern) on the 2d. Tuesday in November, ensuing at 10 A.M.

David Morehous,
Collector.

Livingston, Sept. 18, 1839
Received the above Tax except the Road Tax
David Morehous,
Collector.

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

addition to the current tax of 24 cents, to pay for the cost of the two special meetings at which Osborn's case had been deliberated.

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

William R. Williams was refused payment when he claimed $65 damages for a cow bitten by a dog. The Williams case may have been the cause of the township's order the next year to the tax collector "to kill all dogs that paid no tax." The tax was then 50 cents.

Today, Livingston seems to have the dog problem solved. During the township's 125th anniversary, there were 882 dogs, all licensed and, according to their owners, exceedingly well-behaved. Today there are over 1,400 dog licenses in town.

In 1862, the Township of Fairmount (population: 102) had been formed from 3.5 square miles of land in Livingston that was essentially comprised of the ridge of the Second Mountain: further northeast on Laurel Avenue, to just east of Pleasantdale Farms (now Pleasantdale Chateau) on Eagle Rock Avenue, further east on Route 10 to before the turn down the mountain, further east on Northfield Avenue, down the mountain to the Pleasant Valley Way intersection, and also further south of present-day Saint Barnabas on Old Short Hills Road to near South Orange Avenue and east down the mountain to Cherry Lane (the section of Pleasant Valley Way south of Northfield Avenue before it becomes Brookside Drive at South Orange Avenue). Fairmount's eastern border was Prospect Avenue (then called Fairmont Avenue). That new township ceased to be only one year later, when it joined with Orange's territory on the eastern slope of the First Mountain to form the township of West Orange.

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

The same year, the township's hospitality was put to a test as the result of a minor mystery. One December morning, Silas Genung (1841-1911), opening the door of his house at Livingston Center to survey the countryside covered with the first snow of the season, almost stumbled over a basket. The Reverend Alexander Bastian, minister of both Livingston Baptist congregations, was

boarding at the Genung home at the time, and quite frequently parishioners would augment their minister's meager salary with gifts of food. Sometimes these gifts were left anonymously, and thus Genung was not particularly surprised at finding what he surmised was a premature Christmas package for his star boarder. As he gave the parcel a little exploratory shove with his foot, the unmistakable wail of a wakened infant emanated from underneath the napkin that covered the basket.

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

The official investigation committee under Samuel H. Burnet (1815-1904), the township chairman, was no more successful in finding the child's abandoners. The town offered a substantial reward without effect and eventually had to assume the cost of having the foundling cared for. Pastor Bastian christened him Morris Livingston, after the county to which his abandoners had fled and the town where he was found. He died after a short illness at the age of two, taking with him the secret of his origin.

The various departments and offices of the township government were redistributed in 1886. The tax rate had been $1.17 per $100 valuation, with an additional special school tax varying for the five school districts from 10 to 23 cents. After the reorganization, the rate was reduced and for many years remained around 80 cents. In 1898, however, a special poll tax of $1 was raised, while the following year a special dog tax of 20 cents was added.

Livingston's outstanding representative in the Spanish-American War was Clara Maass (1876-1901), daughter of a German immigrant who had settled on Sycamore Avenue. Clara was trained at the old German Hospital in Newark. At the outbreak of the war, Clara, then 21 years old, volunteered for service in Cuba. At the Havana hospitals, she saw not only the ravages of war but of that dread disease, yellow fever. She requested inoculation with the fever germ, hoping to become immune and be of even greater help to her charges. She was warned against the great risk, but steadfastly repeated her request until the physician finally complied. Several days later, she developed the fever herself and a week later died of it. She was buried with military honors for her heroic example in assisting science to develop the antitoxin that was to wipe out yellow fever.

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

The Twentieth Century

Among its outstanding citizens at the beginning of the new century, the township counted Frederick Hoffman and Sidney B. Winans (1846-1922). The latter, father of a future township treasurer, Benjamin C. Winans (1876-1945), served in various public offices, but in none so faithfully as in that of school district clerk. This office he held for 28 years, and it is said that he never missed a meeting. Hoffman, a Civil War veteran, was a member of the township committee for many years and held several other offices.

As the 20th century has brought about a gradual change in character from an agricultural to a suburban residential community, there has been a broadening of the functions of township government, accompanied by the appearance of public utilities. The Board of Health, created in 1893, was reorganized in 1905 and then became known as the Advisory Health Committee. Two physicians served on it for decades to enforce the Health Ordinance and Sanitary Code adopted in 1932. Today, four physicians serve on a volunteer basis. Other boards, such as the Recreation Committee, the Library Board, a Shade Tree Commission and a Planning Commission, were added as the need arose.

By 1900, seven more streets had been added, today known as Cedar Avenue (since removed), Cortland Street (now Roseland), Dickinson Lane, East McClellan Avenue, Lincoln Street (Roseland), Prudential Drive (Roseland) and Sycamore Avenue, bringing the total to 26. Today there are over 400.

In 1903 the boundary line between Livingston and Essex Fells was readjusted, with more land on the north side of Harrison Avenue from Roseland Avenue west to near Roosevelt Street going to Livingston. But Livingston's present 14.08 square miles of territory (13.76 being land and 0.31 being water) date from 1908, when Centerville broke away with 3.5 square miles to form the Borough of Roseland, taking with it Livingston's railroad station near the intersection of Beaufort and Eagle Rock

Avenues. And that year, a small portion of one of the township's main roads received its singular shape. At 182 South Livingston Avenue (the intersection of West and East Cedar Streets and South Livingston Avenue, where, today CVS and TD Bank are found), George Ochs built a house on his 20 acres of land. But in order for the town to accede to his request for a driveway to his new house, West Cedar Street was not built in line with East Cedar Street. Ochs passed away twelve years later; his house no longer stands, but the intersection remains.

There were other notable road alterations in the early 20th century: removed was a spur of Old Road that ran from the intersection with Walnut Street westward, parallel with Route 10, and met Old Mount Pleasant Avenue at Cook's Bridge (Hanover Bridge). Pieces of it survive in Tower Road and Winged Foot Drive. A second removal was of an entire road, Cedar Avenue, that ran east from where today East Cedar Street (which was once referred to as Scrap Alley) meets Shrewsbury Drive (though the latter would be built 70 years later). It was thus a three way intersection as it is today. Cedar Avenue climbed steeply in a straight line east into the woods of the Second Orange Mountain, over where there are now streets like Trafalgar, Westmount and Kelly Drive (West Orange), through what is today South Mountain Reservation, falling sharply down the mountain to join what is today Pleasant Valley Way in West Orange. That park road in West Orange is still named Cedar Avenue.

Later road alterations would include two in the late 1960s: the removal of a junction of Locust and North Livingston Avenues where there is now a walking trail south of I-280, rendering Locust Avenue a dead end and closing a shortcut to Eagle Rock Avenue, and also the blocking of the middle of Chestnut Avenue (now Street) which thereafter prevented it from connecting Northfield Avenue with East Hobart Gap Road.

As often happened in isolated communities, the telephone was the first public utility to reach Livingston. The first subscribers were Amos W. Harrison and his brother, William. The latter's phone was installed in 1905 in the general store and post office that was the town's business and social center (now Coldwell Banker). One doubting farmer asked to test the newfangled contrivance and put in a call to a friend in Orange. When the connection was made, the man turned, with his eyes popping, and shouted to the listening crowd: "By George, I've GOT him!"

When a fire destroyed William R. Johnson's first store east of Northfield Center in 1913, the only telephone in that locality was put out of commission. An emergency installation was arranged for

in the Northfield Social Club by Johnson's neighbor on Northfield Avenue Samuel F. MacQuaide. The foreman making the installation also put a telephone in MacQuaide's house on his own initiative; MacQuaide decided to keep it. At times he regretted the decision, for countless messages were transmitted through his instrument, and neighbors routed him out at all hours for emergency calls.

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

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

By the time of Livingston's 125th anniversary in 1938, its switchboard and eight operators served nearly 1,000 subscribers and handled more than 4,300 calls a day, including 1,500 calls from out-of-town. This development had been anticipated with the increase in the commuter population and a new brick building was erected on East Mount Pleasant Avenue at Sherbrooke Parkway by Bell Telephone Company of NJ. With its opening on December 18, 1930, the old hand-cranked instruments became only a memory. The structure today is occupied by Prudential New Jersey Properties, and one across the street now handles telephone service, now operated by Verizon.

It was not until October 1914 that Livingston residents obtained electric lights from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The neighborhood of Livingston Center, including Mount Pleasant and Livingston Avenues, was the first to benefit. Approximately 1,100 electric meters were operated by Public Service by the time of the 125th anniversary, while more than 400 residents of Hillside Avenue and the section westerly toward the county boundary were serviced by the Jersey Central Power and Light Company.

The street lighting system was slow to follow the installation of electricity in Livingston homes. Thus the town meeting of October 6, 1917, resolved that "whereas the Public Service Corporation refuses to establish electric lights in the township, therefore the amount voted—$1,000—for that

purpose be deducted from the annual budget." As late as 1921, the only street light at Northfield Center was the oil lamp on a pole maintained voluntarily by August W. Fund, the town's venerable tax collector. The streets were lit by Public Service and Jersey Central by the time of the 125th anniversary. Today service is provided by Public Service Electric & Gas and Jersey Central Power & Light.

Gas for cooking was not generally available until 1929, when the Suburban Gas Company, distributors of a refined natural gas compressed in metal tanks, opened a service. A year later, the township committee permitted Public Service to open the streets for gas mains. In 1938, more than 900 customers used the gas piped through these lines. "Bottled gas" was used in the township's outlying districts not reached by mains. The Philgas Company of Haskell, NJ also supplied many residents with "bottled gas."

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

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

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

them the water was pumped to an elevated tank at what was then the Public Library at 75 East Mount Pleasant Avenue at the intersection with Glendale Avenue, whence it flowed through the mains by gravity.

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

Today, the township's water supply comes from twelve production wells within its borders as well as water purchased from the New Jersey American Water Company on John F. Kennedy Parkway in Short Hills. They acquire groundwater from the Brunswick Shale Formations, the Buried Valley Aquifer System, the Gneiss Rock Formations, and surface water from the Canoe Brook Reservoirs, Passaic River, Raritan River and the Wanaque Reservoir.

The town center's appearance began to change in the early 1920s. Where there was an orchard of trees belonging to Edgar Wright was built The Plaza. Also known as the Hockenjos building, it housed stores with awnings advertising "hardware" and "dry goods" and a parking lot and gas station (run by Frederics, then Shell) for early automobiles.

In the 1920s, a building at 201 West Northfield Road was known as Newman's Hall, and there were dances there every Saturday night.

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

Real estate developments and increasing volume of business gave rise to the need for a local bank, and a group of Livingston businessmen secured a charter for the National Bank. It opened in January 1928 at the Center with assets of $128,000. It is a member of the Federal Reserve system, and by the time of the township's125th anniversary, its assets totaled $638,000, with more than 2,000 individual accounts and an average daily turnover of $41,000. A Chamber of Commerce, organized at

the same time, disbanded in 1932, though it has since resumed operation. Today, Livingston has a Business Improvement District (BID), established to promote and enhance the safety and economic climate of conducting business in town. The BID's goal is to benefit both the business owner and consumer.

75 years ago, Livingston's population was 4,244 and there were 1,400 homes (as of the 2010 US Census, there were 29,366 people and 9,990 homes). Its valuation then was $7,599,325. The 2012 valuation was $42,839,052. This compares with a total valuation of $747,253 in 1905 and $597,300 in 1886. In 1931 the tax rate had reached the highest point in the township's history, $4.66. The 2010 tax rate was $2.05.

Care for the poor was a problem in the 1930s. The discontinuance of the Emergency Relief Administration led on April 15, 1936, to the appointment of Harry Macdonough as local Director of Welfare in addition to his office as overseer of the poor, which he had assumed two months earlier. In 1938, the department was allotted $3,000, augmented by State and Federal aid.

Under Macdonough's administration no residents of Livingston were forced to enter the Orange City Home (built in 1903, it was also called the Orange House for the Aged) maintained by the City of Orange on South Livingston Avenue where Aquinas Academy is today, where the poor could be sent for $1 a day. The relief load was at a minimum for a town of Livingston's population, so the Welfare Department was occupied mainly with the investigation of relief applicants and their certification for Works Progress Administration and other work relief agencies. Among the local WPA projects was a sewing project for women, road building, the laying of water mains and the clearing of lands at the Civic Center Park.

Among the forms of direct relief was medical care for the needy. A town physician, like Dr. Charles Walsh in the 1930s and 1940s was called in at the town's expense, if the need arose, or the patient was referred to the Orange Memorial Hospital clinics. Walsh was succeeded by Dr. Henry Luce (1910-1976). Today, Lauren Glassman is the Director of Welfare located in the Health Department.

The work of the Welfare Department was supplemented by that of the West Essex Social Service, founded in 1929 and maintained by voluntary contributions from the nine West Essex communities. In addition to assistance in the form of food and shelter, it offered aid in solving family and environmental problems. This service no longer exists.

With America's entrance into World War I, Livingstonians showed a strong burst of patriotism. Everyone in the town was involved in a scrap drive. School children saved money to buy Liberty Bonds. After the war, the township began to change rapidly. The population doubled over the previous 20 years. There was a need for better police and fire protection, storm sewers, better roads, and upgraded schools. There was a 208% increase in the population between 1920 and 1930, from over 1,100 to almost 3,500.

Growth continued in the 1930s but at a slow pace as a result of the Great Depression, a ten year economic decline that symbolically began with the Wall Street Crash of 1929. The *West Essex Tribune* began operation that year, and in an editorial that Halloween said of the Crash: "...it is dangerous to buy on the basis of fictitious valuations...the pity is that so many people fail to judge between the fictitious and the real, and suffer as a result." Growth did resume, as the population grew another 71% by the end of the decade, to almost 6,000. The township's first town hall, a white, wooden structure with a porch, was built in the 1930s at what is now 5 Berkeley Place. Also during this time, the police department was relocated from a garage behind Chief William E. Ashby's house on East Cedar Street to a building on South Livingston Avenue. In 1931, the Livingston Circle was built, which did away with the imperfect union of Old Road, Beaufort Avenue, two sides of Route 10 and Northfield Road, the latter previously intersecting only with Route 10. This new circle would be reconstructed in 1973, at which time traffic lights were installed.

The circle reflected the increased popularity of automobiles by the early 1930s, as did the presence of gas stations: two in the Northfield section, at where today is Livingston Tire and about where is today residential at 411 South Livingston Avenue; one further north where is now Quick Mart at West Cedar Street; and two at Livingston Center, where there is now a fountain and an Exxon on East Mount Pleasant Avenue and Sherbrooke Parkway.

Construction all but came to a standstill during World War II. After the war, however, the township began to grow again. The lack of rail lines was immaterial, as the age of the automobile and suburbia had arrived. In 1945, a Master Plan was drawn up by Russell Van Nest Black (1893-1969), author of *Planning for the Small American City* (which contains sentiments such as "No city plan is ever finished" and "Change is always in process"). A Shell gas station opened in front of the town center, where today a large water fountain runs. The *West Essex Tribune* by now had a circulation of 1,650 ("in

2 out of 3 households") and published from 54 East Cedar Street. A radio station opened in town in 1948, WVNJ AM 620 ("WVNJoy") on West Mount Pleasant Avenue. The easy listening station ceased in 1983 when it was sold. The small building that contained studios and equipment was removed in 1997 to make way for residential. Livingston's population grew 66%, to almost 10,000, by 1950.

In 1955, a Charter commission was appointed to aid the township in transitioning from a quiet, rural farming community to a vibrant, well-populated suburb. Issues such as traffic, street lighting, water supply and drainage, sanitary and storm sewers, police and fire protection and health and welfare services were studied. The commission also looked to change Livingston's form of government, and in 1956, the commission recommended a change to the council-manager form. This meant that instead of the township committee running the day-to-day operations of government, a full-time manager would be appointed to apply the principals of sound business management of the township. It also called for an elected township council that would be responsible for the policy and legislation of the municipality. On January 1, 1957, this form of government was put into effect. Louis Bort (1906-1987) became township attorney and served for decades.

The population had grown by 132% by 1960, the last large spurt. In April of that year, Livingston's first hospital, the West Essex General Hospital, was completed, on the site of what is now the Senior Community Center at 204 Hillside Avenue. The osteopathic facility had 42 beds and treated over 1,000 patients in 1962. Two years later came St. Barnabas Medical Center on Old Short Hills Road. Construction began in 1959, and the 600-bed, nonprofit, nonsectarian facility opened in the mid 1960's. It was touted as America's first atomic fallout-proof hospital.

The 1960s proved to be a tremendous building boom, in more ways than one, starting in 1962; a gas leak at the International Pump and Machine Works building at 81 Dorsa Avenue caused an explosion, completely leveling the building and damaging others, not only on that site, but also in Caldwell, Roseland and Hanover—and the sound was reported in Basking Ridge, Clifton and Plainfield.

There was a great influx of new residents in the 1960s. In 1963, Livingston celebrated its 150th anniversary. At that time, 68 percent of residents had white collar jobs, 30 percent manufacturing. 65 people were still engaged in agriculture. 21 percent of adults completed college. 15 percent had done only some college and only 46 percent had gone to high school. It was a young town, as 46 percent were 24 years old or younger, 32 percent were 25-44, 17 percent were 45-64, and only five percent

were 65 or over. The median income was $9,566. 45 percent of families had incomes of $10,000 or more. Less than half the population lived in the house they had lived in five years before. In 1962, the cost of a new home was between $12,000 and $65,000, the average costing $29,992. The 1963 municipal budget was $1,774,000 and the 1963-64 school budget was $4,362,000.

On that 150th anniversary, there were many events, parades, religious observances, house parties (see appendix for full schedule) and the dedication of a new 35,000 sq. ft. town hall. This was demolished in the summer of 2008 to make way for a new $30 million, 85,000 sq. ft. one, completed on the same site in 2010. Renovating the existing building was viewed by officials as not being as cost-effective as building the new one, which combines police and municipal functions. A few years before, the town center was redeveloped and expanded.

By 1965, there were twelve schools in town. Plans were underway for the construction of a shopping mall. Construction of I-280 was underway, then known as the East-West Highway. Most of the farms and wood lots were bulldozed at this time.

Police

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

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

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

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

Shortly later, a posse from Morristown arrived, and Sunday activities were forgotten as the countryside was scoured for the fugitive. Joseph Courter and Peter Cook, both of Livingston, reported that they had seen a man with a large bundle furtively pass their respective houses just about sunrise. Guided by these clues, the posse found Le Blanc hiding in a thicket near the Ely homestead on Route 10, just east of the present-day Hillside Avenue, and took him into custody. He was later tried, convicted and hanged at Morristown.

Half a century later, the Genung home, right beside the Baptist church, was robbed while the Reverend Alexander Bastian, who boarded there, was holding Sunday services. None in the congregation saw anything extraordinary in a stranger who kept carefully in the dark vestibule as if afraid that his late coming might disturb the service. But just as the Reverend Bastian was pronouncing the benediction, a shrill whistle was heard and the stranger was gone. When Bastian and the Genungs reached their home, they found it stripped of all valuables, including silverware and clothing. Only then did it become apparent that the stranger in the vestibule had been the "lookout" for the robbers and that his whistle had informed his companions that the service was drawing to a close. There was no trace of the thieves other than buckboard tracks.

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

A flagrant instance of defiance of the law occurred when the town's own safe was found broken open one morning with a small amount in money and stamps missing. The safe had been bought in the 1890s for $222.65 to replace the old $5 trunk which had held records and moneys since

1872. Town Clerk A. Ross Force recorded wistfully on February 9, 1901, that "Edward Moran offered the committee $6.—for the remains of the township safe . . . destroyed by safebreakers or burglars." Moran, with a heroic Civil War naval record, was long a picturesque figure in Livingston.

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

An unfortunate tale concerns one J. Walter Force (1884-1949). One night at about 11 p.m. in June 1911, he shot a shotgun at a group of area residents who were engaging in a local custom called a skimmerton on his lawn at 339 East Mount Pleasant Avenue. The 28 year old Force had just returned home from a honeymoon in Niagara Falls with his new bride of five days, Emma Gamble Force (1887-1973), and the residents' skimmerton consisted of the making of music and noise at the doors of the newlyweds - in this case with dishpans and tinhorns. Because of the shooting, *The New York Times* reported that the "wealthy Livingston farmer" was sent to jail in West Orange and then Newark and held without bail. His shots had hit two men, Walter Leavenguth - his neighbor who was the same age as Force, and who had grown up with him - and Hugh Porter, a farm hand to the Kean family across the street. They were sent to the hospital. Witnesses to the shooting were Force's uncle Crowell Baker and cousins Edward and John Force. Local doctors Edward Peck and Edwin Bond arrived at the house soon after. J. Walter Force said he had fired in self-defense at what seemed like 40 people that he thought were going to all climb into the house and attack the family. The serenaders said they didn't provoke Force. Curiously, many of the area farmers said the shooting was the result of "a long-standing neighborhood feud, but more they would not say," reported the *Times*. When that paper's reporter approached Force's father Jonathan (who lived on 32 acres next door) on the porch for a statement, the 70 year old, through his pipe smoke, said, "We have nothing to say, whatever."

Police protection in town did not become effective until the appointment of William E. Ashby (1881-1946) as a regular officer in 1923. His 13 years of service laid the foundation for the present well-equipped, efficient police department.

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

On February 1, 1929, Ashby became chief of police with regular pay. Two patrolmen also were appointed, Clifford Weimer (who was later in charge of police court cases) and F. A. Correll (who later became a lieutenant). Occasionally, special police had to be appointed to assist Chief Ashby and his small force. Headquarters were the garage behind the chief's residence, what is now 183 East Cedar Street. When they were moved to the old firehouse, which also served as a meeting place for the township committee and as police court, two cells were installed in the garage. Previously, prisoners had to be taken to West Orange or Millburn.

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

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

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

In the 1930's, a revolver range with 12 targets was constructed by the officers themselves in their off time, on Mount Pleasant Avenue, near Canoe Brook. The department's revolver team was organized in 1937 and was awarded the Ralph De Camp trophy the same year.

All members of the department belong to the Police Benevolent Association and have a pension fund administered by the Police Pension Commission, which was established in 1932.

At present, the force consists of a chief and 84 officers, which translates to three police officers per 1,000 residents. This is 16.5% less than the New Jersey average and 8% greater than the national average.

Fire Department

The volunteer fire department was the direct result of a meeting suggested by one Clarence H. Dougal (1900-1958). He and 11 other members of the Livingston Gun Club gathered on the night of November 15, 1921 at a wagon house on Cedar Street (today East Cedar Street, near Dougal Avenue) which Dougal had converted into a social center.

A previous regular session of the gun club had almost been disrupted when the talk turned to fire losses. Someone remembered how, in 1913, William R. Johnson's store east of Northfield center near the Canoe Brook Bridge (present-day Bagels 4 U) burned until, in the words of the owner, nothing was saved "but the cash register and a bottle of ketchup." Someone else produced an old clipping from the Orange Chronicle of Saturday, August 31, 1878, which read:

FIRE IN LIVINGSTON

> The barn of Freeholder Wm. H. Harrison, son of Judge Rufus F. Harrison, of Livingston, was burned last Monday night, in Roseland, Livingston township.
>
> It contained crops just harvested, horse, cow, etc., all of which were burned, nothing of value being saved. It was the work of an incendiary.

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

Several weeks later, at a crowded meeting at the Junior Order of United American Mechanics hall, the Livingston Volunteer Fire Department was officially organized. A constitution was framed, bylaws were adopted, and officers were chosen. Herman Strahman became president of the new organization. On January 10, 1922, John Ashby (1867-1931), treasurer, and older brother of police chief William Ashby, was elected fire chief. Three assistant chiefs, one from each district, were also chosen: Ralph Crane for West Livingston, Judson Sprigg for Northfield and Thomas Collins for Livingston Center.

Further meetings produced some disagreements over obtaining additional equipment. The 12 fire extinguishers, which the men had bought themselves with funds raised by entertainments, could no longer be regarded as adequate. These extinguishers were kept in Dougal's wagon shed, where the

initial meeting had been held. In case of need, the men took them to the fire in their own cars. The township committee had also purchased a dozen pairs of rubber boots, 12 rubber coats, 12 hats, 4 helmets and finally 18 large wagon tires and hammers. Some of these alarm instruments were later displayed at the various places in the township where they were first set up.

The need for better apparatus being obvious, several entertainments were given and the sum of $137.20 was raised. But this was not enough for even a down payment on a truck. In the budget for 1923, the township appropriated $3,500, of which $2,000 was to go for the erection of a firehouse and the balance for equipment. Then, a lucky windfall brought an old chemical truck as a loan from the City of Newark. A Reo chassis was purchased; the body of the old horse-drawn truck was mounted on it; the boys gave the whole contraption a new coat of paint and proudly exhibited "Mary Ann," as the vehicle was known, at their first public drill on June 26, 1923, at the Central School (today, TD Bank on Livingston Avenue).

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

In 1926, Chief Ashby was succeeded by Gottlieb Hockenjos (1892-1959), for whom the town center was named for many years. By that time, more equipment seemed necessary. When the township committee refused to acquire the $12,000 pumper which Chief Hockenjos believed necessary, it was promptly faced with the threat of resignation from all 24 firemen. The question was put on the ballot in the general elections of November 1927. A large majority voted in favor of the purchase, and by the following June, the volunteers owned a triple combination Mack pumper.

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

stand only partly on the lot that Mrs. Harrison had deeded to the town. In the spring of 1938, a new tower with up to date equipment and facilities was erected alongside the present firehouse headquarters at 62 South Livingston Avenue. The tower has since been removed. Two additional fire stations have since opened, at the Hobart Gap and South Livingston Avenue intersection and one just off Livingston Circle on West Northfield Road.

In 1931, the town passed a resolution of regret on the death of John Ashby, the first chief, at the age of 64. Ashby had served the township in many other capacities, was a member of the township committee and a Freemason. In the meantime, Clarence H. Dougal had succeeded Gottlieb Hockenjos as the third fire chief. In 1938, an ordinance was passed appointing Dougal as the first *paid* fire chief.

On January 1, 1933, a rescue squad was organized. Shortly afterward, all members of the department took a first-aid course, and the following year, a Packard automobile was purchased and converted into a rescue truck. The truck was fully equipped with floodlights, salvage covers, first-aid supplies, an inhalator and tools. In November 1935, a chemical truck body mounted on a Ford chassis was purchased to replace "Mary Ann." With fund obtained from their carnival in 1937, the men bough a closed LaSalle ambulance of gleaming white. All other motor equipment, including that of the police department, was white, and the big pumper was named "Snow White."

It was not long before the department began to pay dividends. The fire loss, $20,275 in 1930, was reduced by 1937 to $807. A fire prevention bureau was organized, simultaneously with the engine company, on January 1, 1935.

In 1937, the township installed pole-mounted sirens throughout town to alert firemen.

At its 125th anniversary, Livingston had 30 members in the department, and they were all members of the Firemen's Relief Association. Seven years of service entitled them to membership in the Exempt Firemen's Association, organized on February 6, 1929. 25 years later, there were 42 members in the department.

In 1938, Livingston purchased its first fire truck and christened this vehicle Mary Ann also.

The constitution and bylaws of the fire department and the card index system planned and installed by Fire Chief Dougal were considered models by the schedule rating office of New Jersey. The National Fire Prevention Association used this system as a model for other townships.

The Livingston Junior Fire Department was created by a township ordinance on January 16, 1939. Youngsters from 16 to 21 years of age could join, and they were given weekly drills in fire prevention and first aid by Fire Chief Dougal. They were not expected to do any firefighting.

In 1941, Richard Quinn replaced Chief Dougal and served until 1954. And, as World War II was underway, seven members entered the military: Alfred Owen, Roy Brokaw, Charles Schilling, Herbert Ochs, Robert Dowd, Emil Fenske and James Mason. In 1946, an air horn alert system was installed on the roof of the firehouse, which is the same system in use today.

On April 5, 1952, the Northfield Fire Station was dedicated, and a party thrown in celebration lasted until the next day.

Two years later, Chief Quinn retired and Charles Schilling was elected and hired full time (a first for the township). He served for 36 years, was honored by the State Senate in 1977 for the way the department put out two tanker fires in one month, and he responded to over 700 calls from the First Aid Squad (for he was also the head of that organization). On his 90th birthday, Meadowbrook Road off of West Hobart Gap Road was renamed for him: Schilling's Way.

In 1957, the Circle Fire Station at the Northfield Road corner of Livingston Circle was built.

In 1986, the longest serving Fire Department member passed away, Peter Fischer, at the age of 89. He had joined in 1927, was Assistant Chief from 1929 to 1933 and proved instrumental in building the institution.

The sixth Fire Chief was elected in 1990, Craig Dufford, and in 2000, there were two firsts: the first Assistant Fire Chief was appointed, Christopher Mullin, and Melissa Casper became the township's first female firefighter.

When there was a terrorist attack in New York City on September 11, 2001, the fire department sent Engine Co. 5 and Rescue Co. 1 to Ground Zero to provide mutual aid assistance for station coverage. Seven Livingston residents were killed in the tragedy.

Fire Department member and past Township employee Jack McGee passed away at the end of 2001. He had served the department for 31 years and was the first paid mechanic, a job he held for 17 years.

Education was always important to the department. All of Livingston's fire fighters were enrolled in a six-month Firemen's Training Course, an extension course of the College of Engineering

of the University of Maryland. The course covered all angles of fire prevention and protection, first aid and rescue work, salvage, attack, control and fire extinction, plus the use and operation of apparatus and equipment. Today, the Fire Department's training is carried out through a training committee of members and chief officers.

The members of the Fire Department were divided into companies, with a captain and lieutenant for each company, and a chief and two assistants for the whole department. This arrangement remains, and there has since been added a full time assistant chief and three volunteer deputies. Christopher Mullin is currently the Fire Chief, as he has been for 10 years.

Post Office

When the township was founded in 1813, the region had already enjoyed a more or less desultory postal service, dating from the turn of the century. Three times a week—on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—the mail would arrive from Morristown at the small store of David Morehouse in the Morehousetown neighborhood, a red house where Olive Garden is today. John Prince, a well-known and colorful character of the time, appointed himself mail carrier and would regularly pick up whatever mail there was for his neighbors at Northfield Center.

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

Increase in the bulk of the mail may have prompted Colbath (d.1856) eventually to institute daily service between Morristown and Newark. But, on the whole, mail service remained very much the same until Andrew Teed (1809-1886) succeeded George J. Castle and startled the countryside with his innovations.

Teed became postmaster in 1852. The post office was in the basement of his house that still stands today at 223 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, later occupied by the Edward Vincent family (who would own 72 acres on each side of the street). Teed installed a row of glass jars, each labeled with a

name written in a fine Spencerian hand. In these bottles, Teed would deposit mail until its owner called for it.

In 1869, Teed was followed by Amos W. Harrison, who had just taken over the little general store and shoemaker's shop of his father, Rufus Freeman Harrison (1818-1907), at Livingston Center. When several years later Harrison erected a new building on the future site of the Livingston National Bank (and now Coldwell Banker), the post office moved there too.

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

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

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

The office itself has been moved repeatedly in the last 80 years and was once in a building on East Mount Pleasant Avenue. That building, constructed by former township chairman Freeman Harrison next to the former site of Harrison's General Store, was dedicated on April 29, 1939. The

Federal Government leased the building for five years, and it had a front of 25 feet and a depth of 58 feet. It is now Anthony Marra's Restaurant & Pizzeria. There was also a post office on South Livingston Avenue, in a building next to Haagen-Dazs. The main office is now at 49 West Mount Pleasant Avenue, and a southern office is at 25 West Northfield Road.

Since the resignation in 1915 of Amos W. Harrison, dozens of postmasters have held the office, including Edward Stierle, Anne Cowan, Charles G. Zahn, Arthur Van Zee, Harry Savage, Peter Oakley, Michael Mulvihill, Peter Oakley again, Thomas B. Healy, Whitehurst Carner, and more recently, Pasquale T. DeChiara, Pasquale F. Re, Richard Sanandres, Edwin Turner, Mariset Arroyo and Kevin L. Cox, the incumbent, who arrived in October 2012.

Planning

In 1925, the township officials felt the necessity of establishing a building and zoning code. Herbert S. Swan, a New York planning engineer, was consulted three years later, and was hired by the newly appointed planning commission to establish regulations for buildings and real estate developments. The first building permit issued in town was for a house at 504 South Livingston Avenue before the decade was out.

In 1929, the township committee published an ordinance dividing Livingston into three definite zones, two for residential use and one for business (though this is no longer the case). Definite construction, sanitary and plumbing codes were established. Buildings were restricted to one-family dwellings, with certain stipulations as to size. Chemical factories, automobile junk yards, boiler works, refuse incinerators, stone crushers, sugar refineries, and "any other trade or use that is noxious or offensive by reason of the emission of odor, dust, smoke, or gas" were prohibited.

In 1935, the planning board was reorganized, and restrictions became even more rigid. All plans for the subdivision of land, the laying of new streets and highways, or the erection of any building were now submitted to the planning board, and all construction were under the supervision of the town engineer. Major streets and thoroughfares had to have a minimum width of 60 feet; others had to be paved to a width of at least 20 feet, with 5-foot gravel shoulders, in accordance with NJ Highway Specifications. All streets had to have water mains and connections and be equipped with permanent street signs at all intersections. In the 1940s, the township planted all streets, on both sides, at intervals of not less than 50 feet, with honey locust, norway or sycamore maple, oaks, ash, European linden and other shade trees.

Harry Hosking, then-chairman of the planning board, declared: "The Planning Board function of subdivision control is a most important element in the proper and economical development of the community . . . Inauguration of public utilities and improved transportation always result in more rapid growth. The addition of sanitary sewers will tend to increase the present rate of growth." Hosking

predicted that the township would have a population of 6,000 by 1940 (it would actually be 5,972), of 8,300 by 1950 (in reality, 9,932) and of 10,000 by 1960 (in truth, it was 23,124).

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

Other departments of the municipal government were reorganized in December 1938. The township clerkship, which had been in the hands of Charles G. Zahn for more than 17 years, became a full-time office. The building and sanitary inspector received an annual salary of $1,560 instead of fees. Today there are Building and Health Departments and both have inspectors; and Fire Chief Clarence H. Dougal also was appointed permanently at a salary ranging from $1,700 a year to a maximum of $2,500. Today, the Fire Chief's salary is $141,500.

Beyond these concrete objectives, there were others that occupied the minds of Livingston's builders in those years. There was the Civic Center, which was to occupy the center of Livingston Memorial Park by the Oval. Livingston was also at that time planning for years the erection of a regional high school for the whole of West Essex, which did not occur.

Livingston High School at the Oval was dedicated on October 11, 1955, and it opened a month later. It began with 54 rooms, 46 teachers and about 990 students in the 7th to 11th grades. The 12th grade was added the following year. Harold Wrede (LHS Class of '57) has surmised that the origin of "Lancer" as the team name and logo stems from the popularity of the 1955 Dodge Royal Lancer automobile. One particular yellow Lancer car (perhaps the actual inspiration for the naming) was often seen parked outside Roger's Sweet Shop (now Northfield Pharmacy) at the time.

As 1957 dawned, Livingston's first Township Manager began his 28-year-long tenure: Robert H. Harp (1921-1998). He had accomplished so much by the 1970s that the street from South Livingston Avenue to the High School around the Oval was named for him: Robert H. Harp Drive.

In May of 1974, a woman was elected to town council for the first time, Doris L. Beck, and she would be elected mayor one year later.

The People Who Made Livingston

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

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

One of the first whom Ely succeeded in enrolling was a young mischief maker of uncertain paternity. Freeman Harrison wrote that he was the son of a witch who lived on Riker Hill. No doubt, the good captain intended the "King's Shilling" to serve a twofold purpose. Not merely could he provide his sovereign with a strong-backed although slightly feeble-minded soldier, but, as the young nitwit and his mother occupied a tumble-down log cabin at a lonely spot on Ely's estate (the main house still stands on Mount Pleasant Avenue west of Hillside Avenue), Ely also had a good opportunity to rid himself of a pair of unwelcome squatters.

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

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

But she had vanished, and though she might have merely followed the tracks of her beloved son, her traceless disappearance was taken as yet another proof of her evil powers.

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

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

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

After the war, from 1789 to 1792, Capt. Elijah Squier was overseer of the poor for the town of Newark. Testimony to this part of his career is given by a four-page manuscript in which he faithfully recorded the details of his administration. The old document was for years kept with his father's unpaid bill to King George in the Walnut Street home of the Anderson Squier family, dating back to 1800. In the 1930s, the occupants were the descendants of Nathaniel, Elijah's brother. At that time, Elijah's own line was perpetuated in the eighth and ninth generation by Gilbert Squier and his son and daughter, whose home down the road predated that of their cousins.

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

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

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

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

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

Among the men who followed Captain William Ely's call to arms in 1756 were three Cooks, Ellis and his two youngest sons, Epaphras and John. All three served in Colonel Aaron Schuyler's Jersey Regiment in which Ellis' eldest son, also named Ellis, was an officer. The older Ellis was killed in action at Oswego, NY that year but his three sons returned. Epaphras established his homestead in the Morehousetown section, close to the Passaic River bridge named for him until the middle of the last century ("Cook's Bridge"). It today separates Livingston from East Hanover next to a second bridge (Route 10). His daughter, Rebecca, became the wife of Moses Ely, youngest son of her father's old recruiting officer. The younger Ellis Cook (1732-1797) commanded the Morris County Militia battalion

during the Revolutionary War, married Lucy Ely, one of Captain Ely's daughters, and operated the Halfway House (still standing at 174 Mount Pleasant Ave, East Hanover) as a tavern.

Epaphras Cook was buried in Northfield cemetery in 1809. The inscription on his tombstone reads:

In Memory Of

Epaphras Cook who died April 13, 1809.
Age 71 years 2 months and 23 days
Dear friends I bid you all farewell
Shure I no longer here can dwell!
For death now on me lays his hand,
And I must go at his command.

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

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

Mrs. Lillias Cook of Roseland was the last of this family's name in town in the 1930s. A prominent newspaper woman, Mrs. Cook had for years been Livingston's unofficial historian. She was a descendant of Ebenezer Collins, who came to Northfield from Ireland on the eve of the Revolution and built the old grist and lumber mill whose remains could for a time be found on the banks of Canoe Brook near Northfield Center. His son, Pell, a shoemaker who went house to house taking contracts as was the custom, acquired the property on which the first Baptist parsonage was later erected at the intersection of Northfield Avenue and South Livingston Avenue. McChesneys, Kents, Bakers and Burnets married into the Collins clan in succeeding generations. Thomas Collins, who served the township as school clerk starting in 1922, and his brothers, Pell Jr., William E. and Ross, were also direct descendants of Ebenezer through their father, Pell Teed Collins (1794-1856).

Only a row of low graves in the Baptist Churchyard of old Teedtown behind the Federated Church and a few more in the even older Northfield cemetery on Northfield Road across from Collins Terrace bear witness today to the passing of a family that took root in Livingston in 1757, when Andrew Teed purchased a large tract extending from Force Hill nearly to Livingston Center. There are headstones of Andrew's son, Pell Teed, of Pell Teed Jr. and his child-wife, Desire Edwards; of Parker Teed, who was a member of the State Legislature in the 1840's; of another Andrew, who became Livingston's postmaster in 1852, and of the widow Rusha Teed, a daughter of Moses Edwards, the Northfield pastor-blacksmith. Other Teeds held many township offices during the 19th century. The Teeds intermarried with the Forces, Rosses, Edwardses, McChesneys, Collinses, Cooks, Wards, Watsons and Halseys.

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

In the summer of 1780, when Timothy Meeker Jr. (1748-1834) was putting up a fence on his farm just west of the present-day intersection of South Orange Avenue and Brookside Drive in Millburn, George Washington, not yet President, and several aides were riding to Morristown when one of the officers pointed to the Meeker homestead. "There lives a noble patriot and valiant soldier," he said and mentioned the aid the family had given to the cause of freedom and independence for generations. The company alighted to water their horses at the farm. Meeker, not recognizing the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, greeted Washington and his men with simple and unpretentious dignity, and, as it was just dinner time, invited them to take pot luck. His wife, slightly

flustered by the sudden sight of uniforms and evident rank, apologized for the simple fare. But Timothy interrupted her; no apology was necessary, he said; Still not realizing he was hosting Washington, Meeker said her meal should be "plenty good enough for George Washington himself."

During the meal, encouraged by Washington's questions, Meeker offered such information as he had on the temper of the people in the neighborhood and their readiness to "see it through." Washington thanked the couple warmly for their hospitality and admitted they had given him new courage, adding that the meal indeed had been fit "for George Washington himself." With the dinner and pleasant conversation at an end, Washington and his officers mounted their horses to leave, and only then did the Commander-in-Chief reveal his identity to Meeker. Washington then gifted to him a cup of heavy copper, silver plated outside and gold plated inside. Since donated to the Springfield Public Library, the simple, can-like cup is reportedly one of several that were made for Washington by a jeweler in Philadelphia.

By 1850, Meeker's farm was owned by the aptly named George Washington Cook and at the end of that century by one J. B. Rogers. It has since become a part of the South Mountain Reservation. No sign of human habitation remains.

By the 1930s, the Meeker family was represented in Livingston by Moses C. Meeker (1853-1940), a retired farmer who for many years was foreman of the Ely estate. Other descendants of the old Revolutionary hero at that time were J. Morris Meeker (1899-1941), tax assessor for the Borough of Roseland, and his sister, Grace V. Meeker (1877-1938), who was a teacher in the Livingston schools for 39 years. She resigned as principal of the Amos Harrison School only a few months before her death.

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

Abner Ball (1760-1848), a grandson of the map-making Thomas, was the first of his name to settle in Livingston. He could trace his family back to the Edward Ball who was one of the signers of

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

Abner Ball's daughter, Betsy, married Samuel Burnet, the second Livingstonian of that name. The first (1753-1819) had been a teacher and Revolutionary soldier with the 4th regiment of New York in the Continental Army who settled with his wife Ruth in 1799 on the homestead he purchased at Burnet Hill on old Northfield Avenue (today, 146 West Hobart Gap Road). Near the house, this first Samuel Burnet kept Northfield's only inn during the days of stagecoach travel and he became known as Squire Burnet, as he was known when a soldier. The Canoe Brook Baptist church society, in its early days, worshipped at an old farmhouse which Squire Burnet placed at its disposal.

The younger Samuel, Betsy's husband, was born in 1783. By the time his father settled in Northfield, he was already able to do a grown man's work in field and forest. Then, just as his grandfather David of Short Hills had been a dispatch rider during the Revolution, young Samuel became a peacetime dispatch rider. He established a regular paper route which he served on horseback, setting out each Tuesday morning for Newark. Tuesday was publication day for the weekly *Sentinel of Freedom*. Young Burnet picked up as many copies of the paper as he had subscribers and began distributing them at the quarry just outside the town, coming on through Orange and Livingston. The next day, he went to Morristown, where the *Palladium of Liberty* was published, and distributed that paper on his way back home.

He was 20 years of age when he married Betsy Ball in 1803. Five years later, he took over his father's farm and inn. Besides his duties as an innkeeper, he found time to study law and serve the township as constable and eventually as committeeman. One notable event in his life was that he

drove the Marquis de Lafayette across the state in his carriage during the latter's visit to America in 1824 and 1825. Burnet lived on the homestead at Burnet Hill for 57 years and died at the age of 82 in 1865.

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

Like his father, this third Samuel Burnet (1815-1904) served as constable and in most other township offices as well. During the Civil War, he not only raised recruits but also introduced a bill to pay a bonus to volunteers. As a county freeholder in 1861, he secured the passage of a State law that exempted $200 worth of property from execution, which proved a boon to debtors hard pressed by the outbreak of the war. Later, he sponsored an act that substituted the ballot for *viva voce* procedure at township meetings. While continuing to conduct his 250-acre farm, he went into the shoe-manufacturing business during the Civil War on his West Hobart Gap Road property.

Some Burnet descendants in the 20th century were the cousins Samuel (the fourth) and Walter, who were partners in a dairy business on the ancestral tract. That Samuel served on the Livingston board of education for a quarter of a century. Not far from his home, on the slope of Burnet Hill on West Hobart Gap Road, stood the original tavern where Burnet's ancestors served passing herdsmen and stagecoach travelers. Just west of there, on the homestead to which Ashbel Squier once brought his bride, lived Horace Ward and his wife, Ella May Baldwin in the mid 20th century. The couple were second cousins; their respective grandmothers were Ruth Lavina and Maria, daughters of the second Samuel Burnet.

Closely related to the Burnets, and a direct descendant of Abner Ball, was George B. Schulte's wife Katherine (1878-1954) of Northfield Avenue. She was a granddaughter of that Maria Burnet who, in 1839, married Smith Ward. This couple's daughter, Catherine Sophia, was adopted by an uncle, John Robertson Burnet, married William R. Johnson, later the proprietor of Northfield's general store on South Livingston Avenue (now Bank of America), and became the mother of Katherine Maria, later Mrs. Schulte.

The wife of the first Livingston Tompkins, Jedediah (1736-1816), was a Burnet. Jedediah served in the Continental Army. After peace was restored, he came with his son, Daniel (1767-1837), to Livingston to take up the land he had acquired two decades earlier under a Proprietary grant. The tract bordered on the Passaic and stretched along today's Beaufort Avenue to the present northern limits of the township.

Daniel Tompkins was a blacksmith as well as a farmer and erected the log cabin smithy where, in 1806, his son, John, was born. John Tompkins' life spanned the 19th century. He died, the oldest man in town, in his 97th year in 1903. Freeman Harrison wrote that Tompkins was "a wiry, rather small man" who "was a great walker", walking to Montclair even towards the end of his life. A basketmaker as well as a farmer, he would cut the splints on the wooded section of his own ground on the north end of Beaufort Avenue, soak them in the waters of the Passaic, weave his baskets, and then set out with cart and horse to sell them over the countryside.

He was also a leader in community affairs, a teacher at the Livingston Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and later a noted lay preacher. His grandson, Ernest Tompkins (1873-1966) of West Mount Pleasant Avenue, and a granddaughter, Miss Jane Pierce of Upper Montclair, recalled with pleasure in the late 1930s that many youngsters would cluster around John Tompkins whenever he took his daily walk. These he would regale with yarns from his long experience, spiced with humorous advice and homespun philosophy. He would tell about an old-time village fiddler, appropriately named John D. "Johnny" Merry (1826-1903), who resembled Abraham Lincoln and played at all the schoolhouse and tavern dances in the neighborhood. And though good Methodists might have frowned upon Merry and his fiddle, old John Tompkins, at least, perpetuated his memory happily. Merry Lane in East Hanover is named for him.

A daughter of Tompkins', Mary Tompkins, married Aaron De Camp, the Centerville farmer, shoemaker and mason. Their eldest son, born in 1840, was named Wilbur, after the Dutch pioneer who had come to Caldwell in the days of Queen Anne. After the Civil War, in which he saw action at Fredericksburg, Wilbur went into shoemaking on a larger scale than was theretofore known in Livingston. Later, he ran a general store at Centerville (Roseland), became the hamlet's postmaster under President Grover Cleveland (who was born in Caldwell), and also served on the township committee and the Livingston school board.

His cousin, Benjamin De Camp, the Livingston Center blacksmith, ran a stage to Orange in the early 1870s and became the founder of the De Camp bus lines, which today still serves Essex County with line run and charter service to and from Manhattan.

Silas P. Genung (1841-1911) was a broom maker in his native Morris County. After his Civil War service he married Lizzie Cook (1850-1897), the daughter of James and Harriet Minor Cook. He moved to the Cook homestead on East Mt. Pleasant Avenue (near where that road now intersects Shrewsbury Drive) in 1881. His only son, Lester C. (1878-1944), was his assistant in manufacturing brooms. The machinery they used was later kept in the loft of the red carriage house of the Lester Genung estate on Walnut Street. Together, father and son each spring would peddle the wares they had made during the winter, going as far as Passaic and Paterson, Elizabeth and Rahway, and receiving, according to season and quality, upward of a dollar and a half dozen. A sample broom maker is on display at the Force home.

In the 1930s, Lester C. Genung recalled an amusing incident that occurred on one of these early trips. On an exceptionally bad stretch of country road a bundle of brooms bounced off their horse-cart, fell into a mud puddle and received a good dousing of sticky, red Jersey clay. It was just that bundle of brooms that caught one particular customer's eye. When told it was not for sale, she insisted that she liked the nice red color and even offered a higher price for it. The Genungs could not withstand the inducement and sold the eager woman the red brooms.

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

The first Livingston Baldwin was Joseph, a cousin of Samuel, a leader of the Orange Mountain Men. Joseph died, at 91 years of age, at the outbreak of the Revolution and is now buried in Newark. His property on Parsonage Hill Road east of Slough Brook, originally a part of the Wade estate, fell to his nephew, Captain Enos Baldwin. Enos had received a coat of arms from George III in 1763 for his service in the French and Indian War. But not even this royal favor could prevent him from joining the Rebels, and he saw action at Connecticut Farms and Springfield.

The grave in the Baldwin family plot where he was laid to rest on Passaic Avenue next to the former Washington Place School, aged 84 years in 1807, was decorated annually by the American Legion post.

Eleven of Enos' 14 children survived their father, and his property was divided among them. One of his sons, David, also reared a family of 14. The old Cheapside School that stood abandoned next to Livingston United Methodist Church on Walnut Street, predecessor of the former school on Passaic Avenue, was built on Baldwin land, donated by William Brown, one of David Baldwin's descendants. The graveyard at the latter location was in use between 1787 and 1896 and contains the remains of 22 Baldwins, Swaimes, Campfields, Tryons, Wrights and Eckerts. Seven were children under the age of ten.

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

Even in Brainard Dickinson's time, Indians would camp on the property during their periodic trading trips to Elizabeth. Loaded with pelts and furs, they stayed overnight here before continuing on the last lap of their journey. Most of the original Dickinson tract is now part of the East Orange Water Reserve. The house that Brainard Dickinson's son, Israel (1795-1871), erected was later occupied by his granddaughter, Miss Edna Dickinson. The sturdy structure housed the private museum that her father, David Brainard Dickinson, collected during his lifetime (1824 to 1914). A naturalist and ornithologist, Dickinson was also a skilled taxidermist. His collection was said to include specimens of all the wild birds that are or were indigenous to the State of New Jersey, as well as their nests and eggs. Many specimens now extinct, such as the heath hen and several kinds of wood pigeons and ducks, found a memorial here, as well as the warbler that Dickinson discovered. Miss Edna was later active as formerly in business and social affairs. Two specimens can be found at the Force museum on South Livingston Avenue.

The Norman weaver John Cunditt, who came to Newark in 1678, became "ancestor of all the Condits and Condicts in the United States today." At an early date the Condits were found in the Oranges, where they intermarried with the Harrisons, Kitchells, Cranes and Doddses. They were

among the first landholders in the Livingston territory, and by the time the township was formed, they were particularly numerous in the Centerville section. They could also be found, allied with such families as the Littells, the Dutch Cooks (Van der Cooks), the Dickinsons, Forces, De Camps, Williamses and Townleys, throughout the Horseneck Tract.

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

Ira Condit died in his 98th year in 1906. Till the last, he was actively engaged in real estate and business enterprises. Three of his daughters taught school, Sarah, the eldest, at West Orange, and the twins, Harriet and Mary, at Orange and Centerville. Harriet died at a comparatively early age; Miss Mary "Polly", active around the old Condit home until her death at 88 in 1885, was known as Aunt Mary.

An older Harriet Condit, Ira's sister, became the mother of Isaac Smith Crane, descendant of Robert Treat and Jasper Crane, two leaders of the Newark founders. In 1858, Isaac Crane came to Livingston, where his family had held property since pre-Revolutionary days. He was engaged to build the Methodist Episcopal Church in western Livingston, where he later became the first Sunday School superintendent. He was a charter member of the Livingston Grange and served on the school board, the township committee and on the County Board of Freeholders. His first wife was Mary Johnson, his second Grace Rose. Descendants of his lived on the old Crane homestead and on the Tichenor homestead on Walnut Street where the Livingston Mall was built in 1970.

Sarah Condit, Ira's eldest daughter, became the wife of Amos W. Harrison. The Harrisons had come to Livingston in the second half of the 18th century. Joseph, the first of his name, was an extensive landowner in the Horseneck Tract, was in the thick of the fight at Springfield and was one of the elders of Caldwell Presbyterian Church on Bloomfield Avenue in 1784. His grandson, Rufus Harrison, died in 1848 at the age of 69, after having served Livingston for thirty years as a leading magistrate and freeholder. One of his sons, Rufus Freeman Harrison, born in 1818 in what was then

South Caldwell (now Roseland), inherited the paternal homestead, entered politics and served in turn as member of the State Legislature from 1863-4, assistant revenue collector, and lay judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas for five years. For more than 40 years, he was a trustee of the Livingston school board. He was an Essex County Freeholder, a founder of the Livingston Grange, a Freemason and leader in the Roseland Presbyterian Church.

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

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

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

Amos W. Harrison, after whom Harrison Elementary School on North Livingston Avenue is named (and whose north-facing white house is in town center, 12 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, to be renovated in June 2014), was Rufus F. Harrison's third son, and had a son Freeman in 1887. Freeman Harrison took over the family's real estate and insurance business at Livingston Center. He would become the township's unofficial historian, a teacher at the high school (when it was a wood frame building at the present location of Firestone on Mt. Pleasant Avenue), a Board of Education member, a township councilman and writer. Harrison passed away in 1973 as the last male representative of the family in Livingston.

Livingston at Work

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

Dairying continued to be Livingston's leading industry for years after the timber supply dwindled. Shortly after the Civil War, the shoe industry moved away (though not totally—Tony's Shoe Repair on East Mount Pleasant Avenue, for example). In the mid 20th century, with but six milk farms and a total of 75 employees, dairying was the most important single business among 90 various establishments employing 220. The last dairy farm closed in the early 1970s.

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

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

Until about the early 1900s, it was the aim of every young Livingstonian who "was fixin' to git married" to establish a milk route of his own. When he had enough steady customers for 40 quarts of milk a day, and as soon as he had paid up what he owed on his horses and wagon, he would get married. He and his wife would now be hard at work, trying to increase their little herd of four or five cows to 10 or 12. When the milk route had grown to 100 quarts a day, the young couple were "well fixed." Later, as dairying began to require greater capital for pasteurization and other machinery, many of the small dairy farmers were forced out of business.

There were 20 or more prominent producer-dealers of the later 19th century, most of whom gave up dairying for other types of business. They included the Kent, Harrison, Williams, Force and

Hyer families. In 1815 Isaac Hyer (c.1794-1874), a veteran of the War of 1812, and his wife Phoebe had purchased a large farm on Eagle Rock Avenue just west of downtown Roseland (then Livingston) that stretched to Passaic Avenue (hence the name of Hyer Farm Road). Hyer's son Jackson, born fifteen years later, didn't stay long, for gold fever in California drew him west. His journey was not a direct one, as he went to Central America and traveled by pack mule to the steamer Independence for the Pacific voyage.During the journey, the vessel was wrecked, and only half of the 500 passengers were saved, Hyer among them.They reached an island and were rescued by a whaling vessel. Hyer spent five years mining in California. In 1858 Jackson Hyer returned to the farm in Livingston, purchased the homestead on 80 acres and carried on general farming and dairying.

One of the last producer-dealers was the largest, not only in the territory that was until 1908 part of Livingston, but, at 1000 acres, in the whole State, was the nearby Henry Becker and Son Milk Company.

It was on a cold, dark morning in January 1880 that Henry Becker, 17-year-old son of a German-born farmer, first sold from door to door in Orange ten of the 20 quarts of milk he had carted from Livingston. His business grew steadily, and on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, he said that in all those years, delivery had been made every morning but one, and that was the day his sleigh was buried under the snows of the blizzard of 1888.The original milk house, smaller than a modern garage, and still in good condition in 1938, was built at the rear of the Becker homestead, in vivid contrast to the scientific bottling and pasteurizing plant that was on the premises.

The Becker farm is now the corporate plaza on North Livingston Avenue, north of I-280, memorialized in the name of the street that runs through it, Becker Farm Road. Little remains of a massive project Eugene Becker undertook in 1938: the Becker Farm Railroad. Also known as the Centerville and Southwestern Railroad, for 44 years it ran miniature steam locomotives and passenger cars on a 12 mph, two mile ride around the farm, on Saturdays from May to October plus Wednesdays in July and August. A maximum of 80 people could ride in the ten cars. From the late 1940s until well into the 1960s, the operation was extremely well patronized by the public.

In 1968, the Becker family was notified by the New Jersey Department of Transportation that it intended to condemn a large swath of its property on the southwestern edge of the farm to build I-280, and this included some Becker train tracks.The family requested the right to place the track

under the highway, but this was rejected. More rail line was opened in 1969, but ridership was in decline. In 1972, the Roseland town council voted to rescind the farm's farm assessment, resulting in the 1000 acres of farmland being too expensive for the family to maintain. The railroad's final run was through Labor Day of that year, and the farm closed.

One of the oldest milk farms in Livingston proper was the Burnet Hill Dairy on West Hobart Gap Road. The farm and dairy east of Woodland Terrace had been in the family's possession since the foundation of the township. Samuel, the grandfather of future owners and cousins Samuel and Walter Burnet, delivered milk in the Oranges for 50 years. By Livingston's 125th anniversary, the Burnets had 45 head of Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey stock on their 84 acres, and had not lost a cow since they began semiannual testing by State veterinarians around 1923.

What was the Crane Dairy, 26 acres on the west side of the Walnut Street and West Hobart Gap Road intersection (today, part of the Livingston Mall), although selling but little locally by 1938, at that time still produced milk for the trade established in the Oranges many years before. It was about 1858 when the same little covered milk wagon which took part in the 125th anniversary parade was first driven by Isaac Crane on its daily trips over the mountains.

There was also the dairy farm of Hiram Frederick Dodd (1850-1916). He kept about twenty Jersey cows on 78 acres on Eagle Rock Avenue near Locust Avenue, which used to connect to North Livingston Avenue near I-280.

At the Baldwin Brothers Farm, formerly 27 acres on Route 10 where there is now industrial and office space west of the Westminster Hotel, milk was produced, pasteurized, bottled and loaded on trucks for delivery to retailers over a very wide area, to subdealers and to the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp near Butler, NJ. This business, established by Caleb Earl Baldwin (1877-1955) around the turn of the 20th century, was later carried on by him and his brother, Willis, his son, Lewis, and another brother, Jay.

Baldwin Brothers owned about 50 acres of land there and elsewhere which supplied corn, silage and fodder for 40 cows, mostly Guernseys. They also bought milk from about ten other local producers. They were members of the N. J. Department of Agriculture Grade A Association. Some milk of higher butter-fat content was sold at a slightly higher price as "Guernsey, Grade A." This was

produced under exceptionally sanitary conditions by a herd of thoroughbred Guernseys. About 60 percent of their milk was sold raw into the mid 20th century.

The Joseph Thompson & Sons Dairy was on both sides of East Mount Pleasant Avenue near the crest of the hill, with one 22 acre plot on the north side that had Laurel Avenue as its western border and 83 acres on the south side, all rich pasture land. Here, in about 1900, Joseph Thompson began the business which was carried on by his sons, Stephen and Frank. Their milk would eventually be produced in Sussex County instead and brought to the Livingston dairy to be pasteurized and bottled for the sale. Although the Thompson Dairy maintained its own milk route, it also supplied subdealers, especially in the Oranges. The farm, Livingston's last surviving dairy farm, was demolished in April 1971, and Shrewsbury Drive was soon built on that land, both north and south.

Among the subdealers who concentrated on retail delivery were Richard and Clarence Townley, sons of the Richard Townley (1850-1920) who was one of the prosperous local dairymen of the 19th century (with 50 head of cattle on 300 acres) and a direct descendant of the John Townley whose name appears among the list of officers elected at the first town meeting in 1813. The Townley family, one of the oldest in the Washington Place section (a Townley appears on the 1764 Ball map), had lived for many years in a nearly two century-old homestead at 31 Passaic Avenue reported to have belonged to Epaphras Cook and consequently known as "the old Cook house."

Several Kent families were prominent in the dairying industry of the 19th century. From the intersection of Livingston Avenue and the McClellans north to what is now a nature trail on the west side of the street was land belonging to the Kents, starting in the early 1800s with Joseph Kent and then his sons William (1820-1896) and Levi. They called the old homestead Clover Farm. The former Kent Model Dairy on the north side of East Mount Pleasant Avenue (where today is Bel Air Woods) had been established during the 1920s. Harry L. Kent (1885-1956) of West Orange, the proprietor, maintained a herd of 70 cows, mostly Guernseys, on about 35 acres of land. The milk was bottled at 68 Gaston Street in West Orange next to what is now I-280, and shipped in large cans to Irvington into the mid 20th century, where it was pasteurized and bottled for the retail trade.

Cannon's Dairy Farm, at 304 East Mount Pleasant Avenue on the south side, adjacent to the larger Thompson Dairy, was established by Thomas Cannon in 1934, and the 10 acres were later maintained by his son-in-law, Herbert J. Mitschele (1903-1980), a committeeman and mayor for 15

years. Beginning with but one customer, this dairy would soon have about 260, mostly in Livingston. The herd included Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cows, and most of the milk was sold raw. Though the silo, barns and cooling and bottling plants represented the latest and best in dairy equipment, the adjoining Cannon homestead dated back to the infancy of the town and as part of the old Ely estate. The low-ceilinged kitchen, wide floor boards and ironwood beams of the homestead contrasted with the modernity of the dairy and the streamlined cars that were rolling by on the busy street. The dairy was demolished in 1994.

As real estate developments began to encroach on tillable land, some of the dairymen turned to poultry raising. A large red barn on the Vincent Farm on the south side of East Mount Pleasant Avenue where today Mount Pleasant Middle School stands, in around 1915 housed 150 head of cattle. It was later used for the storage of feed and hay for the poultry business conducted by Edgar and Fletcher Vincent until their passing in 1957 and 1962, respectively.

The first of their family, Thomas Vincent (1793-1866), came to America in 1800. His son, Thomas Jr., born in 1837, became one of the most enterprising farmers of the vicinity. He lived on the other side of the street from the red barn and owned and operated milk and produce farms in Livingston, western Livingston and near Pleasant Valley Way in Pleasantdale (now part of West Orange). Vincent ran a large market in Orange where he sold the produce of his farms. His son, Edward, eventually concentrated his efforts on the dairy farm, but the grandsons specialized in raising broilers and in producing eggs for nearby towns. In the late 1930s, they had a flock of 3,000.

The None Better Poultry Ranch on 37 acres on the north end of Beaufort Avenue, established in 1924 by its owner, Cataldo "Guy" Ruzza (d.1979), also specialized in eggs and broilers. It was equipped with an incubator of 8,000 eggs capacity and could produce up to 1,200 eggs daily. Three to four hundred Leghorn broilers were sold each week in Essex, Bergen and Hudson Counties.

With the construction of the East Orange Water Reserve in 1905 came another shrinkage of the acreage still available for farming; 1,500 acres of the most desirable land were planted with pine and evergreen seedlings to provide a shelter belt for the reserve. Consequently, the few truck farms also disappeared, until only Ross Collins remained in that business in the late 1930s. In the Swinefield section of town, numerous orchards and gardens survived, but their crops were intended mainly for the use of their owners.

In addition to farms, the area also had mills. At the intersection of Westville and Passaic Avenues in West Caldwell stood a century-old sawmill whose undershot wheel was turned by the waters of a millrace dug by Caleb Hatfield and his slaves before the Revolution. Here, in the 1930s, Marcus Crane was cutting lumber in his late 80s, wood that came from the swamps and lowlands at the rear of the mill and other nearby places. Crane's name is still evident on the redeveloped site: Crane's Mill Lifecare Retirement Living.

Throughout the rest of what was the Horseneck Tract, in the first half of the 20th century there were few reminders of two typical Colonial industries that depended on the presence of deep forest and its gradual clearance: sawmills and gristmills. Thomas Ball's map of 1764 shows two mills along Canoe Brook on tracts occupied by David and Jonathan Dickerson. One mill was designated as a sawmill (what appears to be the mill worked one hundred years later by John Emmons behind town hall); the other to the north, called Ward's Mill, was apparently a gristmill, near present-day Mohawk Drive and Sherbrooke Parkway. Farther south, before Canoe Brook was joined by Slavery Mire Brook, parted again into a delta and emptied into the Passaic, the map shows Wade's and Bud's (perhaps the surname Budd, as a few of that family were living at the time in Chatham) mills and two others not designated by their owners' names. The first, Henry Wells Wade's mill, stood a short distance from what is now Northfield Road (across from Livingston Tire), a 16 acre parcel of which would later belong to George B. Schulte (1866-1963). Wade, who became one of the first overseers of the poor, owned a large tract extending from Canoe Brook to the Passaic River. During the spring freshet (a rising of the water level due to rain or melting snow) in 1771, he sawed the oaken timbers for his house, running the mill day and night for a week while the freshet lasted. The house, which stood on Livingston Avenue just south of Northfield Center into the mid 20th century, was said to be one of the oldest in the township. It is now 580 South. As for Bud's mill, it was further south on the brook, just west of the intersection of South Orange Avenue and White Oak Ridge Road.

On the Ball map is also a saw mill that appears to have been on the waterway where is now the unoccupied former Olivet chapel/Freemason lodge at the circle, at one time neighboring Joseph C. Ward (1798-1885) and William Ward (1800-1876), both First Presbyterian Church parishioners. And as for mills just outside of town, on the west branch of the Rahway ("raw way") River, said map appears to show Pierson's gristmill across from what is now the Richard J. Codey arena on Northfield Avenue

in West Orange (a property owned in 1850 by an Ely Cemetery resident, William Thomas Reimann (c. 1794-1878)); there were also two mills now in Millburn: the Moon Mill on Brookside Drive near Beech Brook and, just on the southern border of the Horseneck Tract, Campbell's Mill (Diamond Mills Paper Company by 1900, now the Paper Mill Playhouse); the map also shows a saw mill south of the previously mentioned Bud's mill, at what was once called Baldwin Pond (now Taylor Lake, on John F. Kennedy Parkway). This was operated by Parsonage Hill Road residents Ezra Baldwin (c.1755-1837) and son Daniel until 1850, when it was taken over by Joseph Horton Reeve and cousin Abner D. Reeve, and then the latter's son George W. Reeve (1855-1932)). It was destroyed by a fire in 1886; and there was a mill south of that off of Canoe Brook Road.

The northern section, today's West Caldwell, was not as densely wooded as the Canoe Brook valley and had only one sawmill, that of Hank Vanderhoof on Pine Brook. By the outbreak of the Revolution, it had passed into the hands of Caleb Hatfield, who had to flee the country because of his Royalist sympathies. Several years later, a part of the sequestered property including the mill was bought by Samuel Crane, who came from Cranetown (Montclair). In 1813, it passed onto Cyrus Crane and was mentioned as a landmark in the incorporation act of that year. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1835. A larger mill erected in its place was operated by Marcus Crane in the mid 20th century and is now Crane's Mill Lifecare Retirement Living.

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

Logging camps existed in the neighborhood as late as the middle of the 19th century. In 1852, it was still profitable for John Emmons to rebuild and operate the old sawmill of Deacon Thomas Force (1759-1827) on the brook behind present-day town hall. Force had closed the mill 40 years before, after his 18 month old grandson John Anderson died there from a fall.

Timber at last became scarce, though as late as the 1880's, a few men were able to gain a livelihood by chopping firewood in the Second Mountain and carrying it into Orange. Little timber is left standing in the township today, and nothing remains of most of the mills but a few fieldstone foundations along Canoe Brook.

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

The first tannery was operated by Jonathan Force, great-grandfather of another Jonathan, at the old homestead built on East Mount Pleasant Avenue in 1745, to furnish raw materials for his shoe-making business. Shortly afterward, a second tannery was founded by Nathaniel Squier Jr., a nephew of that "Yoman" who had settled under a Proprietary title in Livingston in 1744. Squier's partners were Ashbel Green and Enoch Edwards, and the tannery itself stood on the Walnut Street property owned by the Squier family into the 20th century. About halfway between the house and the street were the stone foundations of the bark house, close to a spring that provided the Revolutionary tanner with the water he needed in his trade.

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

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

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

This indenture, dated January 18, 1808, enjoins the "apprentice" for the duration of three years, nine months and fifteen days to serve his master faithfully, keep his secrets and obey his lawful commands everywhere; nor should he damage or waste his master's goods or land, nor permit himself such evils of the flesh as absenting himself by night "to haunt Taverns, Ale Houses," or "contract Matrimony during Said term."

Shoemaking remained largely seasonal and had its periods of prosperity and depression. The end of the Revolutionary War brought an end to the boom that the township had enjoyed while it supplied footgear to Washington's Continentals. Again, the War of 1812 introduced a short period of prosperity. Of the population of 1,100 in 1850, 10% of residents were involved in the shoemaking trade. By 1859, shoes were made or sold at two locations at the present day Livingston Circle, on Beaufort Avenue at what is now Estiatorio Lithos restaurant on Eisenhower Parkway, on Eagle Rock Avenue east of Locust Avenue, near the present-day Verizon building east of town center, at a Barnwell-owned shop east of Northfield center and elsewhere. And though the beginning of the Civil War saw probably the biggest boom that early industrial Livingston ever knew, the invention of labor-saving machinery a few years later did away with the primitive shoemaking handicraft.

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

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

With the beginning of the Civil War, leather naturally became of highly speculative value. The government tried to stabilize the price. It bought leather in great quantities and also instituted a new credit system by paying in 30 instead of in 60 days, as had been customary. But prices continued to

fluctuate. When the news from the front was unfavorable to the Union cause, the price of leather fell off to seven cents a pound; when the news was favorable, the price sometimes rose to 15 cents a pound.

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

Also while the war was in progress, machine-made shoes became more sought-after than hand-made ones, and the shoe business became unprofitable to those locally who did not adopt the new method.

Lee's surrender and the end of the war caught Williams napping. He found himself with large quantities of leather and no takers. he undertook to pay off the heavy debts he had contracted by placing all his possessions on the auction block, including the silver candlesticks and quilts which his sister-in-law had brought with her in her hopechest from Milford. He barely saved his house, but he paid every penny he owed. Sometime later, he mortgaged his property to send his son George to Yale for a medical education.

John Ely (1803-1894) took large contracts from Newark shoe dealers and employed many hands. Much of the work was done on the Mount Pleasant Avenue estate, west of the Center, in "a small building, a sort of shop, which stood on or near the site of the comer carriage-house, on the east side of the driveway leading to the barn. The shop consisted of a single room on the ground floor with a loft or small attic above." When shoemaking in Livingston ceased after the Civil War, Ely converted the shop into a store where he sold a variety of staple groceries and hardware, mostly in the evenings, because his days were devoted to farm and garden work.

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

Marcus Beach (1802-1882) and his son, Henry (1825-1912), were two other prominent farmer-shoemakers. The older Beach, born in the Morehousetown section in what is now known as the Beach House on Beaufort Ave, married Mary Camp (1805-1893) of Sussex, a distant relative of the Squiers as

well as of Beach's own neighbor, Ephraim Camp. The younger Beach learned the trade from his father but later moved to Orange. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the New Jersey Volunteers. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Morris Heights, made his escape, was honorably discharged ten months later and returned to his shoe business. In 1882, he returned to the family's old homestead in Livingston and devoted himself to farming. Wilbur De Camp (1840-1903), too, was a Civil War veteran. He had seen action at Fredericksburg, and after his return, he went into the shoemaking business on a larger scale than had previously been known in Livingston, regularly employing 35 to 40 workers.

The Civil War might have been the ruin of Amos Williams, but it brought success and even a measure of fame to another of the Livingston shoemakers. Patrick Cannon was an illiterate, jobless farm hand when, decades before the war, he walked one day into Deacon Thomas Force's shop asking for work, or at least some food and a night's lodging. He came from Paterson, which had been hit by one of its periodic industrial slumps. Patrick had been on the road all day, stopping again and again to inquire for work with farmers and millers.

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

By the time factory production had taken the place of the individual shoemaker's shop, Cannon had profited enough from his trade to become a partner in a New York shoe-manufacturing concern. The firm began to produce "Cannon Shoes," which were still sold by the mid 20th century. Eventually, Patrick Cannon became wealthy, but throughout his life, he made frequent visits to Livingston, where he had started his career.

There was also Daniel Norris Baker (1823-1897), a shoemaker who came to town in 1847 and bought a 90 acre farm east of the Forces on East Mount Pleasant Avenue (that section was at one time referred to as Mountain Avenue). But he eventually concentrated on growing fruit, and there were over 500 peach trees growing there by the end of the 19th century.

Another farmer-shoemaker of a well-known family was Ira Harrison Condit (1808-1906). He had learned cobbling in his native Orange, but almost immediately after settling in Livingston in 1857,

he became a general building contractor. He erected many of the township's foremost buildings in the decades before his death and almost all the bridges of the vicinity built in those years.

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

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

For more substantial masonry, brownstone was quarried at the northeastern corner of the township on property along Eagle Rock Avenue west of the Pleasant Valley Way intersection, at what is today The Cliffs at Eagle Rock in West Orange. The land had been in the hands of the Condits since the first pre-Revolutionary survey of the Canoe Brook region. During the lifetime of Ira H. Condit, the quarry changed hands repeatedly. In 1872, it was purchased from the Williams family by Frederick W. Shrump (also found as Schrump), who learned stonecutting from his father. The seemingly inexhaustible quarry (about 200 feet deep and worked by a 55 horsepower engine) supplied stone for the Caldwell Presbyterian Church; Grace Church, Orange; St. Augustine Church, Brooklyn; Grace Church, Montclair; Grace Church, Orange; a building of Drew University in Madison; the Cathedral of Garden City, Long Island, and other edifices. Some stones from the quarry weighed 25 tons, and Shrump himself was the inventor of the Knox blasting system. The family name survives in an adjacent street's name, Shrump Place.

The quarry was still in possession of the Shrump family in the early 20th century. At that time, it employed 50 to 60 stonecutters. It went idle in 1926.

This was hardly the only quarry in the area. Where the North Jersey Quarry Company had been operating on Beaufort Avenue (now Eisenhower Parkway) into the middle of the last century, the Kidde company, a manufacturer of fire extinguishers, operated the Roseland Quarry. In 1968, a large

number of dinosaur tracks were discovered there. This lead to the site's use being split, one half being preserved and donated to the Essex County Park Commission and named after Kidde owner and founder Walter Kidde (1877-1943) and the other half developed into residential, today Nob Hill Apartments. The preserved section was declared a National Natural Landmark in June 1971.

There were carpenters in town, like Allen Smith (1785-1868) and his son Nelson who lived across from each other on West Mount Pleasant Avenue near Mount Vernon Court. Nelson was a carpenter for over 50 years, securing timber from forests, hewing logs, building a house, and making his own sash, doors and blinds. He also had time to serve as a committeeman.

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

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

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

Probably the largest sizing shop in Livingston was operated by Peter J. Butler, born in 1842 and township committeeman in 1879. Butler, the son of a famous and colorful Northfield schoolmaster, had served in the navy during the Civil War. Upon his discharge, he settled in Millburn and opened a hat shop there. Later, he transferred his enterprise to the old Butler homestead on the Millburn border on Hobart Gap Road (now White Oak Ridge Road), just south of present-day Tutor Time. He regularly employed from 15 to 20 workers, who were boarded by his wife. The large pond on South Orange Avenue to the west, across the street in the water reserve, is named Butler Pond.

The East Hobart Gap Road section in those days was known as "Buttermilk Valley." Close to Butler's shop was that of George Ward, on the south side of South Orange Avenue just west of East Hobart Gap Road. Another shop, that of Patrick Cowan, was on South Livingston Avenue near what was the Oakwood Stock Farm, land that encompassed the area of where today is 7-Eleven (hence the naming of West Oakwood Avenue across the street). And William Crosby had a shop on Northfield Road near Canoe Brook, in front of present-day Fumio Grill and Sushi.

The last shop was that of Judson W. Sprigg on Livingston Avenue, in the rear of its owner's residence. Sprigg was also the only Livingston craftsman to whom the term hatter really applied in the mid 20th century. In his shop, the process of hatmaking was carried through from the raw felt to the finished, shiny "bowler" or "topper." Sprigg had been a hatter since the early 1900s, like his father before him. He learned his trade in 1898 before he was 20 years old in West Orange, at a time when it still flourished in the Valley Road section.

The tradition of the past, when Livingston cider or applejack was famous throughout three counties, was revived in 1936 when the Morris County Distillery, Inc. moved its plant from Millbrook, NJ to Mount Pleasant Avenue. The plant had a capacity of 1,152 gallons of Mount Freedom Apple Brandy a week during the season. There was also the Nettie Ochs Cider Mill, established in 1867 at 38/40 Old Short Hills Road, south of the present Livingston Diner. It was originally called the Old Cider Mill, and was renamed for Natalie "Nettie" Ochs, a WWI widow who ran the mill, in 1951. The mill utilized a manually operated press installed in 1904, and grew their apples on acreage that stretched to where St. Barnabas Medical Center is now. An advertisement in the 1940s advised customers to, "if possible, bring your own jug." The business eventually sold all its land save four acres, began using apples from outside vendors and switched from horse power (literally) to electric. The cider mill, the town's last, ceased operation in 2005.

Thomas Farley's store was one that served Northfield in the early years of Livingston. It sat on 50 acres encompassing all the land between Hobart Gap Road and Northfield Avenue, on both the west and east sides. The store, run out of the old Wade house, passed to a descendant, English-born John James Farley (b. 1829- ?), who for 12 years had been a gardener in downtown South Orange. Farley cleared all the remaining timber and underbrush, grew fruit and ran a dairy in addition to the store. He was said to have been "a man of quiet, unassuming manner, usually on the right side of

whatever question" that arose. Farley's place in the business life of Livingston, and of Hanover, Short Hills and West Orange, was then taken for the first half of the 20th century by native Livingstonian William R. Johnson's store a couple of lots over, where now there is a Bank of America. That business was established by Johnson at an earlier location, on Northfield Road near Canoe Brook Bridge (present-day Bagels 4 U), but after a fire razed it in 1913, the store was moved to the later site, previously a large cornfield, opposite the Roosevelt Plaza.

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

In his shop at Livingston Center, Van Zee built the first stagecoach used by William Ward for his mail and passenger route during the 1870's and 80's, and also many stages for the De Camps before their bus line was motorized. He died in 1927 at the age of 82.

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

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

David Flynn, another blacksmith of those days, had been a partner in De Camp's smithy when it was still in the rear of the former Livingston Baptist parsonage (the present-day Federated Church of Livingston across from town center). When the partnership was dissolved, Flynn took over the old schoolhouse (which later became the library) on the north side of East Mount Pleasant Avenue at Glendale Avenue, (present-day Bridgestone/Firestone, a part of town once called Sugar Hill), even though another blacksmith shop, that of Joseph Courter, faced him across the road. Flynn served the township for nearly 40 years, and eventually sold his shop to his neighbor, William Weimer. One of the last blacksmith shops, that of Adam Reinhardt (1852-1925) on Northfield Road near Canoe Brook, was turned into a garage in the 1930s and is now Let's Make Up.

From Indian Path to Motor Highway

For many decades, Livingston considered the problem of transportation chiefly in the light of getting its agricultural produce to the markets of the east. The construction of hard-surfaced highways leading to the large cities nearby changed the rural community into a commuters' suburb.

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

For more than half a century, these two roads remained the only outlets for the cluster of settlements. The third east-west traffic artery, Mount Pleasant Avenue, was not officially mentioned until 1764, and not until 1806 did it become a turnpike and tollroad. A century and a quarter passed before Mount Pleasant Avenue became the modern, four-lane highway. As Route 10, it carried most of the motor traffic from the Newark section to the mountain and woodland resorts in the northern lake region of the State, before I-280 and I-80 relieved much of that traffic.

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

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

Livingston Avenue, connecting Northfield with Caldwell, was designated on the official maps of 1774 as Canoe Brook Road. In the late 19th century, it was still a path through the woods, traversable only on horseback or by oxcart, just as it had been when Presbyterians traveled it from their Centerville (now Roseland) homes to Sunday worship. Parsonage Hill Road—known partly by its original name, partly as Old Northfield Road, Passaic Avenue, Walnut Street, Swamp Road and Beaufort Avenue—connects Millburn with the Washington Place, Cheapside and Morehousetown sections, and with Roseland and West Caldwell. These two north-south roads were only of secondary importance. Livingston's traffic flowed mainly east and west 200 years ago, as it did in the 20th century.

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

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

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

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

Eagle Rock Avenue was laid out as a common highway as early as 1705 when it was called Swinefield Road, and was again surveyed in 1733. The name still survives in Swinefield Bridge, a 1957

structure which spans the Passaic River between Roseland and East Hanover at River Road, next to Ravello Ristorante. The road's name was changed to Eagle Rock Road during the land boom of 1836-37.

Swinefield Road originated far to the east at what is now the Brick Church section of East Orange. It wound past Tory Corner (the intersection of Washington and Main Streets in West Orange) and, after climbing the mountain range, traversed the Livingston plateau in a generally western direction.

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

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

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

In 1836, Burnet's tavern closed. A better road, the Colonial Highway (Route 10), about halfway between Swinefield (Eagle Rock Avenue) and Northfield Roads had absorbed most of the traffic and the trade that came with it. The old tavern stood until the middle of the last century.

The place in community life that Burnet's inn had held in Northfield was occupied in the north in Teedtown by "Uncle Billy's" (or Samo's) tavern, built by William Ely in 1765. It had changed hands twice by the time travel had returned to normal proportions after the Revolution, but it continued to be known as Uncle Billy's for a long time (on a map from 1850 it is noted as "Livingston's Hotel", which it in fact became in 1834). The tavern stood at the town center, the intersection of Canoe Brook Road (today, Livingston Avenue) and present-day Mount Pleasant Avenue, then known as the Colonial Highway. In 1764, Thomas Ball's map had designated the latter simply as the "Road from Morris Town to New Ark." It was hardly more than a trail then, used almost exclusively by the farmers of Teedtown and Morehousetown to the west.

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

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

A local stage line, operated by Samuel Merry Jr. (1771-1821) between the tavern of William Parrot Jr. (1760-1836) in Hanover and Paulus (also Paule's) Hook in Jersey City, had begun to follow the road a year before the law made it a turnpike. Uncle Billy's was a regular stop in Merry's itinerary. When the New York-Easton stage line also abandoned old Northfield Road for the new turnpike, Uncle Billy's, then owned by Isaac Samo, replaced Burnet's inn as a rendezvous. Among other attractions, the inn had a large ballroom on the second floor, and people came from miles around to attend dances and banquets there.

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

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

There were four tollgates in Livingston proper, all situated near intersecting roads so that travelers entering the turnpike would be sure to pay their passage. One was in front of the old Teed farm at the eastern end of Teedtown on East Mount Pleasant Avenue. The second was near the old Ely estate, near where Hillside Avenue converges with Mount Pleasant Avenue; and until the 1930s, an old sandstone marker stood there with the legend "Ten Miles to Newark." Another gate stood in Morehousetown and the last of the four at the eastern end of Hanover Bridge (crossing the Passaic River on old Route 10).

A fifth tollgate, was farther east on Mount Pleasant Avenue in West Orange, near the intersection of what is today Gregory Avenue. Here, at a sharp bend in the road, a cleft in the hills formed a natural gateway. Undoubtedly, it was a strategic point for a toll gatherer. The first person to tend the gate there was Ebenezer Collins; the last was William Leadbeater. An 1850 map labels that location as "old toll gate", the toll by that time having been moved just west of Prospect Avenue. Leadbetter maintained his position until 1877, when the turnpike was taken over by the municipalities along its course, who then converted it into a free highway.

Youngest and southernmost of the township's main highways, South Orange Avenue, existed as a little cart path through the mountains as early as 1800. In that year, probably because the road cut through his private property, Enos Little was known to have operated a tollgate in Cheapside, near the former Millard Howell farm (the intersection of South Orange Avenue and Passaic Avenue). Though

crossing the Livingston territory in a straight line from the foot of the mountain to Columbia Bridge on South Orange Avenue, the road never attained the same importance as Mount Pleasant Avenue.

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

Stagecoach traffic through Livingston increased for a time even after the beginning of railroads. The older lines, the Hanover-Jersey City stage and the Easton-New York stage, found new competitors during the 1830's in the Morristown stages of John Drake and Philip Cook. In 1834, Nathaniel Smart of Livingston operated a stage driven by Abraham Smith.

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

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

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

Ely said that they covered the six miles to Orange at a steady trot in 45 minutes, so that their horses were "seldom able to continue these trips for more than two consecutive summers," and each developed "lameness or some other disability which rendered him unfit for further service except work upon the farm." Friends and neighbors were "alarmed and worried each day at seeing Cousin

"Paphras and his sons dashing down the hill at such reckless pace." Yet an accident that befell Smith Ely undoubtedly was due rather to the condition of the roadbed than the dangerous eight-mile-an-hour speed. As a wheel struck a large stone, Smith Ely was hurled from the back seat of the carriage and was carried unconscious to the nearby home of Andrew M. Teed.

Another victim of the rough road was Ambrose Ely. Returning from church services at Hanover, his horse stumbled suddenly on the Morehousetown hill, and the driver was given "so vigorous and unexpected a jerk [on the reins] that he rose from his seat and fell upon the dashboard, which he completely crushed."

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

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

As late as 1891, a township resolution set hours and wages for road-making citizens. Ten hours were to constitute a work day; wages varied from $4 for a man and team to a minimum of $1 for "a

boy capable of doing two-thirds of a man's work." In 1931, citizens needing employment were paid $4.20 for a seven-hour work day on the township's roads.

Though Parsonage Hill Road and Canoe Brook Road (now Livingston Avenue) were the town's earliest north-south thoroughfares, at least two other parallel roads were important. Hillside Avenue, running from West Hobart Gap Road to Mount Pleasant Avenue in an area that was called Mine Hill (on account of iron ore and quartz found there), was a private lane in the early days of the community. Most of it passed through property owned by the Ward family. Each end of the road was apparently closed by a gate, for Hillside Avenue resident George Littell, scion of a family of early settlers, once related that a blind neighbor boy would open and close the northern gate for himself when out on horseback to tend cattle.

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

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

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

When this railroad entered Livingston territory in 1903, it had only a flag station at what was Beaufort Avenue, just northwest of what is now the intersection of Eisenhower Parkway and Eagle Rock Avenue, in the section that was set off as the Borough of Roseland five years later (by the 1930s, though, it had been moved south, next to where Nob Hill Apartments are, and was used only for freight). There was a second station, on Harrison Avenue west of Lincoln Avenue. And at nearby Essex Fells (with a station at Chestnut Lane near two schools, the Kingsley School and a public school) it connected with the Erie trains to Newark and Jersey City.

Its circuitous route prompted many other Livingstonians to follow the example set by the Elys at an earlier date. They began to drive to Orange and there took a Morris and Essex Railroad train to Newark or New York.

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

> When leaving New York for Livingston in ante-bellum days we crossed the Cortlandt St. Ferry and proceeded to Newark by the New Jersey Rail Road which is now a part of the Pennsylvania System. At the end of our train there were usually two and sometimes three cars of the Morris and Essex line, which were dropped at Newark and drawn separately by horses through the city streets to the Morris and Essex terminus. Here the cars were again formed into a train and the westward journey resumed; but the locomotives of that period were so small and lacking in power that difficulty was always encountered in ascending the grade to Roseville. On leaving the Newark station our engineer would turn on a mighty head of steam and rush toward the hill at a furious speed, hoping that the momentum of the train would carry us to the summit, but the momentum was always spent, and the power was quite certain to fail before we reached the top, compelling him to back down to level ground, there to gather strength for a second effort.

Neither of the two railroad lines contributed to any noticeable extent to the development of Livingston. The popularity of the Morristown and Erie Railroad depended on informality rather than efficiency. There were no more than six official stops along the whole line, but the actual number depended largely on the geniality of the conductor, Halmagh "Ham" Ryerson. He would stop the train whenever a passenger wanted to alight at a crossroad near his home, and a crossroad was anything from a cowpath up. If someone waved frantically enough from his back window, Ryerson would signal to the engineer to apply the breaks as close as possible to the prospective passenger's backyard. He retired in 1942.

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

Erie train at Essex Fells. But in 1928, that, too, was abandoned, and the line also ended as a freight service.

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

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

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

Ralph De Camp, who had been a member of the State Legislature, died in 1939. At the time of his death, he was Director of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. His widow Edith and his two sons, Robert and Stuart, then managed the business. The first De Camp garage was built on South Livingston Avenue at what is now a municipal garage, next to what was then the Central School (now TD Bank). Then a larger space was built at 49 West Mount Pleasant Avenue (the present-day post office), a red-brick building appropriately situated near the site where William Van Zee in 1870 built the line's first stagecoach.

Except for a Public Service bus that connected the Northfield section with Millburn, the De Camp Line remained the single public carrier link between Livingston and the rest of the State for years. The De Camp stagecoach was replaced by a motorized bus in 1909. By the 1940s, the company had a fleet, which grew to 41 coaches that annually carried more than 1,500,000 passengers over more than 2,000,000 bus miles. By the 1970s, the transportation industry was in decline, independent carriers couldn't afford to replace equipment and many went out of business, but DeCamp survived. Stuart DeCamp passed away in 1978, the company relocated to Montclair, the fleet was reduced from 150 to 73, and routes were sold or eliminated. In 1982 a settlement was reached with Stuart DeCamp's survivors, and Robert, his son Robert Jr. and his daughter Suzanne continued the business. In 1991, Robert DeCamp Sr. retired after 64 years, and in 1997, Robert Jr. bought out his sister's holdings. A management team led by Robert Jr. now runs De Camp.

Religious Institutions

When Livingston was established, it contained only the Northfield Baptist church at the intersection of Northfield Road and South Livingston Avenue (a white, wooden structure in contrast to the red brick one there today), while the older Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian churches remained with Caldwell. By the early 20th century, the township had six churches: two Baptist, a Methodist, a Congregationalist, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic.

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

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

The following catalog of institutions is arranged in the order in which they arrived, were established or built structures in the area, and is not comprised of entirely all such area groups (due either to a lack of communication from the groups not included, or of readily available and comprehensive historical, public electronic information, or to time and labor constraints of this historical committee).

Fairfield Reformed Church

By 1720, the Dutch had established their own church in what is today Fairfield Township. The low octagonal structure did double duty as church and school. Similarly, the Dominie was the

schoolmaster during the week. Within a decade, the little church-schoolhouse was destroyed by fire. The members constructed another from hand-hewn logs which served for more than 70 years until the present edifice at 360 Fairfield Road took its place.

The church was begun in 1804, after a gift of brownstone from the pastor's own quarry. It was finished two years later—all but the steeple. Local tradition has it that an eccentric landowner, Aaron Vanderhoof, assumed the cost of construction on provision that he be given first choice of pews. The details of internal bickering have been forgotten by now; but according to the legend, Vanderhoof withdrew his aid just as the church neared completion. For years, the countryside is said to have rung with the jingle:

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

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

Fairfield Reformed Church is now the oldest of all Essex County churches, built on a road that was then the main road from Pine Brook (Montville) to Paterson. Surmounting a curving rise of land at the side of the road just east of Route 46 near New Dutch Lane (County Route 662), the edifice dominated the surrounding area with its severe, massive lines. Tall buttonwood trees lent an austere grace to its simple facade, said to be one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture in the state. To the right is the old churchyard, with white and brown headstones.

Caldwell Presbyterian Church

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

Parson Caldwell was not to see the materialization of his plans. A double shot from a British musket had killed his wife, and the bullet of a traitor ended the life of this man whose resourcefulness

in using hymn books for gun wadding probably turned the tide of the Battle of Springfield. A year after the war, 40 Caldwell Presbyterians signed a covenant to establish their own church society, and services were begun in a tiny, two-story log cabin on the 90-acre site contributed by Caleb Hatfield, a Tory farmer.

Neither of the first two pastors remained long. In 1787, Stephen Grover, for whom Grover Cleveland (born in Caldwell in 1837) was named, began his 47-year pastorate. The congregation soon outgrew the crude log structure which had provided accommodations for worshippers on the ground floor and living quarters for the pastor in the upper story. A new wooden building took its place. Though painted a shining white outside, its interior was innocent of paint, carpet or heat, and the pews were high and uncomfortably straight-backed. At the sides of the choir loft were separate stalls for male and female slaves. The tall white steeple was silent for 15 years until the church members obtained a bell that had proved too small for the Newark Courthouse. In the first year after its consecration, the membership grew to more than 200. In 1958, a major construction project was undertaken, when the Parish House was torn down and a new Christian Education wing was built. The new building provided facilities for a growing congregation and staff. The church still serves its Caldwell parish.

Northfield and Baptist Churches

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

On June 17, 1790, Abner Ball and his wife, Rachel, were baptized by the Reverend Ebenezer Jones. Almost immediately, Ball was appointed church clerk, an office he held for more than half a century. He was the backbone of the struggling congregation. When the new church building became necessary, he contributed the lumber that he had cut on his own ground, denying himself for the rest of his life the house he and his young wife had planned before crossing the mountain from Jefferson

Village (Maplewood) in 1788. Whenever the parishioners failed to supply funds to keep a pastor in office, Ball would make up the deficit. When his friend Moses Edwards assumed the pastorate, Ball became deacon and continued to serve until his death in 1848, at the age of 88.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost of labor and supplies for the building were recorded in the church annals:

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

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

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

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

For more than 60 years, the Northfield Baptist and Livingston Baptist churches usually shared their pastors, most of whose terms were comparatively short. At intervals, however, each congregation had its own leader, and it was at such a time, in 1868, when the Rev. John T. Craig of Scotland filled the

Northfield pulpit, that the old church was torn down and replaced by the another (which later was the victim of fire and was rebuilt).

Of the many pastors who preached in both churches, none served longer nor endeared himself to the congregations more than the Reverend Alexander Bastian. For 12 years, he preached at Northfield in the morning, and at the sister church in the afternoon and evening. During his pastorate, Northfield church celebrated its 100th anniversary, in 1886. In honor of the event, the newly acquired bell was rung for the first time. A baptistry was installed at this time, but shortly the time-honored custom of baptism in the waters of Canoe Brook was resumed and continued until about 1929. The baptistry in the church is now being used exclusively.

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

When the pastor was Reverend Ray L. McCoy, in the late 1930s, the clerk then was Mrs Katherine Schulte, great-granddaughter of the Abner Ball who had struggled so long against the adversities that had beset the church in its early years.

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

Its interior had lost much of its original charm through alterations and refurnishings by the 1930s. At that time, there was a white clapboard exterior on the church, surmounted by a square, louvered belfry topped with a fancy railing.

In 1940, the church burned to the ground. Out of its ashes rose the present red brick building. Over 40 pastors have since served there. The women of the church are actively involved in the White Cross and Baptist home ministries, and the congregation prepares shoe boxes of supplies for needy children around the world as part of the annual Samaritan's Purse/Operation Christmas Child. And the church sponsors children in need around the world, fills tote bags with personal hygiene products for homeless men and women, provides food boxes for community seniors and responds to emergency

relief needs (as they did after Hurricane Katrina, the Asian tsunami, and an earthquake in Pakistan). It also supports a variety of missionary endeavors in the United States and abroad.

Livingston Methodist Episcopal Church

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

But another Methodist society was organized in 1858 in the wake of a great revival that drew listeners from many miles around to services in the old schoolhouses at Washington Place and Squiertown. A group of eager converts began to hold services regularly in the upper story of the Washington Place Academy on Passaic Avenue—a crude, barnlike structure, even then menacing to life and limb as folks climbed from the classroom, with its hard, narrow benches up the rickety stairs to their seats before the improvised pulpit.

Within a year of its organization, the new congregation dedicated its own building. Though widely known as a "Presbyterian gentleman," Andrew Miller Kent (1805-1894) donated the church site from his large tract of land near the junction of Walnut Street and the old Northfield Road (West Hobart Gap Road) and contributed liberally toward the construction of the building.

Two Newark carpenters, Isaac S. Crane (1834-1915) and his brother John, were called in to erect the new church. In Isaac Crane, the new congregation eventually was to find one of its staunchest pillars. He became converted to the Methodist faith and married Mary Johnson, (1834-1873) daughter of Uzal Johnson, a large landowner who was also a trustee of the church. Crane gave his best, materially and spiritually. It was said that without his help, the little church would never have survived the lean years of its early existence. He often kept the minister when salary was not forthcoming; he did the work of sexton in those strenuous days of wood stoves and kerosene lamps; he worked on the board of trustees and in the Sunday School; he even sang in the choir.

During the first ten years, attempts were made to share pastors with other communities. The Reverend James Tuttle, for instance, served as circuit preacher for Madison, Chatham and Livingston.

But these experiments did not prove at all satisfactory, and thereafter began the custom of appointing theological students from Drew Seminary at Madison, who preached while completing their studies.

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

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

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

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

At the time of the church's 75th anniversary, in 1933, A. Smith Ross, of White Oak Ridge (the area of present White Oak Ridge Road, Millburn), was the oldest living member of the congregation. He had joined the church 63 years earlier. Moses Meeker ran him a close second; he had joined in 1871. Miss Jane Ayers (1842-1898) was fondly remembered for her faithful service as secretary of the church as well as for her teaching at the old Washington Place School at 122 Passaic Avenue. Among the guests of honor on the occasion were also the Reverend James Easley and his son of the same name. The older Easley had been pastor of the church when it celebrated its 25th anniversary, and his son had served it when it passed the half-century mark.

By the mid 20th century, 50 ministers had served the church in its 80 years. Dr. James McClintock officiated for the longest period. He studied at Drew University from 1929 to 1935 and graduated with high honors; subsequently, he took a doctorate and became professor of psychology at Brothers' College of his alma mater.

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

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

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

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

Union Chapel

The development of the Washington Place Methodist congregation was paralleled by that of an undenominational group in the Roseland section. A Union Sunday School had come into being there in 1878. Before her death in the 1930s, "Aunt Mary" Condit told how she came to realize that many of the boys and girls whom she was teaching to read and cipher at the Centerville School were woefully

ignorant of matters spiritual. She could not conscientiously teach the three R's prescribed by school boards to children untaught in Religion—to her, the "R" of greatest importance.

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

Occasionally visiting Presbyterian pastors from neighboring communities held services at the Union Chapel. Members of their faith still had to travel to Caldwell for regular services, just as they had been doing for more than a century. At length, a Roseland Presbyterian church society was organized in 1891 and adopted the chapel for its own use. During the 1930s, it was replaced by the present "little brick church on the hill." In the mid 20th century, it was deserted by both the Sunday School and congregation, its windows boarded up and its dull red bricks crumbling. It is now a law office.

Federated Church of Livingston

The white church on the hill at town center has existed in prior incarnations and at more than one location. It is the product of a merger between the Livingston Baptist Church and Olivet Congregationalist Church (later the Olivet United Church of Christ). In the spring of 1851, fourteen people requested that Northfield Baptist Church release them from membership. They organized in the home of the town clerk and justice of the peace, Andrew Teed, near Livingston Center. Less than a year later, Teed, who also acted as clerk of the new congregation, the Livingston Baptist Church, reported a membership of 17 and a Sabbath School of 48 "Teachers and Schollars." The members included George Nelson Stow and his wife Margaret, Andrew and Jerusha Teed, Desire and Henry M. Courter, Ward and Eliza Parkhurst, John Jones, Humy Collins, Mary Kent, Betsy Cooke, Sally Courter and Eliza Kitchell. The parsonage was moved from the Watson property to its present site by teams of oxen. Farmers who understood barn building constructed it. In the attic of the church there were 9" x 12" beams fastened together with wooden pegs. Completed in 1853, there have been several renovations and additions, including 1877, 1905, 1913, 1947, 1954 and the early 1970s. Memorial Hall, a separate building, was completed in 1953. It is the oldest church and public structure in Livingston.

The other half of the Federated Church, the Olivet Church, used to meet at a schoolhouse on Walnut Street starting in 1835. Ida Genung in 1941 said her grandmother told her that parishioners wore foot-warmers because there were no stoves in the building. In 1891, Hanover Presbyterian Church member Ambrose Ely donated $300 to help purchase one acre of land on the western edge of Livingston Circle. With the aid of the three brothers Israel, Alfred and David Morehouse and David's wife, work started that year on a white, wooden chapel that still stands, and the dedication was held on March 17, 1892. For half a century, the congregation convened there for weekly Sabbath school and the monthly service; David Morehouse's daughter (and Gilbert Squier's daughter) Mrs. Robert Smith of Florham Park, attended the Livingston chapel into the 1940s.

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

By 1950, the congregation had outgrown their building at the circle, and plans were made to build a larger sanctuary at 200 West Mount Pleasant Avenue, on the Third Mountain, west of Hillside Avenue. The small white building at the circle was sold to the Freemasons the same year (who sold it in 2007), and Olivet Church laid the cornerstone of their new home in 1952. They called that location home until the late 1960s, when they sold it to St. Mary's Armenian Church and moved in with the Federated Church.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church

In 1916, there were only two known Episcopalians in Livingston, Alexander Livingston Kean and Mrs. Ralph Decamp. St. Peter's Episcopal Church at 94 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, next to the Ritz Diner, was established by the Newark Diocese in 1917 as a "mission" church (that is, not a self-supporting congregation). It was built on land given by Kean, who also donated the temporary frame chapel and the vicarage. The property was covered with wild strawberries and was known as Strawberry Hill (later, the name of the pre-school there). The first service was held on November 29,

1916 with 64 people in attendance. The offering for the day, $44.55, was given to St. Barnabas Hospital, located in Newark at the time.

Kean's intent was to build there a large chapel patterned after a cathedral in Cologne, Germany. After Kean's death in 1922 at the age of 56, that plan was abandoned. His heirs deeded the church property to the Episcopal Diocese of Newark.

By 1949 St. Peter's had 282 communicants and by 1956 the number was approaching 500. The church school enrollment was in excess of 200. At this time, the church was outstanding in the community for its youth organizations. Besides the usual appendages of Sunday Schools, Guilds and other social groups, the church fostered the Livingston Scout movement and the Young People's Fellowship.

A building drive was launched in 1954 to provide new buildings to accommodate the growing congregation. A new school building was built and opened in February 1955. A new church with a chapel, choir loft, large undercroft and seating for 350 worshipers was built in 1961. The first service in the new church was held on Christmas Eve 1961. The original pre-fabricated church was taken apart, moved to another location and used for worship by another church. The original vicarage (the vicar's home) was built right by the road on East Mt. Pleasant Avenue. When the road was widened, the vicarage front steps were torn down. The front door then opened to an immediate drop of about 6 feet to the road and passing traffic. A new L-shaped ranch style house for use as a vicarage/rectory was built, far from the road, and ready for occupancy in March 1965. The most recent addition to the church property was the Marlier Garden in honor of the church's retired vicar, whose cremated ashes were the first to be buried there.

Debt-free and self-supporting, the deed to the property has been transferred from the diocese to St. Peter's Church. St. Peter's attained "parish" status in 1978.

Church of Our Lady of Sorrows

This was the first Roman Catholic Church to come to Livingston. But a tragic and dramatic story lies behind the brief appearance of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, a chapel on the north side of East McClellan Avenue, what is today retail between McCall and Franklin Avenues. Serving the community for less than a year, it was built at an estimated cost of $90,000 by a local resident in his

mid sixties. Achilles D'Amato (who arrived from Italy in 1888 in his late twenties and who grew grapes in town) constructed it as a votive offering for the safe return of his son from World War I. Every year, he sponsored a celebration to raise the necessary funds, faithfully putting them away toward the materialization of his dreams.

The son returned in July 1919, and ground was broken for the building on September 14, 1925. Father and son worked together, obtaining credit in Caldwell for timber for the roof and for tin and holy images, and finally, in 1926, it was complete - 85 feet long, 33 feet wide and the tip of the cross 35 feet above the ground. It had a five-step porch and its cobblestones were gathered from local fields. Formal dedication services took place on September 5th of that year, featuring a band from Paterson and one from the Oranges, altar boys, priests, Rev. Sylvester Neri of St. Joseph's in East Orange, the vested choir of St. Joseph's and uniformed members of the Sons of Italy in America (to which father and son belonged). Accepted by the diocese, the new church became a mission chapel of St. Joseph's Church, in charge of the Reverend Gaetano Sperrazza. The priest's robes and nearly all the interior decorations, including statues, paintings and altar furnishings, were imported from Italy.

During the night of April 8, 1929, a fire of unknown origin destroyed the little building. When daylight broke, there remained only a memory and a charred fragment of the front wall.

By 1933, a D'Amato "park" plan for the property was being spoken of (even appearing on a survey map in that year). It would have incorporated more land to the north and south, and had present-day McCall Avenue named D'Amato Avenue, the present Franklin Avenue christened Marie Avenue, and the creation of streets bearing the names Michael, Anthony, Armond, Amarick, George, and Thomas. This plan never materialized, and this area now is composed of streets like Scarsdale Drive, Hemlock Road, Sandlewood Drive and Aspen Drive.

St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church

St. Philomena's Church, formerly on Roosevelt Avenue (today, Northfield Road) where there is New York Sports Clubs, and now in a much larger building further north on South Livingston Avenue south of Town Hall, was established in 1927 by the Reverend Thomas McEnery as a mission of St. Aloysius Church of Caldwell. In 1934, shortly after Father McEnery died and was succeeded by Father Cornelius J. McInerney, the old yellow mission-style stucco chapel became an independent church. It

was sold in 1951, the same year the Catholic Archdiocese of Newark bought the two-story, 1903 stone building housing the City of Orange Rest Home and the 45 acres of O'Riley family property it sat upon at the current location of St. Philomena's. The Rest Home had been tending to needy and aged Orange residents, particularly during the Great Depression, when the poor were offered shelter for $1 a day. The new St. Philomena's was built in 1972, and the first mass there was on Christmas Eve that year.

About 125 children regularly attended Sunday School in the 1930s and the weekday catechism instruction, and twice that number of adults attended masses. At that time, there were two active church societies—the Holy Name Society, with about 75 men, and the Rosary Society, with the same number of women.

Grace Lutheran Church

This small congregation has been in Livingston since 1946. The red triangular church at 304 South Livingston Avenue, formerly Cowan and Diecks family property across from Inglemoor Rehabilitation & Care Center, was built in 1962 on what is still a spacious lot of green grass. Dr. L. Richard Vossler has been the pastor for over a decade. Grace Lutheran is part of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, which has more than 6,000 member congregations and nearly 1,400 early childhood education centers across the country. It supports social ministries such as Lutheran Social Ministries of New Jersey and LCMS World Relief. The congregation currently has about 125 members and growing. Many young families have joined the church in the past few years after enrolling their children in the church's recently-opened early childhood education center, Little Angels Christian Montessori School.

Trinity Covenant Church

At one time, this congregation, 120 years old this year, worshipped, studied and fellowshipped in the Swedish language. Originally, it was comprised of immigrants from Sweden that arrived in the late 19th century. It was known as the Swedish Free Congregational church after it was founded in East Orange by an American Sunday school teacher, and its first pastor was Rev. C. F. Blomquist. It was later known as the Swedish Free Congregational Society and the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church. The

congregation, which began worshiping in English by the 1940s, left East Orange in 1954 and dedicated a new building on Mitschele and later Strahman family property on East Cedar Street in Livingston. They immediately filled it to overflowing with children from the many families settling here at that time, and so a Christian Education wing was dedicated in 1962. At its peak, the membership numbered in the mid-200s with some 200 children in Sunday school. Today, the congregation is 100 strong with about 20 children in Sunday school. The church is a member of the Evangelical Covenant Church denomination, and now counts only a few Swedish-Americans in its multi-ethnic congregation that travels from all over the region. The denomination to which it belongs is strongly committed to multi-cultural witness and worship. It offers a Divorce Care ministry and the Alpha course to the community, along with Bible study, Sunday school and worship, and they host Narcotics Anonymous and Overeaters Anonymous weekly. The current pastor is Rev. Susan Gillespie, who has served as pastor (and is the church's first female pastor) since 2007, and before that as associate pastor beginning in 2002. Rev. Gillespie is a member and former treasurer of the Livingston Clergy Association. The ARC-run Stepping Stones School, a tenant for 33 years, moved to Roseland in 2011.

Temple Beth Shalom

Hyman Goldberg and his son Abraham were reportedly the first Jewish settlers in Livingston, living in a blue cottage on South Livingston Avenue that they then lost in the Great Depression (before that it had been Ebenezer Teed's (c.1799-1849) house and then his son Ernest Royal Vere Teed's (1873-1929) — today it is Nana's Deli). Abraham married and in his basement at 1 Stirling Drive in 1951, Beth Shalom was formed at a meeting of 65 families. The first Sabbath Eve service was on September 14, 1951 at the former Livingston Men's Club at 203 Hillside Avenue. A torah was borrowed from the Verona synagogue Beth Ahm and a Holy Ark was built by hand in order to house the torah during the service. During the next two years, the congregation grew, called itself the Livingston Jewish Center and services were moved to the Grange Hall at 19 Burnet Street (now Freemason lodge Livingston No.11). Part-time Rabbis like Lewis Grossman served until 1953 when a search began for a building of their own. They became a Conservative congregation, and the current structure at 193 East Mount Pleasant Avenue was built on land donated by a Beth Shalom founder, Sam Rubenstein. A full time rabbi Samuel L. Cohen came to the temple and served for 33 years. The

first of three phases of temple construction was completed in 1954, the same year the first service was held there (on New Year's Eve). During the first evening service, the name Beth Shalom was chosen, meaning "house of peace". Phase two of construction was for a school wing in 1959. Groundbreaking on the third phase, the worship hall, was on June 13, 1965. On March 8, 1968, that hall was opened and dedicated. Rabbi Cohen showed a strong interest in civil rights, marching in Alabama for racial equality, expanding senior services in Newark and serving on boards of many local and state religious organizations. He passed away while still in service to Beth Shalom, on December 10, 1986. Azriel C. Fellner succeeded him. By the 1990s, there were 900 members of Beth Shalom. The current Rabbi is Geoffrey Spector.

Full Gospel Church

This church was founded in 1955, and five years later, a building was constructed at former Wilson family property at 71 Old Road (which now houses the Christian Evangelical Church). In 1977, Pastor Joe DePasquale arrived and the congregation began to outgrow their home, so in 1985, Full Gospel moved into their present building at 190 West Northfield Road. For years, Pastor Joe and the congregation prayed about expanding the building to accommodate more classrooms and people. But in 2006, Pastor Joe died. His cousin, Pastor Ronald DePasquale, Jr., took his place, and the vision of expansion was realized in 2011 with the construction of a café and eating area, a youth room and a multi-purpose room for conferences and special events.

The church describes itself as a friendly, multi-cultural body of believers that embrace the Bible and believe that all Scripture is given by the inspiration of God, and they offer many ministries and programs designed to teach the basic principles or Christian living (e.g. women's and men's bible studies, a thriving youth ministry and a children's program that incorporates fun and bible teaching. Full Gospel).

Temple Emanu-El

In 1955, residents Carol Bloomgarten Schechtman and Sydelle Feiber saw an article in *Life Magazine* about the Reform Judaism movement in America, which featured Rabbi Nelson Glueck from Cincinnati as its head. Carol wrote to Rabbi Glueck and was told that if they could find ten families

willing to contribute $100, they could be supplied with a student Rabbi and their own High Holy Day Services. Eleven families collected $1,100, and by August they recruited an additional 45 families. The congregation held its first High Holy Day services in September under the leadership of student Rabbi Milton Rosenfeld. They also had their first cantor, Judah Livingston Smith, a convert to Judaism, though he left the congregation shortly after to pursue rabbinic studies.

The congregation held Friday night services in the Grange Hall on Burnet Street. The weekly $10 bill from the hall was made out to "the Jewish church." A home of their own was sought, and one year later, members chipped in a minimum of $50 each toward a $2,600 down payment for a former hot dog stand on Northfield Road with an apartment upstairs and a gas pump in front. There was some difficulty getting a mortgage for the small structure, as a different congregation had fallen behind on its payments, and so "the bank was assuming every Jewish congregation would do the same". The mortgage was finally granted. After renovations to the building, it was ready for worshippers in the fall of 1956, though there was no air conditioning and the families sat on 175 folding chairs.

Cozy quickly became cramped, and the expanding congregation held High Holy Day services at the Presbyterian Church across the street. When High Holidays fell on a Sunday, they worshiped in the Essex Green Shopping Center community meeting room. The congregation broke ground of its new building on former Condit family land in 1961. The current home of Emanu-El was designed by the New York architecture firm of Blake and Neski with a distinctive sanctuary roof that evokes the Israelites' tent of meeting in the wilderness.

In the most recent decade, the congregation has again focused on its building and embarked on an ambitious expansion and renewal project. Rabbi Mark Kaiserman, a New York City native, arrived at Emanu-El in 2004, and a new rabbi, Greg Litcofsky, arrived in 2012.

St. Raphael Parish

On July 6, 1961, Most Reverend Thomas A. Boland founded this Catholic body, and the Reverend Richard D. Wall celebrated the first Mass the next day, with Kenneth Marion and Anthony Davis attending as altar boys. Later that year, Reverend Wall was transferred, and Reverend Francis Mulquinn was assigned. He shepherded the parish with grace and humility for over four memorable years. Saint Raphael's dedication ceremony was on January 30, 1965, with Archbishop Boland officiating.

The building on former Force family land had been completed two years prior, but the dedication was delayed due to the Archbishop's attendance at the Second Vatican Council. Reverend Mulquinn was succeeded in 1965 by Reverend Martin Sherry. He guided the school and the parish until he retired in 1979. Reverend G. Thomas Burns became pastor of the church in August 1979, and many groups were expanded or new ones began during his 22 years of service. After Burns retired and moved to Florida in 2001, Monsignor Thomas Donato served for two years, until he was transferred to serve as spiritual director of Immaculate Conception Seminary and became the twenty-third Auxiliary Bishop of Newark. Reverend Gerald Greaves became the seventh pastor in August 2004, and he has since overseen much needed refurbishing of the buildings and grounds.

St. Mary Armenian Church

In the late 1960s, this church bought 200 West Mount Pleasant Avenue on former Ely family land on the crest of the hill from the Olivet Church. It came from Newark, where it had been ministering to Armenian Americans after World War I who were effected by the Armenian Genocide. The church is part of the Eastern Diocese of the Armenian Church of America, which itself is under the jurisdiction of the See of Holy Etchmiadzin and the Catholicos of All Armenians. The parish is today comprised of about 200 families who may travel from Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union and Somerset Counties on a regular and weekly basis, to worship and to participate in various social, cultural and educational ministries. It is now the 13th largest parish of the Eastern Diocese and is flourishing with a variety of activities for all ages, perhaps the most visible being their annual outdoor food festival in late summer.

Suburban Torah Center

Founded in 1969 as Livingston's first Orthodox synagogue under the leadership of Rabbi Moshe A. Kasinetz, this group's membership currently has over 200 families that they say represents a vibrant and varied cross-section of Jewish experiences within an Orthodox framework. As a community and as individuals, they are dedicated to both the modern and the Orthodox lifestyle of American Judaism, active involvement in philanthropic organizations and causes, and a love for the land of Israel. The synagogue membership comes from very diverse religious backgrounds and education levels. In 1999,

Rabbi Kasinetz's retired, and Rabbi Mordecai E. Feuerstein assumed leadership. In 2000, the synagogue on former Blodgett family land on West Mount Pleasant Avenue next to the VFW Post completed an extensive renovation to accommodate the growth of the congregation. The expansion included a large sanctuary, Beit Midrash, redesigned social hall, expanded library, office facilities, and nursery school.

Temple B'nai Abraham

This temple, though it constructed its home in Livingston at 300 East Northfield Road in 1973, was founded in Newark in 1853 and is one of the oldest and largest independent synagogues in the country. Its founders were emigres from Poland who wanted to follow a Eastern European ritual instead of a German liberal one. It was named for one of its benefactors, Abraham Newman, and for the Bible's first Jew according to tradition, Abraham. Dr. Joachim Prinz was the first senior rabbi, and served the congregation for 38 years. Rabbi Barry Friedman followed, serving the congregation for 31 years. In 1999 Rabbi Clifford Kulwin became the synagogue's fourth religious leader in 98 years. Temple B'nai Abraham identifies itself as a traditional progressive congregation, with respect for tradition, relevance to time and place, creativity, musicality and a commitment to providing a focal point for living and learning Jewishly. Within a participatory environment including worship, life cycle events, and multifaceted programming, they provide a complete array of Shabbat and holiday religious services, as well as a rich variety of educational, cultural, and social activities. The Early School (infant to five years) and Jewish Education Program (K-12) are widely acknowledged to be among the finest in New Jersey. Programs for families, singles, teens, young adults and couples, empty nesters, and seniors take place throughout the year.

Christian Evangelical Church

A year after B'nai Abraham arrived, the first "CEC" was built in the state. Due to the requests of some local Chinese Christian families, preparations for the establishment of such a church, though in West Orange, had begun a year prior. During that planning process, Rev. Moses Yang was injured in a car accident, and he took the incident as a signal that it wasn't God's will to establish the church in West Orange. He is said to have knelt and prayed to the Lord for clear direction, and that a Bible verse came to him, from Psalm 66:12: "Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads; we went

through fire and through water; but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place". Feeling that the verse clearly revealed God's will to him, Rev. Yang established a church in early 1974. The 71 Old Road property, already in use by the church, was purchased in 2006, the dedication being on June 3.

The church has a diverse congregational mix: its members are from China and the Philippines, Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Malaysia. There are caucasians, American-born Chinese and Filipinos. The languages used in the Sunday Worship Service are English and Mandarin and the ministries consist of prayer meeting, Bible study groups, youth group, young professional group, Sunday School classes, and Choir.

Beth Messiah Congregation

In 1984, this Messianic Jewish congregation of Jewish and Gentile believers arrived in town. They believe Yeshua (Jesus) of Nazareth to be the promised Messiah of Israel according to the Hebrew Scriptures and the Savior of all peoples. Their service incorporates much of their Jewish tradition, marrying that with their faith that the Jewish Messiah has come in the person of Yeshua. They are currently at their fourth meeting location since their inception at the Memorial Hall Building of the Federated Church of Livingston at the intersection of Livingston and Mount Pleasant Avenues. The Beth Messiah Congregation meets for worship every Saturday morning at 10:30 AM. and they have Hebrew instruction for young people, culminating in Bar and Bat Mitzvah training. They observe all of the Jewish holidays, hold mid-week Bible studies and prayer meetings in people's homes, and have much to offer to inter-faith couples and families. They have marched in the Livingston Memorial Day Parade and featured guest speakers, performing artists and musical concerts that are open to the public.

Hindu American Seva

The focus of the Hindu American Seva is to develop a Hindu-American identity and strengthen community building to address its needs and those around them. Its roots are in the 1980s, when Asian Indians in Livingston, a community based civic participation effort, was initiated (Indians were classified as Asians in 1980, hence the name). For 25 years, it functioned primarily through an ad hoc group of volunteers led by Anju Bhargava, to facilitate adaptation and integration into the members'

new homeland. 2009 marked the 25th anniversary of the group's active participation in the Memorial Day Parade. In addition to volunteering to serve, the Seva emphasizes the need to have well developed, sustainable service infrastructures which are Hindu faith based. They provide a road map for community service, interfaith collaboration, pluralism, social justice and sustainable civic engagement to ignite grassroots social change and build healthy communities and coalitions - all while strengthening places of worship.

Taiwanese Presbyterian Church

This church was founded in Chatham in 1980 and came to Trinity Covenant Church on East Cedar Street to share their space in 1998. They host 60 members, ten of whom are from town. In addition to being a place of worship, the church gives Taiwanese immigrants and Taiwanese-Americans from all over northern New Jersey a place to speak Taiwanese and have fellowship. The congregation begins its Sundays with worship and later returns to share lunch in the fellowship hall because many members live out of town. As a member of the Newark Presbytery, this church is involved in feeding the hungry, helping seniors, and connecting with churches all over the world, such as in Haiti, and ministering to the sick. The recently retired pastor, Rev. Dr. Ching-fen Hsiao, was also a chaplain at St. Barnabas Medical Center, and several church members are nurses there. The congregation is searching for a new pastor.

Congregation Etz Chaim

Founded primarily by the children of Holocaust survivors in 1997, Etz Chaim continues to grow and evolve. They say their doors are always open for young families and others who desire a relaxing, suburban Shabbat experience. In addition to a Sephardic Minyan and their main Modern Orthodox Ashkenazi service, they feature guest speakers, children's programming, one-on-one study and family dinners at their center on East Mount Pleasant Avenue, next to the Bel Air Woods development.

Living Stone Christian Fellowship

Fifteen years ago the Chinese Christian Church of New Jersey in Parsippany noticed that Asian immigrants were moving to Livingston, and they wanted to help them and serve them. On June 6,

1999 the first worship service was held in Livingston at the church they called Lishi Christian Church. Lishi means "to set up a stone" in Chinese, and refers to two events: Jacob setting up a stone as a pillar to worship the Lord when he was leaving home, and to Joshua's setting up twelve stones in the middle of the Jordan to remember the guidance and protection of the Lord when the Israelites crossed the river. After a year of struggling, ten families committed to continue the church. With the goodwill of the Presbyterian Church of Livingston, which allowed Living Stone to share their building, they have been able to grow to the current Sunday attendance of 250, including Chinese, English, and children's ministries. Worship services, Sunday school, prayer and small group meetings enable them to reach out and help their neighbors in surrounding communities. A "play village" group also caters to special needs children. Living Stone strives to "restore the hearts of parents to their children, and the hearts of the children to their parents." (Malachi 4:6)

Crossing Church

Early in this new century, what had been the West Essex Baptist Church at 222 Laurel Avenue on the border with Roseland, became the Crossing Church, a group that proclaim a commitment to a core set of beliefs that reflect the historic, orthodox beliefs of the Christian Church through the ages. Theirs is a multi-ethnic, trans-generational congregation that comes from many different towns in northern New Jersey. Their worship is contemporary and includes a fresh take on the traditional hymns of their faith, and the messages are centered in the scriptures. The lead pastor is Tim Chicola.

A full list of Livingston's current religious institutions and services with contact information appears in the Appendix.

Schools Old and New

Livingston's school system consists of six modern elementary schools, two middle schools and a high school that received the US Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Award in 1998. The system has an up-to-date administration, and has developed steadily from the original Northfield "church" school organized thirty years before the township was established.

As of September 2012, there were 5,780 students enrolled in Kindergarten through Grade 12. In Burnet Hill, 430; in Collins, 425; in Harrison, 519; in Hillside, 408; in Mt. Pleasant Elementary, 426; in Riker Hill, 418; in Mt. Pleasant Middle, 422; in Heritage, 915; and in Livingston High School 1,817.

The first great progress came during the first 35 years of the 20th century, while the rural community changed to a suburban town. During much of that period, Livingston had the services of several people who had devoted time and effort to building a progressive program of local education. Amos W. Harrison, when he resigned in 1920, well over 70 years old, had served as president of the Board of Education for many years. Samuel MacQuaide, who succeeded him, had served 24 years on the school board when he resigned its presidency in 1934. George H. Osborn, when he resigned in 1937, could look back on 14 years of service in the school system and had also been its first supervising principal. During those years, school attendance tripled, from 300 to 900, and the number of teachers increased from 9 to 32.

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

grades, but only one class each of the following grades through the sixth. That school closed in 1974 due to a declining enrollment.

At 51 Old Road, Squiertown, was the smallest of Livingston's schools, a brick building erected in 1909. When first built, it continued the one-room tradition of the school it had replaced. In 1928, four rooms were added. Six grades were taught here, the fourth and fifth combined under one teacher. It was later the home of the Horizon School, a special education school affiliated with Cerebral Palsy of North Jersey.

Where the TD Bank now stands at Livingston Avenue and East Cedar Street was the Central Junior School, built in 1913. It was the oldest school structure for decades. With tall Grecian columns in front, it was used only as an elementary school until 1930, when it was modernized. The building was sold in 1968 and remodeled as a Weight Watchers before being demolished. The design of TD Bank's new structure there emulated that of the original school.

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

One of the early teachers of this handful of children was Peter Butler (1806-1874). He had originally prepared himself for the priesthood and gave his pupils the full benefit of his classical learning, even to the point of attempting to teach them Greek. More than for his readings from the classics, he was remembered for his habit of dismissing school whenever the spring freshets (the rising of streams due to melting snow or ice) prevented him from making his way to Northfield. He lived at

Hobart Gap Road and South Orange Avenue, and when Canoe Brook had overflowed the road and made it impossible to cross it, his well-disciplined pupils would meet him halfway, and there he would shout across the roaring freshet at them: "School's dismissed!"

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

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

At the time when this new Northfield school was opened, plans were also ripening for a school on East Mount Pleasant Avenue. Here, practically at Livingston Center, there have been three successive schools; the last, built in 1880 at 75 East Mount Pleasant Avenue (present-day parking lot of Firestone/Bridgestone), was repurposed as the public library and in service until the late 1950s, when it was demolished.

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

The plans of this school society did not materialize until 1813, when the original schoolhouse of Livingston was erected on the north side of the old road (the Firestone location). In 1835, after the Mount Pleasant Turnpike (Mount Pleasant Avenue / Route 10) had become the main artery of travel, a new school was built directly south of the earlier structure, between the old road and the new turnpike, facing the latter.

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

The 1880 school was a two-story frame building. Only one room was used, however, for the first 18 years. In 1898, the upper floor was converted for use as a high school. John L. Hunt, a graduate of Yale, became the first principal and Miss Lena Haven was his assistant.

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

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

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

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

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

The other teacher to serve for any length of time at the Centerville school was one of Miss Cook's former pupils, Miss Mary Condit. A direct descendant of General Aaron Kitchell, who served as Washington's paymaster and was U. S. Senator for four years, "Aunt Mary," as she was affectionately known until her death in 1939, was the aunt of Freeman Harrison and related to numerous other prominent Livingston families. At 88, she had many vivid memories she was eager to tell and liked to show her relics of the past.

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

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

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

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

Miss Mary told of one time when the youngsters were just too much for her; and eventually she was given another girl, just out of normal school, as assistant. This assistant could do "beautiful work on the blackboard and could draw beautifully. She could beat me all to pieces that way, but she

couldn't manage the children. That was hard work. I would go in and they would be just as quiet as you please, and I'd say, 'Now you keep this way and study your lessons,' but they wouldn't."

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

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

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

In 1909, the town acquired the Old Road property, where a new one-room school was built. The white frame building was sold to Reginald Smith and used as a garage until it was destroyed by fire in the 1930s. The red schoolhouse dating from 1909 was the last one of the old schools to be in use. It was sturdily built, well lighted and heated. Its erection was the achievement of a school board which included the first woman member in town history, Mrs. Ada Vincent. Her interest in education did not lapse after her tenure of office, from 1906 to 1910. In 1916, she founded the local Parent Teachers Association.

Not so well documented as the Squiertown school, but equally well remembered, is the first Washington Place school on Passaic Avenue near the Parsonage Hill Road intersection. All records of its founding have been lost, but elderly residents recalled in the 1930s that their parents spoke of the rough furnishings in those days when, under private auspices, it was known as the Washington Place Academy. It stood first at the site of the former West Livingston Community House. It had two

stories, the lower one for school use and the upper for general purposes. For a short period, it housed the Methodist Church Society.

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

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

The school is gone "forever," and even the comfortable little white frame structure which took its place before the close of the 19th century is now emptied of children. After the youngsters had been transferred to other schools, it was bought by the West Livingston Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Livingston United Methodist Church, at West Hobart Gap Road and Walnut Street) as a community house. Later, it became the Community Club house of the West Livingston Men's Club.

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

Miss Amelia Jacobus, grandniece of the man who hoped to perpetuate the school "forever," also taught at Washington School. Her father, Abram L. Jacobus (1829-1915), had been the town's school district clerk in the third quarter of the century, and Amelia substituted for Miss Janie when the latter became ill during her first year of teaching at the new school.

Miss Ella Jacobus, who died in the 1930s, remembered many details of those bygone days. She told how her sister Millie and Janie Ayers had to shoulder burdens later delegated to a male janitor. Occasionally, some of the bigger boys would give "mar'm" a hand, but these girls usually had to sweep the building and stoke the enormous, pot-bellied stove on cold winter mornings. But in spite of the red glow that emanated from the stove in the center of the room, the bitter cold would come in through the wide cracks in walls and floor. The children's hands would become blue with cold and

their toes would begin to sting. Often they would ask "May we stomp to keep warm?" and at miss Janie's assenting nod would begin to jump up and down until dust flew and the rafters rang.

The Amos W. Harrison Elementary School then came to North Livingston Avenue. The cornerstone was laid in July 1929, and by the beginning of the school year, part of the nine-room building was in use. In the 1930s, there were two classes of each of the first three grades and one of each of the higher grades through the sixth. There are now 27 classes in the school, which runs in team levels, with every grade level considered a team.

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

The annual report of the township's finances ending April 1, 1871, shows the school taxes as amounting to $1,000. This was in compliance with the State law of that year abolishing fees for instruction in public schools. Previously, parents had paid $10 a year each to maintain teachers.

In 1885, a special school tax was raised for the three school districts of Northfield, Washington Place and Roseland, amounting to 17 cents, 10 cents and 6 cents, respectively, per $100 valuation. The following year, another special school tax became necessary. In 1905, the school tax was 46 cents per $100 valuation. In 1939, the rate was 35 cents, a decrease of seven cents from the 1936 rate.

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

Experiments in scholastic adjustment and vocational guidance become a matter of routine in Livingston's schools. Standard tests were applied each year and correlated to national averages. Parents were kept constantly apprised of the progress of their children.

All pupils living more than a half mile from their schools began to be provided with bus transportation. The town paid a fourth of the expense, and the State the balance.

Starting about 1915, Livingston paid the tuition of students who attended the Gaston and Roosevelt Junior High Schools and the Columbia Senior High School of West Orange. Some pupils attended the Essex County vocational schools, the boys going to Bloomfield and the girls to Newark.

Manual training was part of the regular curriculum, with shops at the Harrison and Roosevelt Schools. Cutting tables and sewing instruction were provided at Central School. Two part-time supervisors taught art and music classes.

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

After the half century mark, residents had the option of some new private schools, like Aquinas Academy of St Philomena's Parish. It was founded in 1952, and is the only Catholic elementary school in town; grades K to 8. The Joseph Kushner Hebrew Academy on South Orange Avenue at Eisenhower Parkway is grades Pre-K to 8. The Rae Kushner Yeshiva High School is grades 9 to 12. Across the street, there is Newark Academy, which moved to its 68 acre location in town from Newark in 1964; grades 6 to 12.

In 1951, Burnet Hill School was built to relieve overcrowding at Roosevelt School in Northfield. Its design was somewhat unconventional for the day as it was all on one floor. It was on land belonging to the Burnet family, hence its name.

Monmouth Court School was next in 1952, built behind Roosevelt School. Both schools shared the same principal. Two years later, Hillside School was built on Hillside Avenue at Belmont Drive. In 1955, overcrowding caused additions to be made to Harrison and Squiertown schools, and the high school opened. Two years later, there were three more openings: Collins School, Mt. Pleasant Elementary and Mount Pleasant Junior High. In 1964, Heritage Junior High opened, and Riker Hill

followed one year later. After the Roosevelt school closed in 1973 due to low enrollment, Squiertown school followed for the same reason in 1976.

There are special programs that operate in the township's schools and locations. In 1983, the Livingston Chinese School began on Sunday afternoons, and continue to do so at Heritage Middle School. They are online at livingstonchineseschool.org. In 2002, Mt. Pleasant Middle School began hosting the Livingston Huaxia Chinese School on Saturday mornings. You can find them on the web at livingstonhuaxia.org. In 2005, the Little Angels Christian Montessori School began welcoming students of all faiths next to Grace Lutheran Church. Find them at lacms.org. There is the Indian School which was begun in 2008 and holds class on Friday nights at Riker Hill Elementary. Their website is theindianschool.org. And the Livingston Indian Language School (Sanskriti of New Jersey) teaches Sanskrit at the Horizon School on Sunday mornings. Online at sanskritiofnj.org.

Community Life

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

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

The playgrounds of Livingston's four schools were utilized for this program of supervised recreation, with a total of 461 registrants. In 1938, there were 64 playground days with an average daily attendance of 283. Among the most popular of the semiweekly events were pet and doll shows, wiener roasts, softball, baseball and basketball. The season concluded with an annual picnic and field day at Roosevelt field. The commission also arranged for swimming facilities at the Sunnyfield Pool in Caldwell and provided transportation, long before the Northland and Haines pools were built in the late 1950s and early 1960s respectively. In some instances, the success of hobby projects encouraged the development of similar facilities for adults.

The creation of the Haines pool by the high school was initiated by a group of private citizens with a fund of $68,000 raised by contributions and the sale of 1,800 subscriptions of $35 per family. The pool is on township land. A private corporation was formed and operated the pool for two years. The pool was then turned over to the Township which financed the Northland pool from revenues received from the Haines pool.

A dramatic group of 25 under the direction of Miss Hildegard Waldau, open to all high school pupils, won first place in the WPA County Tournament of 1938. The success of this project led to the formation, in October 1938, of another group of 27 adult women interested in stage work. For junior high school and high school children there were weekly dancing lessons at the Junior Order Hall, what is the Elk's Lodge today. The 110 members held dances at Thanksgiving and Christmas and at the end of the season in May. The adult dancing group also had a Thanksgiving dance.

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

Livingston's musical groups began in 1935. The band practiced twice weekly, and the orchestra rehearsed weekly, as did the Girls' Fife Corps from April to September. Mr. Fred Young was the director of the latter group during the 125th anniversary, whose 56 members gave six band concerts during the summer of 1938.

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

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

In 1925, Mrs. Margaret Morrow of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Peter's Episcopal Church founded the first troop of Girl Scouts. Soon, a division into two troops was necessary. One used to use what was the Grange Hall at 19 Burnet Street (and is now Freemason Lodge No.11) the other the Scout Hall at St. Peter's. The Girl Scout groups were recognized by the National Organization in March

1927. During these early years, each community formed its own council. In 1959, the Livingston Council merged with other communities to form the Girl Scout Council of Greater Essex County, and later merged into Girl Scouts Heart of NJ. Today, Livingston Girls Scouts are part of Service Unit 30, composed of the communities of Livingston, Roseland and Essex Fells. In Livingston alone, they serve more than 400 girls, ages 5 – 18, in 28 troops. Individual troops meet at different locations throughout the town. Throughout their six levels of Girl Scouting (Daisy, Brownie, Junior, Cadette, Senior and Ambassador Scouts), girls take part in many troop, service unit and council-wide activities, including service projects, badgework, sports, camping, and hiking. Annually, Girls Scouts of Livingston takes part in the town Memorial Day Parade, Fourth of July Ceremony, Martin Luther King Jr Day of Service, and September 11 Ceremony of Remembrance. Two highlights each year spring are their Camporee and their Recognition & Bridging Ceremony. They are an organization dedicated to serving girls, providing opportunities for fun and friendship, and building girls of courage, confidence, and character, who make the world a better place.

Meanwhile, in 1926, the first Boy Scout troop had been organized. It was known as Troop Number 12, but more generally as the Livingston Troop, with a membership of 46 boys in the 1930s, many of them from the Northfield section. They still meet at St. Peter's Episcopal Church on Thursday nights. A second troop, Number 14, known as the West Livingston Troop, was organized in 1936, and a Cub Pack in the beginning of 1938.

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

Then, in 1943, Troop 16 was chartered by Saint Philomena's Roman Catholic Church, and they still meet there on Wednesday nights.

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

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

Free Public Library

The Livingston Library grew out of the activities of two social clubs, membership in which included Minnie Collins Ashby, Edith De Camp, Gertrude Halsey, Ada Vincent, Mrs. Robert De Camp and Emily Ashby. The Northfield Social Club was a group of young people organized in 1902. In 1911, they built a clubhouse at 19 Burnet Street, and the social club members donated books and obtained the help of Miss Edna Pratt of the State Library Commission in organizing a library and arranging for volumes from the State traveling library to be sent to the club. Samuel H. MacQuaide was appointed the first trustee and Miss Lillias Collins (who married and became Mrs. Cook) the first librarian. The club obtained two large bookcases by getting orders for soap, and the East Orange library lent 600 used books.

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

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

In the meantime, in Livingston Center, the Alpha Club, with a membership of 65 women, founded in January 1913 a library of 200 books distributed from a closet in the old Junior Order of United American Mechanics (J.O.U.A.M.) building for three and a half hours a week. In April 1916, the women incorporated as the Livingston Free Public Library. During that month, Edwin Ely bought for the club for $600 an abandoned 1880 school at 75 East Mount Pleasant Avenue that was sold by the Board of Education at public auction. In that year, the club had 165 members, had collected more than 1,400 books and was free of debt. Again, Miss Edna B. Pratt of the State Library Commission assisted in the organization.

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

During World War I, the library sent duplicate books to the army. Bundles of books were given to hospitals.

In 1925, the Board of Education was permitted to use the library building until the Amos Harrison school was completed. After necessary changes, the library was used for first and second grade classes for about three years. Meanwhile, the books had to be piled away in the corners, and they could be circulated only after school hours. When Edwin Ely died in 1929, he left the library an endowment of $5,000 to be administered by the club. In the same year, the township committee appropriated $150 to be shared equally by the two libraries for new books. Later, this annual appropriation was increased to $350.

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

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

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

The total library circulation in 1935 was close to 25,000. Today, it is 438,028. The main library ran on a six-day schedule, increased in 1938 to five hours each day; every morning, 9:30-12; afternoons Monday through Friday, 2-5; evenings, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7-9. The Roosevelt Branch was open Tuesdays, 10-12. and 2-5; Thursdays, 2-5 and 7-9. Today, the library is open 10-9 Monday through Thursday, 10-6 on Friday, 10-5 on Saturday and 1-5 on Sunday. In the 1930s, there were about 12,000 volumes in the combined libraries, besides the accumulated magazines. In the first four years of the new combination, the circulation was doubled. Today, there are 230,595 adult books, 207,433 juvenile books and 3,162 e-books. Of about 2,400 registrations in the late 1930s, more than one-third were active, which was a good proportion of the total population of 4,442 persons. Today, there are 19,350 registrations. Of those, 8,499 are active and 10,851 are inactive. There were 276,603 visits to the library in 2012, and 21,610 people attended 651 programs.

Of the first 100 library registrants, 75 were still active during the 125th anniversary in 1938. High school pupils attending at West Orange used about 4,000 volumes a year in the Livingston circulation. There were 1,195 accessions. The library trustees during that anniversary were W. G. Schottman, president; Edith De Camp, Gertrude Halsey, Allan Valk, Ada Vincent, Martha E. Devey, librarian, and Dorothy Howell, assistant librarian. Today, the library has two co-presidents, Laurence Bergmann and Peggy Slatkin, and the trustees are Mayor Rudy Fernandez, Barbara Bye, Peggy Slatkin, Cynthia Vallario, Iris Leopold, Charles J. Tahaney, Judith Nudelman, Dr. John Alfieri and Nora Lichtenstein.

The library moved to its current location across from Town Hall on South Livingston Avenue on December 4, 1961. It had over 31,000 books catalogued with a capacity for 100,000. In 1978, an addition was built. And then on December 21, 2003, there was a groundbreaking of the additions and remodeling of the building. Its dedication and opening took place on September 23, 2007.

Parent Teachers Association

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

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

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

Organizations

Social activities, once centered in the various churches, now include clubs and civic organizations with national and international affiliations.

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

The Northfield Social Club met at the Grange Hall occasionally. When it was first organized in 1902 though, meetings were held at the homes of its members until a clubhouse was erected on the property of Samuel F. MacQuaide on Northfield Avenue, on the north side of the street near Bear Brook. Later, a structure was built at 19 Burnet Street, but this property was eventually sold to the Livingston Grange and converted into the Grange Hall. At its peak, the club had a membership of 65. George W. Squier was president.

In 1932, the Grange purchased the Grange Hall from the Northfield Social Club. The building was raised off its foundations and a banquet hall constructed underneath.

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

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

The Music Department of the Women's Club, consisting of a chorus of about 15 under the direction of Miss Martha E. Devey, participated in the opening program of the 125th Anniversary Celebration in February 1938. The chorus gave public programs and has also brought soloists to Livingston. Its first president was Mrs. Grace Dusenbury; the incumbent was Mrs. Maurice C. Ayers. The Women's Club has provided opportunities for education, leadership training and community service, and its motto is "Dare - Dream - Do". Its members are former Livingston businesswomen and

stay-at-home mothers. The club still meets on Edgemere Road. They celebrated their 80th anniversary last year at a luncheon at the Presbyterian Church of Livingston on Northfield Road, during which time there was a moment of silence for the recently deceased - among them, Evelyn Reinhardt, a member of the club for 50 years..

Cedar Hill Golf and Country Club was once known as Cedar Ridge Country Club. With approximately 200 members in the 1930s, it was established in 1921 before it split in 1928 from the South Orange Field Club. The rear of its 18-hole golf course on Walnut Street was cut out of a large section of heavily wooded land. From the tenth hole, there is a fine view of the Passaic Valley and the Ramapo Mountains. It is a premier, member's only country club.

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

Another reserve, of 1,500 acres, was controlled by the West Livingston Gun Club. This organization of 30 members was founded in 1911 and incorporated in 1934. Lester C. Genung was its president during the 125th Anniversary.

The Northfield Garden Club, founded in 1924 by Mrs. George W. Squier, each spring announced competitions for adults' and children's exhibits in the fall, so that gardens could be planted accordingly. The club cooperated with other organizations in the State to discourage unsightly billboard advertising and encouraged local efforts to beautify Livingston. About 35 members attended the monthly meetings. The programs usually included an address on the different phases of garden work. The chairman of the Horticulture Committee during the township's 125th Anniversary was Maurice C. Ayers, who at each meeting answered questions about blights and pests.

Made up of the representatives of various businesses and professions, the Kiwanis Club participates in many community activities. Kiwanians are volunteers changing the world through service to children and communities. Kiwanis members help shelter the homeless, feed the hungry,

mentor the disadvantaged, and care for the sick. They develop youth as leaders, build playgrounds, raise funds for pediatric research, and much more. The club meets every Wednesday night at The Hanover Manor in East Hanover, and since its founding in 1930 has grown steadily in membership. They hold an annual carnival on East Orange Water Reserve property on Northfield Avenue every spring.

In 1935, the Kiwanis Club organized the Livingston Recreational Association under the guidance of Mervyn V. T. Haines (the namesake of the swimming pool). The association organized a soft ball league and arranged basketball games and bowling contests.

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

The Citizens' League, which was concerned with municipal affairs, also met at the Grange Hall on the second Monday of each month. The League was organized in 1931 and had approximately 100 members. Edward Gaulkin was president during the 125th Anniversary.

The Community Club, a nonsectarian, nonpolitical group devoted solely to social activity, was organized by a group of residents from the western part of town early in 1935. One of the founders, and president for two years, was Richard Swain, the chief of police. The members met at the old Washington Place School on Passaic Avenue, which the club then bought and renamed Community House. The grey structure, though vacant, still stands.

The Men's Club of St. Philomena's Roman Catholic parish was organized in 1929 for social and charitable purposes. Ten years later, the club had a membership of 75 and met monthly at a clubhouse at 203 Hillside Avenue (a building that is now the Essex-Morris Pediatric Group). The club gave the parish a site for a future rectory, at the rear of the former church on Roosevelt Avenue (now

Northfield Road, west of South Livingston Avenue, what is now New York Sports Clubs). Thomas Cannon was president at the 125th anniversary.

The Young Republican Club, organized in 1935, had a membership of 25 and met monthly at the former Men's Club at 203 Hillside Avenue. Peter Brown Jr. was president during the 125th anniversary.

The Livingston Camera Club had its first meeting in early 1940. It was held at the house of one Orson Carpenter.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics was a beneficial organization founded September 7, 1894, with a membership of 25 which grew to 186 by 1938. In its early days, the Junior Order met at Flynn's Hall at 75 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, which later was the public library (the present-day parking lot of Firestone/Bridgestone). In 1917, the Order purchased a wooden building at 17 West Mount Pleasant Avenue called Collins Hall, just west of town center. It had been built at the turn of the century by George R. Collins, when it housed a shop where carriages were painted, a small candy store and a billiard room downstairs and an auditorium and recreation center upstairs. Twelve years later, they sold the structure to a new newspaper, the *West Essex News* (who sold a paper with a cover price of 2¢), and built a new Junior Order Hall next door. The new quarters were occupied in March 1930 and were used by other organizations as well. Today, it is the home of the Elks, Lodge No. 1855. The older building was demolished in 1950, since having been replaced by a parking lot for retail (e.g. Starbucks, Haven Savings Bank).

The women's counterpart of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was known as the Daughters of America. The group met on the first and third Thursday evening of each month at the Junior Order Hall. Mrs. Mildred Vinson was once councillor. Organized in 1925, the Daughters of America still exists nationally as a "secret" patriotic order composed of American-born citizens. Its specific aims at one point included keeping the Bible and the American flag in active use in the schools. The Livingston Women's Christian Temperance Union, formed in 1925, carried on educational work for temperance, meeting once a month at the homes of its members. Mrs. J. Walter Force was once president.

Livingston Post 201 of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey, was instituted June 23, 1931, by approximately 60 members. The charter signed by 15 men was hung in Town Hall, though it is now at the American Legion Auxiliary. Andrew Breidenbach was the first commander. The post is interested in rehabilitation and child welfare and its charitable work covers a wide field. It also decorates soldiers' graves with flags and flowers on Memorial Day and sponsors Fourth of July and Armistice Day celebrations. The Legion purchased a lot on Virginia Avenue for the erection of a clubhouse, but they instead resided in what is now a storage facility off Eisenhower Parkway. Today they occupy a building at 95 W. Mt. Pleasant Avenue.

First composed of Spanish and World War I veterans, the Livingston Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in 1933 with 39 members. Meetings were first held twice a month at what was the Men's Club at 203 Hillside Avenue, but post 2856 now meets once a month at the VFW hall on Mt. Pleasant Avenue. The organization sponsored a Junior Drum Corps of 38 boys organized in 1934. Its activities, like those of the Legion post, consist of charitable work and child welfare. Dances and card parties have been a source of income.

The Elks' Livingston Lodge No. 1855 was granted a charter on July 17, 1952 through the efforts of Exalted Ruler William F. McChesney and Secretary William P. Schilling. The Elks seek to aid those in distress, to promote patriotism and improve the community. They are a nonprofit organization engaged in charitable work, the major charity efforts being handicapped children, veterans and youth activities. Funds are raised through local affairs, selling raffle tickets and donations. The State Major Project is Elks Camp Moore, a summer camp for handicapped children, located in Haskell, NJ. It is funded completely by New Jersey Elks, with no cost to the parents. They moved into their building west of town center at 19-21 West Mount Pleasant Avenue after their inception. It had been built twenty years earlier and then used as the Junior Order Hall. On the roof in white letters is the abbreviation BPOE, which stands for Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Freemasonry's presence in Livingston begins in 1925, when the Masonic Club was organized. There were 40 members by Livingston's 125th anniversary in 1938. They met at the Junior Order Hall, now the Elks Lodge on West Mount Pleasant Avenue. The first president was Edward Ullrich. In 1950, the township's first proper lodge of Freemasons, No. 289, were granted a warrant for their own location: the white, 1890s-era former Olivet Church that still stands at 2 Old Road at Livingston Circle. The first Master of the new lodge was John L. Pollock and his Senior and Junior Wardens were Walter Wootton and Richard Selden Fawcett respectively. In 1973, another lodge of Freemasons, Lodge No. 11, purchased 19 Burnet Street. The Old Road location was sold in 2007 and that lodge moved in with No. 11. The Masons (with a membership of over 400) still meet at Burnet Street twice a month.

Freemasonry is in an institution based upon a system of morality and instruction that is designed to "make good men better". It is the oldest fraternal organization in the world and has a rich and proud tradition that can be traced back for centuries. Many of the country's Founding Fathers were Freemasons, including George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.

To be able to join the Shriners, whose regional headquarters are located where Titus Force's house was on East Mount Pleasant Avenue next to Bel Air, one must first be a Freemason.

Female relatives of Masons organized the local Order of the Eastern Star branch, which met twice a month at the Junior Order Hall. Numbering 55 members at the 125th anniversary, they devoted themselves to auxiliary Masonic activities and social service. They claimed to be the first lay group to carry on such activities, having been organized for several years before obtaining a charter from the Eastern Star in 1931. The Eastern Star has since ceased operation in town.

The Livingston American Little League was formed in 1953 by four men who wanted "to promote in all lawful ways the interest of children who will participate in 'Little League' baseball and to help and assist them in developing qualities of citizenship and sportsmanship." They created four teams consisting of 60 children. Today there are over 600 children in the program. The Pat Ippolito Complex, located on Meadowbrook Road, consists of two little league baseball fields for ages 8-12. Monmouth Court is used for children ages 5-7.

Little League is the result of hundreds of adult volunteers. It conveys the inherent and contagious enthusiasm of children for baseball as it connotes ideals of fair play, leadership and teamwork. The players meet other children from beyond their neighborhood boundaries, from other schools, and learn to be members of teams comprised of children of all races and creed. Livingston American Little League has won two state Williamsport Championships and multiple Sectional and District Championships. Pat Ippolito is currently the president of the league, as he has been for 27 years. There was also a Livingston National Little League, but it has merged with the American League, and the combined program is now called Livingston Little League & Softball.

The Livingston Oak Leaf Senior Women's Club celebrated its 60th anniversary last year. Its purpose is to give women over the age of 55 the chance to enjoy different activities in town like card games, dominoes, bingo, guest speaker presentations, luncheons, service projects, parties and trips abroad. They were founded by the Livingston Recreation and Park Department under the direction of Robert D. Sisco, and its first president was Annie Mae Elener. Current member Betty Weber says the club's name comes from the strength and resilience of the oak tree. The Oak Leaf ladies make contributions to other organizations in town, and they meet every Wednesday at the Hillside Avenue Community Center at 11:30 a.m.

The Livingston Historical Society has monthly meetings that frequently include addresses by specialists on topics of local interest and are open to the enjoyment of members and their guests. The Society has restored and maintains the Force Homestead on South Livingston Avenue, around which the programs of the Society are centered. They are also the trustee of the Ely Cemetery on Hillside Avenue.

A full list of current Livingston clubs and organizations with contact information is located in the Appendix.

Livingston's Old Houses Standing and Gone

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

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

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

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

There was a marked tendency in some of the early builders, probably due to the Dutch influence, to disregard the road completely in order to face the buildings south—even if it meant

turning a disdainful side or back to the highway. The early architecture of Livingston, mainly New England Colonial in form, is marked by other Dutch characteristics—overhanging eaves and Dutch ovens—introduced by early settlers from Manhattan and Long Island. The eaves serve as partial awnings over the windows, shading them in summer, and in winter keeping the snow and sleet off thresholds.

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

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

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

There are exceptions, where the houses built when the country was young have been left intact to grow old gracefully. They stand today, usually small in size, with low ceilings, their outer walls bulging a little from having been washed by the rain, scorched by the sun and slapped by the wind for generations. Owners and tenants named with the following properties are included for historical relevance, and are not meant to reflect ownership in 2013.

(in alphabetical order)

Amos Williams "Williams-Harrison" House

Owners/tenants: Gertrude L. Harrison Teed (d.1972) Address: 126 Eagle Rock Ave, Roseland

Near the present Roseland Center, Amos Williams had Centerville's first general store. On a hill across Swinefield Road (now Eagle Rock Avenue) was his tannery (hence the naming of the adjacent Tannery Lane), in front of which he built in 1824 a substantial frame residence of white clapboards with green shutters. Now, only the house—much enlarged and modernized—remains standing impressively on its terrace. The east wall has a more prominent brick protuberance than any other fireplace wall in the vicinity, for it houses a huge old Dutch oven. The west wall has five small-paned windows set in the peak and at the corners of the two stories, to leave the familiar wide expanse of clapboards characteristic of that period.

The house is in three sections, the main structure and two extensions, one on the east side and one on the north. Its interesting architectural lines—peculiar to old Livingston—induced the WPA Historical Buildings Survey to record a plan of the house in Washington in the late 1930's. The interior woodwork of mantels, fireplaces and witch doors, the old latches and H-hinges form a handsome setting for the family heirlooms, silhouettes and portraits.

The house was purchased by the Roseland Historical Society in 1976, at which time the house underwent substantial renovation. The Historical Society has been maintaining the house ever since.

Anderson Squier House

Owners and tenants: Anderson Squier (d.1940) Address: 144 Walnut St

A few hundred yards to the south of the Gilbert Squier place, facing east across Walnut Street and just west of Eisenhower Parkway, was built the Anderson Squier House, dating back to about 1800. The Squier family purchased the 782 acre property in 1774 for £391 and owned land westerly between Walnut Street and the Passaic River. The house is surrounded by old trees and contained many interesting old documents and papers. This two-story and attic house, like most of its contemporaries, has white-painted clapboards and wide-throated chimneys. There are several porches

and extensions attached to the building, covered with a variety of roofs. Its outstanding features are the brown-shingled gambrel roof on the main building and the overhanging eaves.

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

Baldwin-Brown House

Owners and tenants: Janie Ayers, Catherine Brown, William Brown (d.1963)

In southwestern Livingston, on the northeast corner of the Passaic Avenue and Parsonage Hill Road intersection, was built a little yellow clapboarded house. Facing south, its old 12-paned front windows peered over barberry hedges (hedges still run the curve of the now-fenced frontage). At the east end was a kitchen extension with a front porch and a deck roof. The sturdy old ridge-roofed house was originally a three-room structure built in 1796 by David Baldwin, the son of Captain Enos Baldwin. By the middle of the last century, though in general lines it showed a strong English tendency, it was an architectural conglomeration reflecting several periods, notably in the Victorian scrollwork trim of the front portico. Though now a private home has been built in place of the original, for a time "luncheon and afternoon tea served daily" was offered in the original house while it was owned by Catherine Brown and operated as Brown's Corner Tea Room.

Bates House

Owners and tenants: Goodhart Estate, George Bates (d.1940)

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

Beach-Baer House

Owners and tenants: Livingston, Herbert Cannon (d.1958)

When Duane (William) Beach, the son of Aaron and Phoebe, married Jemima "Mima" Harrison of Hanover, he took his bride across Beaufort Avenue, just north of his parental home (see Phoebe Beach house). It is not known whether he built the house himself on the 14½ acres he was deeded by his parents in the mid 1820s, or whether it was an old house when he moved in, but it was eventually called the Beach House and sometimes the Baer House for a later occupant. Facing south, it was very like the parental home in construction and painted exterior, its clapboards being the original wide ones. On the west side was a newer kitchen extension. On the east protruded a bay window, doubtless a Victorian addition.

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

Bond Force House

Owners/tenants: Jack Gordon, Anna Gordon Address: 88 Eagle Rock Ave, Roseland

The original house, circa 1760 and shown on Thomas Ball's 1764 map, consisted of a living room and kitchen on the first floor and one bedroom on the second. It was sold by Aaron Dodd to Isaac Bond in 1834 so he and his wife, Charlotte (née Condit), would have their own home. Isaac built over and around the original living room and added the northwest portion of the house. In July of 1865 one of Isaac and Charlotte's five children (all of whom were born in the house and three of whom died there), Dorinda, married Jonathan Force III. Additional expansions were carried out in about 1870 and 1890. Dorinda and Jonathan had two children in the house, Frank and Anna, both of whom lived their entire lives in the house, the latter dying in 1963 at the age of 95. At that time, the house passed to the Forces' cousins, the Grants, so the house remained in the Bond Force family until 1992, and Anna Force made a bequest to Roseland for the town to purchase the land.

Cannon House

Owners/tenants: Mrs. Thomas Cannon (d.1948), Mr. and Mrs. Mitschele (nee Cannon).

The Cannon House was built about 1813 on a hilly knob on the south side of East Mount Pleasant Avenue east of Shrewsbury Drive (over 150 years before the latter road was built), above a sweep of meadowland that drops sharply away from it, now Mountain Ridge Drive. The house, with several gables and dormer windows, gave an illusion of newness, for its old walls and ridge roof were later brown-shingled. The main cooking fireplace was bricked up inside, and nothing later remained but the telltale shingled protrusion on the outside west wall. The south wall also indicated the age of the house; it had three windows of different sizes, one being very small. In the meadow was a well that supplied water for both the house and the Cannon's Dairy Farm, whose white buildings with bright green roofs stood about 100 feet east of the house. Both the house and the dairy are no longer standing.

Carter-Watson-Blodget-Rathbun-Cadmus House

Owners/tenants: Cadmus Estate, Raymond Writt (d.1960), Albert De Ronde (d.1997)

This house stood on a slight slope on the south side of Mount Pleasant Avenue in Livingston Center. It was really two houses combined in one. Both had ridge roofs, both were apparently of approximately equal age, and both turned their backs to the new highway and faced south. The trees in the front yard were old, high and gnarled.

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

Conklin House

Owners and tenants: Stephen and Judith Folkerts Address: 34 Old Eagle Rock Ave, Roseland

This small clapboard farmhouse was built by Josiah Conklin in about 1800. Because of its hillside location, there are two stories on the ground level. The stone and brick foundation contains a brick

fireplace and a Dutch oven. The lace work porch railing provides charm to the front entrance and the house boasts wide plank flooring, old glass panes, narrow stairs and low ceilings.

Crystal Plaza

Owners and tenants: Alan Janoff Address: 305 W Northfield Ave

A fieldstone mansion that the current owners say was rumored to be constructed in the 1890's is at the heart of this event space. They say it was to have been built for Shakespearean scholar Richard Grant White, father of architect Stanford White, and that while the residence of the White family, it was a gathering place for artists and musicians. However, further investigation has reported that it was most probably built between 1924 and 1926 by architect Nicholas A. Norelli on the land owned by his parents, Aniello and Emerenziana Norelli. When Norelli's wife died in 1926, he stopped building and was foreclosed on in 1931. Records show a street for an abandoned residential development planned soon after on the site was to be named Norelli Street. The large crystal chandelier there today (reportedly imported by Norelli from Czechoslovakia) is original to the house, hence the name Crystal Plaza, though it was first called The Condor. The building was converted to a catering hall in 1965. It was expanded in 1996 to its present size.

Dickinson House

Owners and tenants: Miss Edna Dickinson Address: 84 Dickinson Ln

There is an old homestead at the southwestern limit of Livingston off Passaic Avenue which, before the Revolution, included about 300 acres of land bordered by a hairpin turn of the Passaic River. There, Bern Dickinson built his home in 1742. In 1803, it was replaced with the present structure built by Bern's great-grandson, Israel. It is wood framed brick and wooden clapboard. With alterations for modern heating and plumbing, it stands today, a dignified, quite simple, yet luxurious dwelling where one Edna Dickinson was born, lived and died.

The Dickinson homestead is reached by a long lane from Dickinson Lane by way of Passaic Avenue. This territory, now owned by the East Orange Water Reservation but originally in the Dickinson estate, was known as Black Swamp. During spring floods, the roadway is a dry strip cutting across a wide lake with tall weeds and shrubs protruding here and there. Wild ducks and geese gather

here annually. A complete collection of all the native varieties, shot and mounted by David Brainard Dickinson (1824-1914), son of Israel (1795-1871) and father of the later owner, was preserved in his cabinets, made from native black walnut. An owl from this collection is on display at the Force Homestead on South Livingston Avenue.

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

A fence around a garden spot in front of the house was built by David of pickets he split out of oak by hand over 150 years ago. They have never known paint or any finish except that supplied by years of weathering. On the authority of Arthur Harrington of the International Flower Show in New York, there was no other fence like it in this part of the world. Today, the fence is banked with mountain laurel, rambler roses and barberry hedges.

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

People prominent in the Nation have passed through the doorway, some—including President Theodore Roosevelt—hunted with David Dickinson, and many an authority, even from foreign lands, had come to consult with the naturalist. People visited his remarkable mounted wildlife collections into the middle of the last century, the home being virtually a private museum of which Miss Edna Dickinson was the voluntary curator until her death in 1954 - the last direct descendant of the Dickinson line in town. Her will stipulated that her father's wildlife collection be turned over to the township's schools. The house is on the New Jersey State Historical Register.

Diecks House

Owners and tenants: City of East Orange, Joseph Mays

About 300 feet west of the point where East Hobart Gap Road becomes West Hobart Gap Road, west of Nero's (which once was called the Northfield Manor), used to stand the Diecks House, on the south side of the road that is now reservoir land. William Diecks (1832-1913) and his wife Bertha purchased a farm there in 1860 as well as additional land in 1873, totaling 160 acres that ran to South Orange Avenue. His large barns were a signature of the place. Diecks would later serve as committeeman, freeholder and school trustee. His son, Louis Diecks, born here in 1875, once related that when an old well was drained many years prior, he found old English coins and Indian relics in the residue that was brought up. Often, too, he had picked up Indian arrows and flintstones on the grounds. According to Mr. Diecks, the house was built about 1790. Its bright yellow clapboards were set off by dark green trim. Behind the house was a rare old hollowed-out Indian grinding stone which later served as a bird bath.

Ely House

Owners and tenants: Ely Estate Address: 186 W Mt. Pleasant Ave

On a hill on the north side of Mount Pleasant Avenue, about three-quarters of a mile west of Livingston Center, is the old Ely homestead, built by Moses Ely in 1811 on land purchased by Captain William Ely in 1757. It is a large, dignified farmhouse, constructed in the prevailing style of the time, with wide clapboards, originally white paint and green trim and severe Colonial lines. The only evidence of porches were the two stoops in front of the doors in the main building and the lower annex on the west.

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

The front porch has disappearing windows—the top half pushed up into the molding which clamps shut over them, and the bottom half swung in—making the spacious parlor one with the porch. After having been for a short time a mission for itinerant unemployed, the 200-acre homestead stood vacant, save for the memories of more illustrious years when leading men in the New York business world and Smith Ely (1825-1911), a former New York City Mayor, State Senator and Congressman, were residents and hosts there, and it was where Ely summered and eventually retired. Most of the acreage was subdivided in 2002. The house has been restored and is protected under a deed restriction, running with title, to prohibit destruction or demolition.

Force Farmhouse

Owners and tenants: J. Walter Force, C. Force Trust Address: 339 E Mt. Pleasant Ave

Across from St. Raphael's Parish was recently remodeled and sold what was a white, 1865 gothic revival house once owned by J. Walter Force (1884-1949), son of Jonathan Force.

Force-O'Riley "Ward-Force/Old Force" Homestead

Address: 366 South Livingston Ave

On the west side of Livingston Avenue midway between Livingston Center and Northfield Center (across from Town Hall) stands an old white house known as the O'Riley Homestead. Its oldest part, the middle section, was built as early as 1745 by Thomas Force, a cobbler. The wide-clapboard house turns its side to the highway and faces south. For some reason, the Dutch influence, rare in this part of the township, crept into the building plans of the original structure. There is a Dutch oven sunk into its fireplace wall and it has a divided front door.

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

John Emmons acquired the property from the Forces in the 1850s and built his sawmill across the dirt road on Canoe Brook. When Frank O'Riley bought the property from the Emmonses, the character of the house and premises again underwent a complete change. O'Riley had a barn constructed which had 40 stalls and went into the business of horse breeding. The place then became known as the Oakwood Stock Farm. O'Riley was the owner of the race horse, Connemora, famous on the country's tracks in the early 1900's. During this period, the old house was occupied by the caretaker of the farm, while the owner lived at Hanover. O'Riley later moved to the French Riviera and raised carnations, because he thought "taxes were too high" in the area. In 1962, the township bought the home and made it the home of the new Livingston Historical Society. It is registered in the National Register of Historic Places. The Condit Family Cook House is at the rear. The township's first Catholic Mass was held in this house in 1891.

Gilbert Squier House

Owners and tenants: Gilbert Squier (d.1968)

In 1744, Jonathan Squier and two other pioneers acquired a tract of 782 acres of good land on Walnut Street in the neighborhood that was long known as Squiertown. There were Squiers living on the original homesteads into the mid 20th century.

The Jonathan Squier homestead that was on the east side of Walnut Street opposite the Cedar Ridge (later Cedar Hill) Country Club golf course was torn down in 1977 (and allowed for the creation of Squire Court). It faced south, turning its side to the highway. Its front windows looked out on cow barns and outbuildings as old as the house itself and of the same mortise and tenon construction. Its exact date was not definitely known, but it stood here during the Revolution. A later occupant, Gilbert Squier, was the eighth generation of the family to live in the home.

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

The northern wall bulged a bit with age and showed an interesting specimen of pioneer planning in the arrangement of the three windows—a small one above, under the roof ridge, and two

larger ones near the ground, but wide apart. There was a total absence of overhang in the eaves. Inside, there were five fireplaces, later all closed off, and several simple Colonial mantels.

Grannis-Rousch House

Address: 135 North Livingston Ave

This house at the corner of Congressional Parkway stands behind a white picket fence. It is a 19th century structure with a foundation constructed of local stone and two brick chimneys.

Griffith House

Owners and tenants: Borg family Address: 22 Harrison Ave, Roseland

This austere house was probably built by the Jackson family in about 1830. It is a plain frame house with gabled roof and porch facing the street, but it conveys both dignity and elegance. The ceilings are high, unlike those of earlier houses in the area. William Griffith lived across the street and married Laura Jackson. After Laura's parents died, the house became known as the Griffith House. William died in 1901 and Laura in 1916. They had no children. In the 20th century the house changed hands several times. It was the home of Virginia Cannon, the antiques dealer, until 1993, when it was purchased by the Borg family.

Henry Wade House

Owners and tenants: Mrs. J. Tompkins, T. Schupp, Thomas Farley, Dr. Paul White, Eric Wagman

On a little rise on the west side of Livingston Avenue south of Northfield Center stood a rather unimpressive (though listed on the National Park Service's Historic American Building Survey) white-painted one-and-a-half-story house. On the broad white clapboards under the eaves of a peaked hood, over the tiny square green-posted portico, were tacked the green wooden numerals 1771, the year in which the sturdy little dwelling was erected by Elizabeth-born farmer Henry Wells Wade (1748-1825), an Overseer of the Highway, Overseer of the Poor, and a soldier injured at the Battle of Springfield. The house's main front windows had 20 panes, 12 in the upper, 8 in the lower sash. Three small-paned dormer windows projected to the east from the sagging peaked roof. Hand-hewn beams

projected to the east from the sagging peaked roof. Hand-hewn beams, rafters and girders, mortised together, confirmed the age of the house, although it was later re-roofed with fireproof shingles.

Against the north wall was a lean-to, its roof sloped to within six feet of the ground. This extension, with one door and three 12-paned windows, was added in the days of Thomas Farley to serve as the first general store in Northfield. It was later used as a household storeroom. The annual rings in the stump of a huge elm cut down because of Dutch elm disease revealed that the tree was much older than the house. The building, the street number of which was 580, was torn down in 1979 and the lot remained vacant for decades until a store, fittingly named 580 South, was built.

Ira Condit Farm

Owners and tenants: Goodhart Estate, E. B. Howell

On the southeastern border of the Livingston Mall's land, stood the Ira Condit house, almost completely surrounded by spacious porches and fine old elms, maples and sycamores and standing on a knoll facing the intersection of South Orange Avenue and Walnut Street in the Cheapside neighborhood. The clapboarded, green-trimmed white house was in three sections, the largest to the east, the smallest to the west. It proved difficult to ascertain the age of the house or of the different additions. An uncommon architectural feature was the flat roof on the middle section, which was probably the oldest, judging by its small-paned window sash and large chimney. A few feet southward was a white, clapboarded, two-storied structure once a cookhouse ~~but now~~ and then a storeroom. In 1964, that cook house was donated to the township by the Bambergers company (on whose land it sat) and the Kiwanis Club moved it to its current location at the rear of Ward-Force House, south and across the street from Town Hall.

James H. Brown House

Owners and tenants: H. McIlvain (c.1850), Mr. and Mrs. Michael Eckert, City of East Orange

From Passaic Avenue in the Washington Place section, north of Parsonage Hill Road and the northern neighbor to the Washington Place school, a private dirt road ran far west into the middle of an 80 acre plot to the Eckert farmhouse. Both the main building and the wing to the north had wide porches. The building's thick beams were hewn out during the 18th century. The north wall bore the

familiar witness to age: a rectangle, about eight by ten feet, cut out of its yellow painted boards. This was stone-filled, the crevices tightened with cement and the whole painted yellow like the house. The old fireplace, huge and blackened, was later boarded up. This was the former home of horse, cattle and hog farmer James H. Brown, a prominent citizen in the 1800's who served on the township committee for 30 years. He was born in 1840, spent most of his youth in Short Hills, married one Catherine Victoria Ayres of Livingston in 1860, "kept well informed on the political issues of the day and exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party." The house was demolished in the 1960s.

The Josiah Steele-Condit House

Owners and tenants: Hattie M. Condit (d.1937) Address: 111 Eagle Rock Ave, Roseland

The Condit dwelling in Roseland on the south side of Eagle Rock Avenue east of the split with Harrison Avenue was already more than a century old and known as "the old Steele house" when Ira Harrison Condit (1808-1906) purchased the property in 1857. Before that, Josiah Steele taught in the house, and the Deutsch-Tanfys, Viennese refugees, lived in the house. Of the original building, only one deep room is left, forming the entire east end, with small-paned windows, fine mantel and fireplace. The rest of the house was built from time to time in sections whose walls were later uniformly shingled brown. Above the five white pillars of the front porch are five rectangular windows fitted with tiny panes in white frames, and from the sloping ridge roof, covered with slate-colored fireproof shingles, three dormer windows protrude. In the rear, the building has small extensions, gables and dormers of various sizes. Within, an antique desk with secret drawers, a grandfather's clock, fine old family portraits, samplers, brasses and old time furnishings had fit admirably the setting of the old rooms.

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

Kean Estate

Owners and tenants: Robert W. Kean, Thomas H. Kean Address: 8 Windemere Ct

Perhaps not an "old house", but one of the showplaces of the town is the Kean Estate a few yards west of the West Orange line in the Bel Air development (once the woodlot of the Livingston family from Elizabeth). At one time sitting on 300 acres with a long, straight driveway onto East Mount Pleasant Avenue, its 12-foot stone entrance is now blocked off. The 30-room square stone house in Georgian style, erected at the turn of the 20th century by Alexander Livingston Kean (1866-1922), a brother of NJ Senator Hamilton Fish Kean (1862-1941), has wide gables and a line of chimneys. A bluestone quarry on the estate supplied all the hand-cut stones for the house and smaller structures. Only the brownstone for the porches and for the trim was "imported."

Scattered over the grounds were outbuildings, greenhouses, gardens, pools, hedges and a sundial marked "Plymouth, Mass. 1744." Near the edge in old English letters was carved the sententious aphorism in all capital letters: "TIME IS VALUABLE." The entire estate was surrounded by trees, with a low stone wall running along part of the northern and western boundaries. It was the longtime residence of Congressman Robert Winthrop Kean (1893-1980) and his son, former NJ Governor and 9/11 Commission Co-Chairman Thomas Howard Kean (b.1935). The latter moved to a house he built on East Cedar Street in the 1970s.

Kent-Stevens-Spurr-Collins House

Owners and tenants: John Collins, Joseph James Spurr II Address: 264 West Hobart Gap Rd

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

The main building, built elsewhere by Andrew Miller Kent and moved to its present site in 1887, is old Colonial in style, dating back to the early 19th century. The Tudor effect over the entrance and the extension on the north side were attached in the 1880's or 1890's. A white stone chimney on the west was added in the early 20th century. In the 1930s, it was the home of Joseph James Spurr II,

Chairman of the then-Livingston Township Committee, and later the home of Councilman and Mayor John Collins.

Old Burnet Tavern

Owners and tenants: Samuel "Squire" Burnet

In 1799, Samuel Burnet built his inn on a knoll on the north side of old Northfield Road (West Hobart Gap Road), west of present-day Coddington Terrace. It was a small ridge-roofed structure, of two floors and attic, with two extensions, one in the front with sloping roof and one at the rear with a deck roof. Across the highway (today East Orange Water Reserve property) was an enclosed flat pastureland where transient herdsmen pastured their cows, sheep and pigs. Farmers and woodcutters, with their heavy wagon loads, also stopped at "Burnet's Hill" for rest and refreshments. In 1836, the tavern closed. The house was little changed in form into the middle of the last century but it had weathered, blackened, sagging with years, its wide clapboards cracked and rotted.

A rocky, overgrown lane used to curve up from West Hobart Gap Road and passed the front door of the dilapidated structure. The path was part of the original highway winding leisurely eastward toward the mountains. When West Hobart Gap Road was straightened between Woodland and Coddington Terraces, the house was left almost hidden from view by unkempt elms, gnarled willows and walnuts. From the tavern, the lane used to continue upward, past the front door of the newer brown-shingled Burnet House (146 West Hobart Gap Road), then turned back to the highway. There were many old documents, portraits, silhouettes, samplers and pieces of furniture from the earlier time in the later Burnet home, but perhaps the most interesting was a satin-smooth grandfather's clock made from applewood grown on the farm, and doubtless a prominent feature in the old tavern, which has since been replaced by residential properties. Freeman Harrison reportedly thought that the tavern was actually located closer to East Hobart Gap Road.

Old Crane House

Owners and tenants: Crane family Address: 7 Dellmead Dr

At the point where West Hobart Gap Road ends and Walnut Street cuts a wide arc, the Albert J. Crane-Tichenor homestead looked down the Gap Road since before 1810, when Caleb Tichenor and "his wife Apphia" of Newark bought the farm. The front (east) of the old two-and-a-half-story

house, which has since been moved to Dellmead Drive, is pierced by a number of new and old windows that give a view across the lawn toward the distant hills. This eastern elevation offers an interesting architectural design: a smaller rectangular story rests on top of a larger one, and the whole is topped with a gable. From the second floor, a row of five windows looks across Walnut Street to the Livingston United Methodist Church, built by Isaac Smith Crane, Albert's half-brother. Strong green shutters lend a pleasing contrast to the wide, white clapboards. Inside, there are eight fireplaces, all usable. Three rooms on the north side of the house date from the 18th century. In front of the house is an old well, later equipped with an electric motor pump to replace the windmill formerly used to draw up the water. An attached garage has been added.

The Crane family was in the dairy business here since 1858. Beside modern milk trucks stood the sturdy old wagon that was driven almost daily over the mountains to the Oranges by Isaac Crane, whose daughter-in-law and granddaughter lived in the house in the mid 20th century.

Old Smith House

Owners and tenants: Reginald Smith (d.1965)

On the west side of Walnut Street near Route 10, on a knoll facing the "Old Bedford Place," stood a sturdy white house whose appearance belied its two centuries. The pioneers who made their home there constructed two rooms a few feet from the then-dirt highway. Through the years, both families and rooms multiplied, and in the middle of the last century there were nine rooms, the original two forming the east section of the house. The building was freshly painted white, with light-green trim and white-and-green awnings. Very old, very wide clapboards and a sharply sloping, low, wood-shingle roof indicated its age.

When the old Squiertown School on Old Road was dismantled, some of the boards were used in construction of an enclosed porch on the south side of its neighbor, this Smith home. Nearby, two neat little buildings, half stone, half clapboard, were the pump house and the bottling plant when this place was run as the Alfalfa Dairy. In about 1925, when pasteurization became compulsory, the business was discontinued.

Parmly House

Owners and tenants: August Greiner (d.1965) Address: 173 Walnut St

A house built on Walnut Street in western Livingston was already on the property for some 80 years when one Alexander Parmly (1800-1879) purchased it in about 1839. No one knows the exact age of the property, nor the original owner's name. The house, facing south, has wide white clapboards and a bluestone foundation. On the west wall, facing the road, is a square brick protrusion that speaks plainly of the big fireplace within. Inside, all the doors are "witch doors." The brass lock on the front door, probably put on by the original builder, was a massive affair with a heavy 10-inch "jailer's key" sticking in it. Some of the floors are of the original oak boards, about a foot wide and darkened with age, though others are Pumpkin pine. Some ceilings are only about seven feet high and wood beamed. The house, now on over an acre and a half of land, has seen some updates like a renovated kitchen, updated baths, heat, air conditioning and central vacuum system. There are ten rooms, three full baths, three car garage, in-ground swimming pool, cabana and barn.

Pell Collins House

Owners and tenants: Pell Collins Sr. Address: 83 Falcon Rd

Opposite the Force house on Livingston Avenue, north of Northfield Center, remnants of a foot-bridge leads across Canoe Brook to the Pell Collins home, a former farmhouse. The present building was erected in 1860 during the Civil War, to replace an older homestead that was burnt down. The earlier house, together with the 50-acre garden and stock farm, was acquired by William Collins (1832-1925), a shoemaker and grandson of Ebenezer Collins, a contractor and road builder. William Collins abandoned his early shoemaking in Morristown and became a landscape gardener and farmer here. His grandson, Pell Jr. (1860-1953), (later called Pell Sr.) lived on this farm during the 125th anniversary. Remains of a sawmill dam constructed in 1745 are still visible near the property.

Beach House

Owners and tenants: Isaac R. Vance. Address: 76 Beaufort Ave

Also known simply as the Beach House, facing south on Beaufort Avenue near Eisenhower Parkway, a quarter mile north of the traffic circle, is the town's oldest houses. Built in 1730, the builder

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

Mrs. Sidney Beach Winans, of Livingston, great-grand-daughter-in-law of young Phebe Beach, said that Phebe, becoming incensed at her horse one day, pulled up a stick to whip him. Noticing that the "stick" in her hands had roots, on the impulse of the moment, she planted it in the ground near the house. Before it was cut down in 1973 it measured ten feet in circumference, and that black walnut stick sustained whole communities of birds' nests and threw a shade over the place. A new tree has sprouted from the stump and has grown to a circumference of more than five feet.

Rathbun House

Owners and tenants: Lewis T. Rathbun (1830-1894) Address: 103 Hillside Ave

The house was built in 1878, and has since been meticulously restored and well maintained.

Teed House

Owners and tenants: J. R. Teed, Charles Van Idistine (d.1960)

About a third of a mile east of Livingston Center, this house used to stand on Knollwood Drive (when it was a rock-strewn drive called Teed Road, which curved along the east bank of Canoe Brook). It was a little white Greek revival house built in 1850 by the Teed family. It was originally owned by William Teed, Sheriff of Essex County and first clerk of the Livingston Baptist Church. The north side had a front porch that lead down to a graveled path. The building had a ridge roof that was covered with rolled composition felt, and the old chimney stood out on one side. The walls bulged out slightly from age. A black walnut tree about 10 feet from the back door, older than the house, was 12 feet around the base.

Tompkins House

Owners and tenants: Herman Beck Address: 354 Beaufort Ave

About a half mile north of the traffic circle stands a house that often looked bright and fresh, though one of Livingston's oldest, the original portions thought to date to the late 1700s. It is on the east side of Beaufort Avenue and faces south and at a right angle to the road, ignoring it completely. The two-story house's shiplap clapboards, extra wide, were painted white with green trim. The old beams, connected by the mortise and tenon method, have defied the wear of almost two centuries. The foundation is local stone.

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

It is difficult to tell the exact age of this home, though Daniel Tompkins and his wife Phebe Walker raised their nine children here that were born between 1792 and 1811. According to a descendant of the Tompkins family from Mount Pleasant Avenue, John Tompkins was born in the house in 1806 and died there in 1903. Who built the house and who were its earlier occupants is not known. It appears the house has undergone multiple expansions and renovations.

Van der Cook House

Owners and tenants: Fred C. Willis Address: 190 Passaic Ave, Roseland

The formerly white Vandercook House on the east side of Passaic Avenue in present Roseland, like so many of its contemporaries, was built with wide clapboards and facing south (it turns its western wall toward the street). The lower part to the east was the older of the two parts. The antiquity of this Colonial farmhouse was discernible in the small windows under the eaves, in the many-paned sashes and in the huge, brick fireplace rectangle on the outside west wall. The little

porches on the south and east side were attached in 1920, and the high dormer jutting out of the south ridge of the lower roof, in 1933.

Inside, rough, darkened beams, with the mark of the woodsman's axe plainly visible, were exposed in some of the older rooms. The ceiling in these rooms was only seven or eight feet high, and the original floor boards were thick and very wide. Most of the doors had the familiar double-cross panels to keep out witches. A few feet from the front door stood a giant maple whose trunk measured 14 feet in circumference. Honey Hill Farm operated at this site into the middle of the last century.

Ward House

Owners and tenants: Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ward

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

Two spreading maples hid the front from view. Front and back, the house supported extensions of various sizes. On the west wall, a tremendous brick chimney cut through the wide clapboards. A "clean out" at the bottom made possible a periodic sweeping out of the immense fireplace inside. Though the place had running water, electricity and central heat, the Colonial fireplace was still used by Horace Ward — "a spry man," wrote Freeman Harrison, who in his eighties "got up on the roof and did a repair job" himself — and his wife cherished their blackened tea kettle and other fireside heirlooms.

Ward-Littell House

Owners and tenants: Mr. and Mrs. George Littell, Joseph Ward Littell (c.1850)

The Ward-Littell House, for a time one of the few dwellings on Hillside Avenue, was located very close to the road on the west side - at where is now the much further set back number 124 - until the 1990s. It was one of the township's best examples of the way old houses fit into the pattern of modern life. George Littell (1873-1951), descendant of editor/publisher Eliakim Littell (1797-1870) and even further back, a Captain Eliakim Littell (1744-1805) that fought in the American Revolution and the defense of Springfield in 1780, lived in the old homestead originally owned by one of the Ward families of which Mrs. Littell was a descendant. The musket used by Captain Eliakim Littell in an ambush of a Tory company near his home might well have been the one that hung from the mantelpiece in the dining room. This low wing of the old house was once the kitchen, and many of the kettles and fire irons belonged to the two families. The foot warmer, warming pan, and iron-bound stone brazier were long associated with the fireplace, and many a Ward and Littell were rocked by parents and grandparents in the sturdy wooden cradle and rocker. Colonial bootjack, candlemolds, snuffers, candlesticks and pierced-work metal lanterns resided peacefully with a Victorian clock and the modern wallpaper background. The room was open on three sides to the sun and still had the old entrance of the house in the middle of the last century, facing south, but modernized by the addition of a modern sash of window glass to replace two wooden panels.

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

The oldtime parlor in the two-story part of the building, reached by the formal entrance fronting east on the avenue maintained the atmosphere of olden days with a long Chesterfield, a "Parlor Set" of stuffed furniture, and the accumulated tables, clocks, vases and knickknacks of the passing generations. At the north side of the parlor was the stairway to the second-floor bedrooms and storage attic. There, treasured papers, documents and a rare old almanac were preserved. There used to be a gravel pit on the south side of the property, for the area was known as Mine Hill, and on

a stump near the barn was an anvil imported by an English ancestor. Littell's Pond and the Littell People's Park north of the high school are named for a descendant, Robert S. Littell (1924-1980).

Ward-Wilson House

Owners and tenants: John Wilson Address: 77 Old Rd

On the south side of Old Road, east of Walnut Street, the old Ward-Wilson House stands behind an ancient, massive white ash whose age has been estimated at 500 years. The tree, 16½ feet in circumference, rises 100 feet to spread its arms over house and road. The early settlers dug the foundation a dozen feet from its base over 200 years ago., the house likely finished in 1730. The two entrance doors of the story-and-a-half dwelling open on little porches, one facing east and the other north; it is almost impossible to judge which is the front one. The original wide clapboards were replaced by the present white narrow ones in 1910, when the present owner, John Wilson, remodeled the structure. Sections were added to the house and the porches were attached, but the old part on the west side, the original structure, still stands: two rooms, hidden by narrow clapboards, new paint and a few modern frills—rooms difficult to find among the six or seven that have been built around them.

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

Also consider:

DeCamp House (1912) | 73 N. Livingston Ave

Dowd House (1856) (with barn) | 301 E. Mt. Pleasant Ave

Farry/Lees House (circa 1850) | 166 Passaic Ave

Orchard Hill Farmhouse (1790) | 244 Hillside Ave

Farmhouse (circa 1860) | 213 W Mt. Pleasant Ave

Residence (has a well) (circa 1800's) | 21 Old Rd

Residence (local stone) (circa 1900) | 117 E McClellan Ave

Appendix

[A]

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

(5 February 1813)

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

Sec. 2.
And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the said township of Livingston be, and they hereby are constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of "the inhabitants of the township of Livingston, in the county of Essex," and entitled to all the privileges, authorities and advantages that the other townships in the said county are entitled to by virtue of the act entitled "An act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings," passed the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

Sec. 3.
And be it enacted, That the first annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the said township of Livingston, shall be held at the house now kept by Isaac Samo, in the said township.

Sec. 4.
And be it enacted, That every person becoming chargeable as a pauper, after the second Monday in April next, shall be deemed a pauper of the township within whose limits he or she shall have gained his or her last legal residence; and the township committees of Springfield and Livingston shall meet on the third Monday in April next, at the house of Thomas Parcel the third, in the Township of Livingston, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there proceed to make an allotment between the said townships, of such poor persons as shall then be chargeable, and also of the debts and credits, monies and effects of the said township of Springfield, in proportion to the taxable property within their respective limits, be ascertained by the assessor's books of the last year's tax; and if either of the said committees, in whole or in part, shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such members of the said committees as do meet, to proceed to such distribution, which shall be final and conclusive; and the township committees of the townships of Caldwell and Livingston shall meet for the like purpose at the house of Cornelius L. Ball, in the township of Caldwell, on the fourth Monday in April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there make an allotment of the poor and distribution of the debts and credits, monies and effects of the township of Caldwell, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as is provided in the former part of this section.

Appendix

[B]

Anniversary Festivities

Quasquicentennial (125th) | 1938

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

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

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

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

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

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

Throughout 1938, the social science classes in the schools made a study of their township an the various social and economic influences that shaped it. Transportation charts were made, as well as

graphs linking local industries of a century earlier with the development of the nation. Even the toddlers in Roosevelt School, under the leadership of Miss Ella McChesney, whose ancestors had lived in the area since log cabin days, undertook a project to learn "What the Sheep did for the People of Livingston 125 Years Ago." Trips were made to pastureland, wool was spun on an old wheel procured for the classroom and even the making of tallow candles was attempted.

Anniversary Celebration Week early in June 1938 was begun with Youth Day, when 265 scouts of the West Orange Council camped over Friday and Saturday on Roosevelt Field. The parade on Saturday included not only the scouts but also the various brass bands and fife and drum corps of young people led by the Livingston Boys' Band, the American Legion Cadet Corps and about 80 boys from neighboring communities, associated with the American Legion, and girls of the Order of the Rainbow. Other groups participating in Youth Week and the Anniversary Parades were the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps of Arthur E. Smith Post, V. F. W.; Order of Rainbow Girls; and several other visiting youth groups.

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

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

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

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

Second and third prizes went to the Livingston Women's Club and the Kiwanis Club floats, respectively. The former showed men and women making shoes for Civil War soldiers. The latter was a group of women of a still earlier day at their knitting, with a cradled infant in their midst.
Among those reviewing the long parade at the Roosevelt School athletic field was Robert W. Kean, shortly after elected to Congress, and a nephew of the late Alexander Livingston Kean and father of then-three year old Thomas Kean. He presented to the township a framed document bearing the signature of his ancestor, William Livingston, first Governor of the State, for whom the township was named. Township Chairman Spurr, after accepting the gift for the township, called attention to that.

It was not the past alone that absorbed the attention of the people of Livingston as they marked the 125th anniversary of the township's incorporation in 1938. Two days after Charter Night had inaugurated the review of the past, the Township Committee set aside a tract of 57 acres for a recreation center. Midway between Northfield and Livingston Centers, the tract, known locally as the Tyson Field property, eventually became Livingston Memorial Park and the Oval. Besides recreation facilities for children as well as adults, a community center was planned for the activities of social groups.

Sesquicentennial (150th) | 1963

"I'm From New Jersey", a song written, published, recorded and produced for and dedicated to the State, is chosen as the official song for the 150th Anniversary

Tuesday, February 5 - Freeman Harrison recites "Yesteryear in Our Town" ; Herbert Mitschele recites "Our Town Today" ; anniversary cake presented that was prepared by Village Bakery with mural by high school art department in the background ; in attendance were Mayor Frank Biondi, Miss Livingston Kathy Pankow, Mrs. John Devoll and Sesquiettes (who acted as hostesses for the anniversary celebration party), anniversary chairman Edward Connolly, Governor Richard J. Hughes, Congressman George Wallhauser, Pastor of St. Philomena's Church Rev. William McCann, Township Manager Robert Harp, and many others.

Friday, May 24 - Religious observances and services

Saturday, May 25 - Religious observances and services ; township-wide informal social affairs, open house

Sunday, May 26 - Religious observations and services ; open house invitations and welcomes - fraternal and veteran's organizations (2-6 p.m.)

Monday, May 27 - Dedication ceremonies - new town hall - 5 p.m. ; S.A.P.E.B.Q.S.A. (Barbershoppers) Quartet Contest - LHS auditorium - 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 28 - Livingston Council for the Arts - musical presentation - "Livingston Unlimited" - LHS auditorium or memorial park - 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 29 - Industrial exhibit - LHS (girl's gym) - 2-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. ; young people's dance - recreation department - 9 p.m.

Thursday May 30 - VFW Memorial Day and Sesquicentennial Celebration Parade - begins 10 a.m. followed by services at Memorial Park ; float contest judging after parade services at Memorial Park ; NJ State Tercentenary Commission "History Mobile" at Memorial Park ; Livingston Council for the Arts (Art Association) exhibit - Memorial Park ; Industrial exhibit - LHS (girl's gym) - 2-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. ; picnics, informal parties and open house by fraternal and veteran's organizations

Friday, May 31 - Industrial exhibit - LHS (girl's gym) - 2-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. ; Livingston Council for the Arts (community orchestra) - "Pop's Concert" - LHS auditorium or Memorial Park - 8:30 p.m. Saturday, June 1 - Industrial exhibit - LHS (girl's gym) ; Industrial open house - bus service to plants from exhibit at LHS ; B.P.O. Elks Livingston Lodge No. 1855 - Flag Day Services - Memorial Park - 1 p.m. ; open house and informal affairs at fraternal and veteran facilities ; gala celebration ball - Essex County Park Commission South Mountain Arena, West Orange - Sammy Kaye and Orchestra and Red Buttons - selection and coronation of Miss Sesquicentennial Ball - semi-formal - 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Terquasquicentennial (175th) | 1988

"I'm From New Jersey" is chosen as the official song for the 175th Anniversary

January 13 - Big "L" Club - Dance honoring Past Presidents

February - Camera Club - Photo Exhibition in Library. They will take pictures all year of 175th Anniversary affairs

February 3 - Livingston Area Chamber of Commerce Dinner Dance honoring volunteerism in town

February 13 - Celebration at Town Hall 1 p.m. Signing of original charter of February 13, 1813

April 10 - Townwide Dinner Dance at Livingston Country Club

April 13 - Women's Club at Methodist Church, President's Day Celebration dedicated to 175th Anniversary

April 16,17 - Livingston Community Players - Musical "Snoopy" at Heritage High School 2 p.m. Saturday and 3 p.m. Sunday

April 25 - 10 a.m. Senior Citiens Advisory Committee Reception in Recognition of Volunteers for Senior Citizens Programs at Livingston Library Auditorium

May 5 - Livingston Art Association Critique of Members' Paintings

May 31 - Annual Livingston Memorial Day Parade dedicated to volunteers

June - Livingston Area Chamber of Commerce Civic Awards Dinner at Livingston Caterers on South Orange Avenue, which has since been demolished and is now The Enclave, a residential community

June 5 - UNICO Citizen Award Banquet

July 4 - Townwide Independence Day Celebration ; Force Home Annual Affair - "Bric-R-Brac" Sale, Historical Society

September 18 - Knights of Columbus Annual Picnic ; 2 p.m. Livingston Library Endowment Fund Annual Picnic at St. Philomena Picnic Grove in honor of Vivian Heinzemann

October 13 - Advisory Committee on the Handicapped at Livingston Library, 7:30 p.m. honoring past and present volunteers

October 29 - Big "L" Club First Night Football Game, Livingston vs. Columbia, honoring 175th Anniversary

December 6 - 6:30 p.m. Township Appreciation Dinner at Holiday Inn, Closing Ceremonies for 175th Anniversary

December 17 - Historical Society Annual Christmas Party at Force Home

Bicentennial (200th) | 2013

January • • • Theme: Strengthened By Volunteers

The Bicentennial celebration kicked off at the Annual Reorganization Meeting and Reception at Town Hall on Tuesday, January 1. During the month, Livingston's tradition of volunteerism was recognized and many hardworking volunteers were honored. There was a "Day of Service" on Martin Luther King's birthday on January 21 at the Senior/Community Center. Then there was a Volunteer Recognition Event on January 24 at Cedar Hill Golf & Country Club at 7 p.m. Finally, there was a Volunteer Fair on January 26 at the Senior/Community Center at 1 p.m.

February • • • Theme: Honoring Our Founders

Commemoration of the signing of Livingston's Charter of Incorporation on February 5, 1813. A Founder's Day observance on Tuesday, February 5 (7:30 p.m.) at Town Hall, and Governor Thomas Kean was the keynote speaker. Costumed actors and actresses welcomed guests to 2013. Exhibit boards of the seven original hamlets and genealogies of the founding fathers were displayed at Town Hall. Descendents of the founders received an Acclimation of Historic Lineage Certificate. A "Sweet Memories of Livingston" reception was held afterwards. Ladies of the Women's Club made traditional desserts. A cookbook was printed and sold by the Historical Society. Then on Wednesday, February 27, at 1 p.m. at the Senior/Community Center was a lecture entitled "History of Livingston" presented by author Barry Evanchick, Esq. The 2013 Environmental Film Series at the Livingston Public Library on Wednesday, February 27 at 7 p.m. featured "Journey of the Universe", co-sponsored by the Livingston Green Team, Livingston Public Library and Temple B'nai Abraham.

March • • • Theme: Getting Greener

Daffodils all over town bloomed to mark the coming of Livingston's Bicentennial Spring season. Thanks to the groups throughout town who planted Bicentennial Daffodils in October 2012. An Environmental Film Festival at the Livingston Public Library and other special programs were reminders of Livingston's "green" past and future. The films included: Sunday, March 3: Dr. Seuss' The Lorax (co-sponsored by the Livingston Environmental Commission), Sunday, March 10: Last Call at the Oasis (co-sponsored by Livingston Sunrise Rotary), Wednesday, March 20: Bag It (co-sponsored by

Livingston Recycling & Reclamation Committee), Wednesday, March 27: Dr. Seuss' The Lorax (co-sponsored by the Livingston Environmental Commission). The co-sponsors for the film festival were the Livingston Green Team, the Public Library and those that represented each film.

April • • • Theme: Fit and Active

This month's sports theme, coordinated by Big L and the Sports Council, involved many local sports organizations in a celebration of athletic events and programs to celebrate the Bicentennial and a fit and active lifestyle. On April 6 was Livingston's Little Learners Daffodil Tea at the library, featuring a reenactment of William Wordsworth reciting his poem "Daffodil". Then, to mark the first actual meeting of the Township government in 1813, a town-wide celebration of the First Meeting Day was on Thursday, April 11 at the Field House at Livingston High School. A town crier in colonial costume opened the "First Meeting" celebration followed by uniformed honor guards carrying the Livingston Bicentennial flag, the current United States flag, the flag of New Jersey, and a replica of the 1813 United States flag. The procession included current and former members of the Township Council as well as the Board of Education, and the Livingston High School Bicentennial Band and Chorus performed. Former Governor Thomas Kean was in attendance and spoke about Governor Chris Christie, also in attendance. The latter, who was raised in a house at 327 West Northfield Road, was the keynote speaker. Christie related how, when a teenager, he knocked on then-state-legislator Kean's front door after hearing him speak publicly, and proceeded to ask Kean how to get involved in politics —at which time Kean became his political mentor. The original Township Charter was then read aloud, referenced in the program, and historical pictures and information were plentiful. Finally, there was a reception for the Grade 2 Timeline Honoring 200 Years of Livingston History on April 30 at 3:30 p.m. at the Livingston Public Library. Second graders created a 45-foot long timeline of Livingston history. The second grade social studies curriculum was set up for students to explore their town, the past and present, and so the bicentennial dovetailed nicely with lessons going on in the classroom. Their work was also being incorporated into web-based/interactive games for Livingston second graders to learn more about the history of the township. An interactive timeline featured the illustrations by the year's second graders. There was a reception honoring the second graders and their parents on Tuesday, April 30 at 3:30 p.m. at the Livingston Public Library. The timeline was displayed on tables and

after the event it was installed in the children's area to help showcase the library's theme that summer: "Time Travel."

May • • • Theme: Livingston at 200

There was a Bicentennial Concert on May 11, where the Livingston Symphony Orchestra presented symphonies by Wagner, Brahms, Berlioz, Mussorgsky, and Tchaikovsky at 7:30 pm at Livingston High School. Then Healthy Community Healthy Youth (HCHY) and the Memorial Day Parade Committee created a 200th birthday celebration as part of Youth Appreciation Week (May 20 – 25) and the Memorial Day Parade was on Monday May 27th. On Wednesday, May 22, a film honoring Livingston's military heroes was shown at Livingston Public Library.

June • • • Theme: Getting To Know You

The YMCA took residents around town on June 2 with a bicycle tour of the township. Residents rode around town on their bicycles and enjoyed seeing interesting and historical places they may not have known about. At 8:30 a.m. the tour started on the grounds between Livingston Town Hall and the Y. At 9:30 a.m. there were opening remarks and a safety talk (mandatory for all riders). At 10:00 a.m. the bike tour began. At 11:15 a.m. there was a closing ceremony and the Chris Clark Bike Stunt Show at the Pergolas between the Town Hall and Y

July • • • Theme: Fireworks and Family Fun

The 4th of July in Livingston is an entire day that's always packed with cars, music, fun, food, and fireworks, and this year's Bicentennial theme added to the fun. And all this month through August were concerts at the Gazebo at the Oval.

August • • • Theme: Community

All month, concerts at the Gazebo on the Memorial Oval incorporated a Bicentennial twist. And the Livingston Police Department's annual National Night Out kicked off the month with a huge community get-together on Tuesday, August 6.

September • • • Theme: Old-Fashioned Fun

There was an old-fashioned town-wide picnic at the Memorial Oval on Sunday, September 22. Entertainment, food, games, and history all came together for an afternoon families were sure to remember. Then, the Livingston Arts Council joined in with the picnic festivities, holding their annual

"Art at the Oval" event during the picnic. There was a petting zoo, horse and wagon rides and a carousel. Bus tours of 42 historic sites were offered at the end of the month. The Force Homestead and Cook House were open to the public and staffed with costumed actors and actresses and re-enactments..

October • • • Theme: A Gala Celebration!

In one of the year's highlight events, the Bicentennial Committee hosted a gala at the Crystal Plaza on October 17. The evening was an exciting celebration of past and present.

November • • • Theme: Giving Thanks

What better time than November to remember good fortune over the past two centuries? The Livingston Clergy Council coordinated their annual Inter-faith Thanksgiving Service, with a special emphasis on giving thanks for two hundred years of a caring, thriving, and healthy community.

December • • • Theme: Holiday Lights!

As the year came to an end, there was a focus on illuminating hope in Livingston. The Camuso Holiday Lighting at the Gazebo on the Memorial Oval offered not only a beautiful display, but a reminder of the township's bright future.

Residents who lent their acting talents throughout the year were (in alphabetical order)**:**
Sydney Arnold, Jared Aronoff, Leah Dolin, Megan Duffy, Andrea Falco, Christine Falco, Kimberly Falco, Helen Finch, Danielle Fishbein, Megan Foley, Cheryl Francione, Trudi Fredersdorf, Carol Huck, Natalie Kahn, John Kane, Bob Kraeuter, Judith Krafchik, Harold Kravitz, John Lanigan, Rich Levin, Joel Lightner, Rebecca Lin, Alysia Macklowitz, Denise McDonald, Pat Meeker, Jared Paul Miller, Lorraine Palmer, Eleanor Pichat, Al Pichat, Gus Pistolas, Pat Pistolas, Jesica Porcelli, Bunnie Ratner, Rachel Richard, Sean Risch, David Rishty, Linda Rishty, Danielle Sanz, Ed Schiff, Helen Shumsky, Janet Storti, Samuel Thor, Josh Young, Kerry Zak, Jesse Zucker and Rachel Zucker

Appendix

[C]

Livingston's Current Religious Institutions and Services

(in alphabetical order)

Bahn Sok Korean Presbyterian Church | 304 S. Livingston Avenue (at Grace Lutheran) | (973) 740-9192

Beth Messiah Congregation | 15 N. Livingston Avenue | 973-994-4431 | beth-messiah.org

Blessed Sacrament Church | 28 Livingston Avenue (Roseland) | School: Trinity Academy | (973) 226-7288 | olbs.org

Christian Evangelical Church | 71 Old Road | (973) 994-0079 | emsionline.org

Congregation Etz Chaim | 1 Lafayette Drive | (973) 597-1655 | etzchaimnj.org

The Crossing Church | 222 Laurel Avenue | (973) 992-2828 | thecrossingchurchnj.org

Federated Church of Livingston | 6 W. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 992-1508 | federatedchurchoflivingston.org

Full Gospel Church of Livingston | 190 W. Northfield Road | (973) 992-5846 | livingstonfullgospel.com

Grace Lutheran Church | 304 S. Livingston Avenue | (973) 992-0145 | gracelivingstonnj.org

Hindu American Seva | 53 Trocha Road | (973) 992-5210 | hinduamericanseva.org

Living Stone Christian Fellowship | 271 W. Northfield Road (at Presbyterian Church) | (973) 568-6187 | lsccnj.org

Livingston Gospel Hall | 405 E. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 535-1485 | livingstongospelhall.org

Livingston Korean United Methodist Church | 94 E. Mt. Pleasant Avenue (at Saint Peter's Episcopal) | (973) 533-1365

Livingston United Methodist Church | 294 W. Hobart Gap Road | (973) 992-0640 | livingstonumc.org

Northfield Baptist Church | 17 E. Northfield Road | (973) 992-0243 | northfieldbaptist.110mb.com

Presbyterian Church of Livingston | 271 W. Northfield Road | (973) 992-226 | thepcl.us

St. Mary Armenian Apostolic Church | 200 W. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 533-9794 | stmarynj.net

St. Peter's Episcopal Church | 94 E. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 992-1932 | stpetersliv.wordpress.com

St. Philomena Roman Catholic Church | 386 S. Livingston Avenue | (973) 992-0994 | stphilomena.org

St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church | 346 E. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 992-9490 | straphaelnj.org

Suburban Torah Center | 85 W. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 994-2620 | suburbantorah.org

Taiwanese Presbyterian Church | 343 East Cedar Street (at Trinity Covenant) | (973) 462-3659

Temple B'Nai Abraham | 300 E. Northfield Road | (973) 994-2290 | tbanj.org

Temple Beth Shalom | 193 E. Mt. Pleasant Avenue | (973) 992-3600 | tbsnj.org

Temple Emanu-El | 264 W. Northfield Road | (973) 993-5560 | emanuel.org

Trinity Covenant Church | 343 E.ast Cedar Street | (973) 992-4044 | trinitycovenantchurch.com

Appendix

[D]

Livingston's Current Clubs and Organizations

(in alphabetical order)

AARP Chapter #3663, Inc. | Nick Pulitano, President

Amateur Softball Assoc. | George Hine, President

AFS Intercultural Programs | Sue Fershing, President

American Legion Livingston Post #201 | William T. Brady, Post Commander

Arc of Essex County Inc. | Linda C. Lucas, Executive Director

Arts Council of Livingston | Martha Ackermann, President

B P O Does Essex Drove #251 | Harriet Gurney, President

Board of Education | Steven K. Robinson, Bus. Admin./Board Secretary

Boy Scouts of Livingston | Mike Wirth, District Exec.

The Candle Lighters | Jennifer Enderlin Blougouras, President

Citizens for Global Solutions | David Emert, President

First Aid Squad | Craig Melhorn, President

Friends of the Livingston Public Library | Bernadette Stephan, President

Freemason Lodge No.11 | Ira Drucks, Treasurer

Livingston Public Library Board of Trustees | Peggy Slatkin, Co-President

Girl Scouts of Livingston | Lyn Vossler, Service Unit Manager

The Indian School | Priya Dave

Jewish War Veterans #740 | Norman Gudema, Post Commander

Jr Lancer Football/Cheerleading | Michael Duffy, Football Director

Kiwanis Club of Livingston | Joel Gelbman, President

Knights of Columbus Council #3533 | Carmine Iacullo III, Grand Knight

Knights of Pythias Lodge #22/158 | Murry Greene, Chancellor Commander

League of Women Voters | Judith L. Friedman, President

Livingston Area Chamber of Commerce | Louis Urban, President

Livingston Arts Association | Harriet Hiller, Co-President

Livingston Camera Club | Jordan Basem, President

Livingston Chinese Association | Xiaole (George) Shen, President, Chairman

Livingston Chinese School | DJ (Yu) Chan, Principal

Livingston Community Partnership | Peter Schofel, Chairman

Livingston Community Players | Phyllis Meranus, President

Livingston Democratic County Committee | Patricia Sebold, Chairperson

Livingston English Adult School | Ann Marlow, President

Livingston English Adult School | Carol Ann Branchi, Treasurer

Livingston Fire Department | Thomas Cooney, President

Livingston Hadassah | Karen Cooper, Co-President

Livingston Historical Society | Denise McDonald, President

Livingston Huaxia Chinese School | Jesse Liu, Chairman of the Board

Livingston Indian Language School / Sanskriti of NJ | Punam Bhargava, Treasurer

Livingston Lacrosse Club | Eric Rosenson, President

Livingston Lions Club | John E. Michaels, President

Livingston Little League - American | Pat Ippolito, President

Livingston Municipal Alliance | Debbie Lindner, Chairwoman

Livingston Little League & Softball | Jon Fetner, President

Livingston Old Guard | Ron Misura, President

Livingston Parent-Self Help Support | Debbie Lindner, Head Facilitator

Livingston Public Broadcasting Committee | Joel Goldberg, Co-Chairman

Livingston Public Library | Judith Kron, Acting Director

Livingston Senior Baseball League | Patrick W. O'Connor, President

Livingston Soccer Club | Andrew Feigenberg, President

Livingston Symphony Orchestra | Punam Bhargava, Co-President

Memorial Day Parade Committee | John Michaels, Chairman

Oak Leaf Senior Women's Club | Betty L. Weber, President

Sanskriti of New Jersey | Irma Maini

Senior Citizen Advisory Committee | Liliana Branquinho, Committee Chairperson

Thursday Seniors | Mary Mackaravitz, President

UNICO - Livingston Chapter | Matthew J. Ladolcetta, President

Veterans of Foreign Wars #2856 | William T. Brady, Commander

Women's Club of Livingston | Patricia R. Schaefer, President

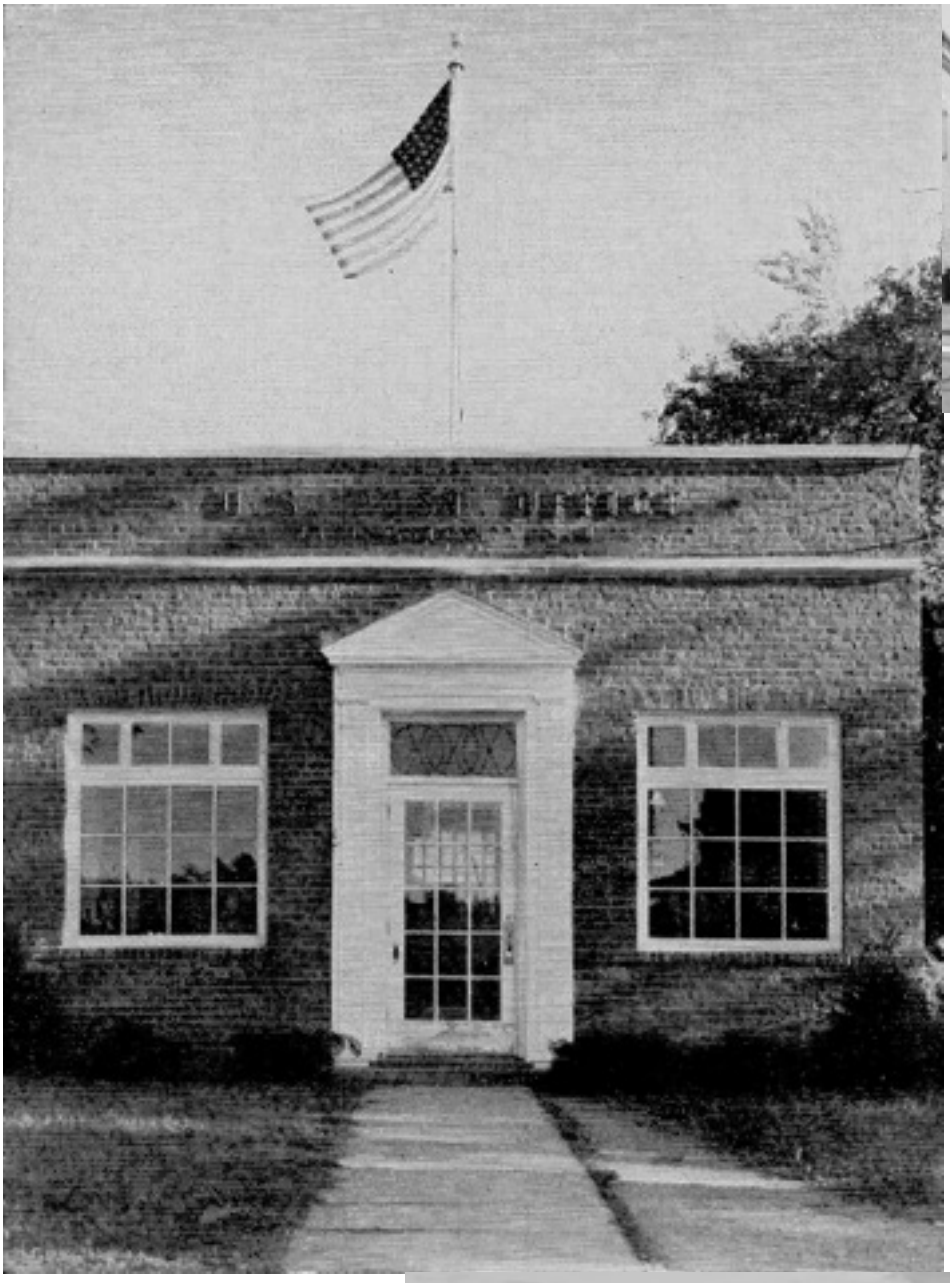
Appendix

[E]

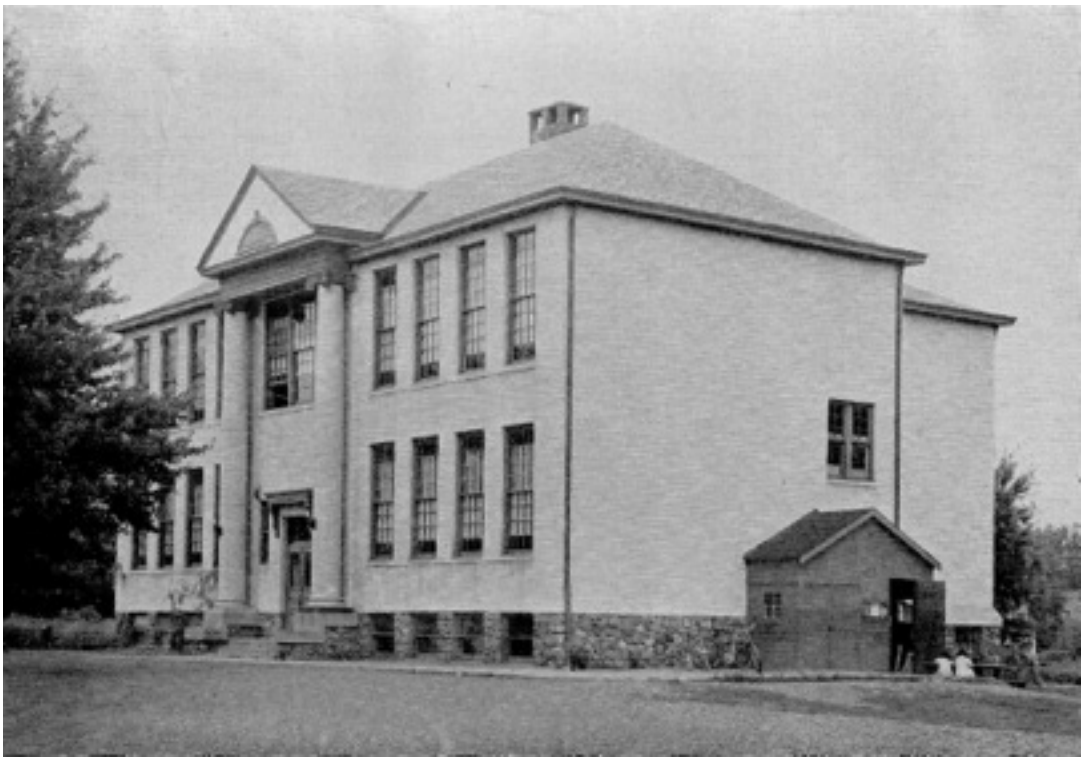
Photographs: Then and Now

The following is a selection of images (from the original 44), paired with current views.

On the left is the old library (a school before that) on East Mount Pleasant Avenue at Glendale Avenue in 1939.
Above is that location in 2013 (a parking lot for Firestone).
Below is the location of the library at 10 Robert Harp Drive in 2013.

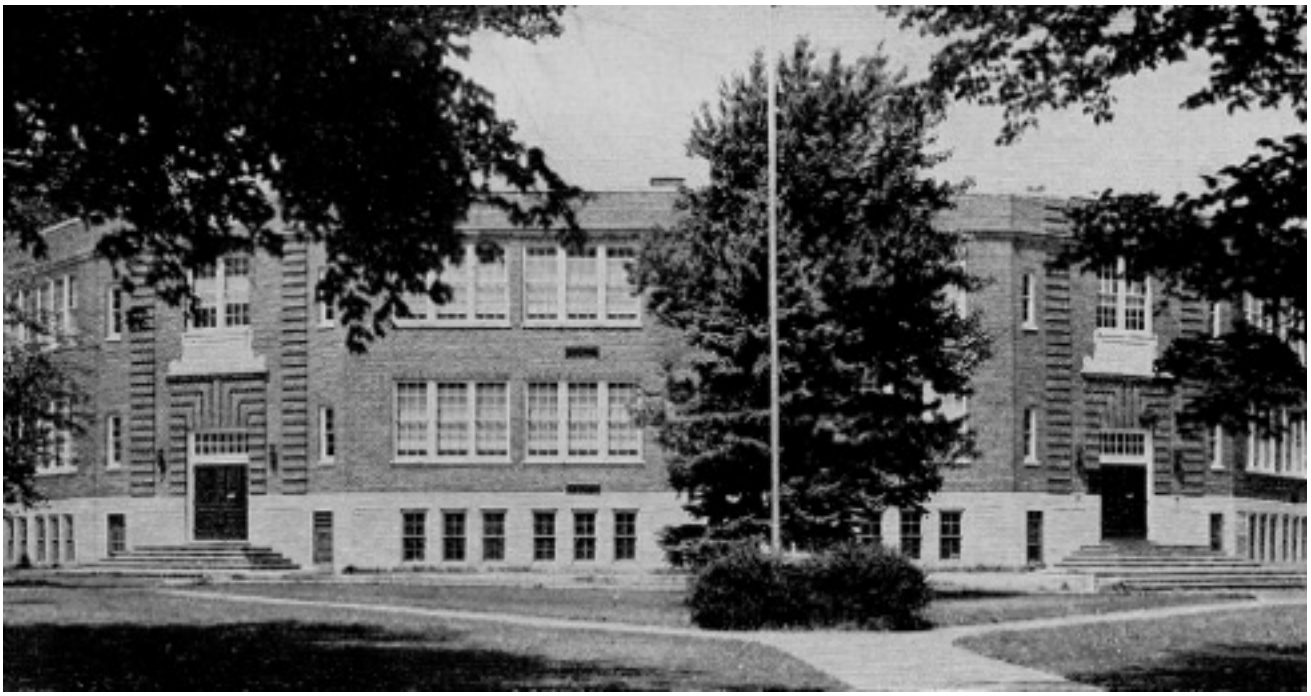


On the left is the old post office on East Mount Pleasant Avenue in town center, which was built by Freeman Harrison and dedicated on April 29, 1939.
Above is that location in 2013 (Marra's restaurant).
Below is the location of the post office's main branch just down the road in 2013.



The Central School at 185 South Livingston Avenue in 1939 and 2013 (now TD Bank)

Forces and then Emmonses used this dam on Canoe Brook for their sawmills into the late 1800s. Pictured in 1939 and 2013, it is now a footbridge connecting to Falcon Road behind Town Hall.

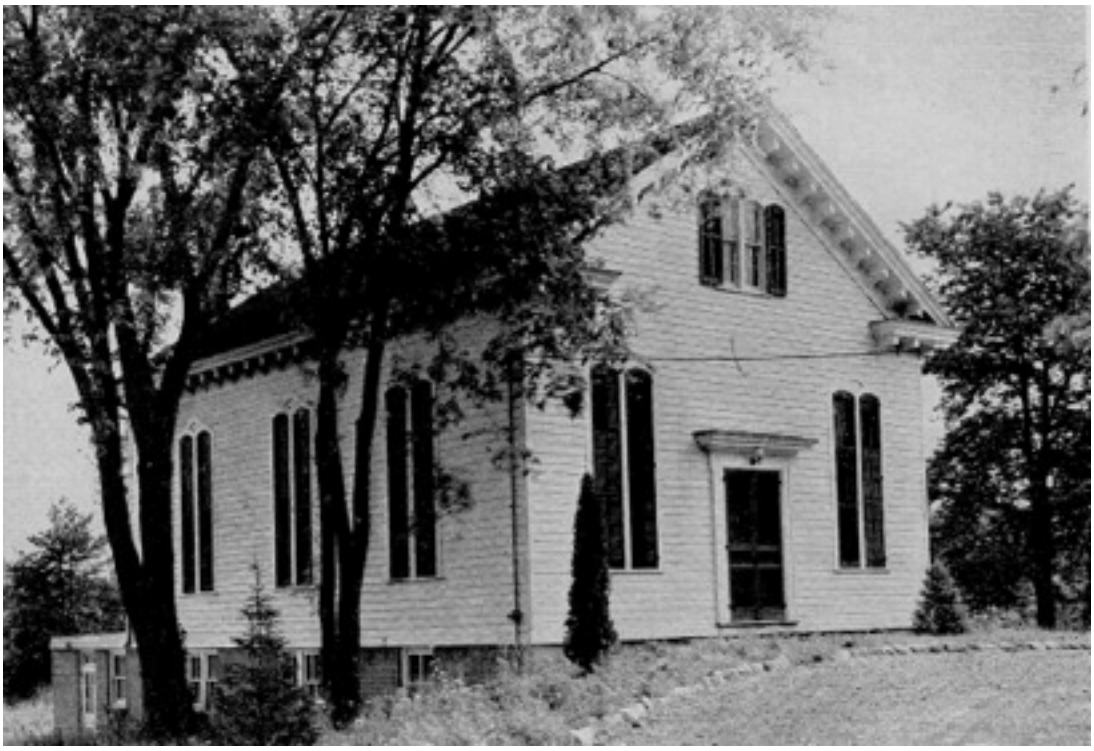


The Roosevelt School at the South Livingston Avenue / Northfield Road intersection in 1939 and 2013 (now retail)

Northfield Baptist Church, 17 E. Northfield Road, 1939 (prior to destruction by fire) and 2013

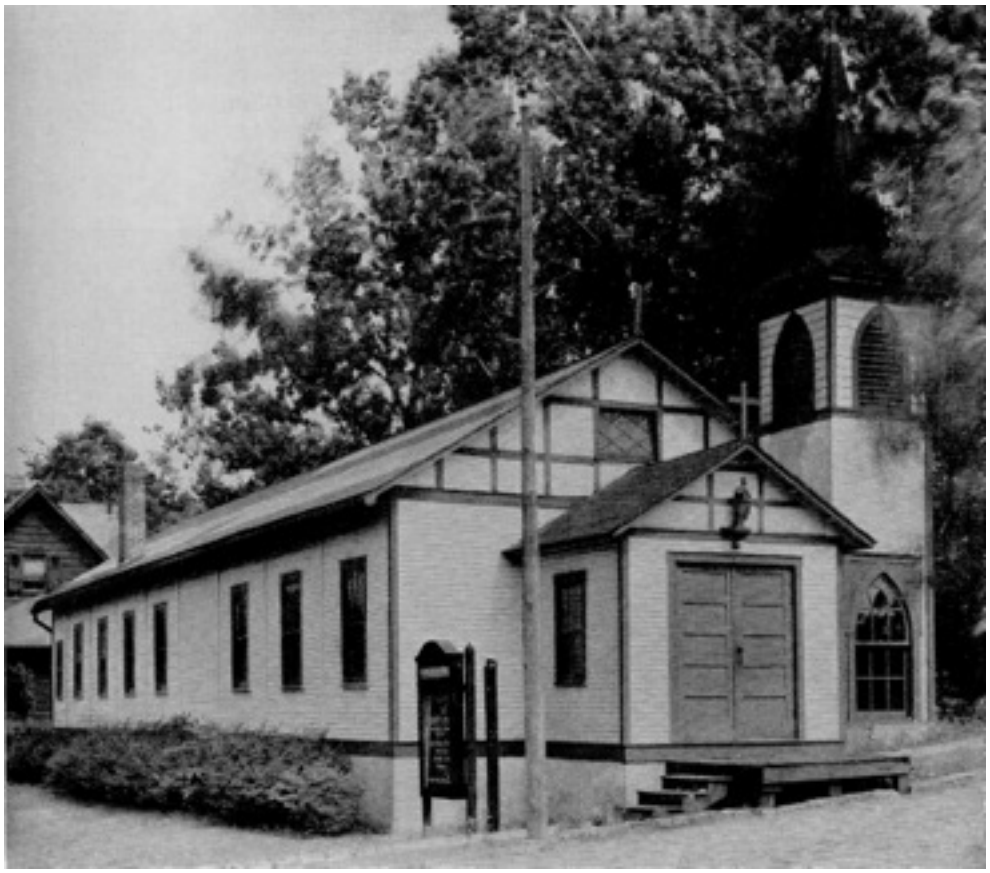
The Henry Wade house, 580 S. Livingston Avenue, 1939 and 2013 (now retail)

The former Washington Place School (Baldwin family burial plot at left), 122 Passaic Avenue, 1939 and 2013



Livingston United Methodist Church, 294 West Hobart Gap Road, 1939 and 2013

St. Philomena Roman Catholic Church on Northfield Road in 1939 and at 386 South Livingston Avenue in 2013



St. Peter's Episcopal Church at 94 East Mt. Pleasant Avenue at the roadside in 1939 and set back in 2013

Appendix

[F]

Coat of Arms

Arms of George Livingstone (1616-1690), 3rd Earl of Linlithgow, Scotland (8 miles east of Falkirk, 7 miles north of Livingston) that Livingston Township adopted as its coat of arms during its 125th Anniversary in 1938. The official heraldic description (i.e. the "blazon") is: "*Quarterly first and fourth Argent three gilly flowers Gules within a double-tressure flowered and counter-flowered Vert; Second and Third Sable a bend between six billets Or; Crest: a demi-savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel Vert holding on his dexter shoulder a baton; Supporters: two savages wreathed with laurel as the crest holding in their dexter hands a club; The Motto in an Escrol above the crest Si Je Puis.*" The motto traditionally means "if I can". The three savages can denote protection and ferocity, and the remainder can signify wisdom, generosity, military strength, hope and joy.

General Index