

Princeton University Library
Department of Rare Books and Special Collections

Exhibition Catalogues
Number 34

NEW JERSEY

1664 — 1864

An Exhibition of Books, Manuscripts, Maps and
Pictures, illustrating the first two centuries of the history
of the State



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

May - September, 1964

Monday - Saturday
Sunday

9 A. M. - 5 P. M.
2 - 5 P. M.

(Exhibition Gallery closed Saturday and Sunday
from June 20 through September 13)

The Princeton University Library presents this selection of pictorial and written documents illustrating the first centuries of New Jersey history as part of the University's contribution to the current New Jersey Tercentenary celebration, and as a reminder of the varied historical resources in its collections. Beginning with such relics as original letters written in the 1670's from New Jersey, or Nova Caesarea, by Philip Carteret, first English governor of the Province, extending through the period of the American Revolution, and down through the Civil War, this display of authentic period pieces attempts to bring at least a few episodes in New Jersey's history closer to the imagination of present day residents of the State and visitors from other regions.

The locality of Princeton, even before it was so named in the year 1724, was situated on the direct route leading across New Jersey from New York to Philadelphia, and has ever since, both literally and figuratively, been on one of the main roads of America. The College of New Jersey—as it was known from the time of its foundation in 1746 until its sesquicentennial in 1896, when it officially became Princeton University—has always attracted students and professors not only from New Jersey, but from other regions to the north, the south, and the west. Although Princeton (a privately-endowed, rather than a state institution) has traditionally been more than a purely local college, it has also played a significant

ble in the history of the State. The books and manuscripts that have accumulated in the Princeton Library since the time of Governor Jonathan Belcher's gift of his personal collection to the College in 1755 thus reflect the development of New Jersey from the uncharted wilderness of the seventeenth century to the thriving twentieth century commonwealth.



Complementing the exhibition of New Jersey documents in the Main Gallery, the Library will show in the adjoining Princetoniana Room (from May 15 and through the summer months) a series of photographs and prints depicting "The Changing Face of Princeton." Based on materials assembled by the Princeton Preservation Committee and shown last December in Princeton Borough Hall, the display takes out the successive phases of Princeton's architectural heritage.



Two forthcoming Library publications (available in early June) bring further contributions to the New Jersey Tercentenary celebration. The Spring 1964 issue of *The Princeton University Library Chronicle* (Volume 25, No. 3) includes an illustrated survey of "The Changing Face of Princeton" by Mary Gibbons and Constance Greiff; an essay by Nathaniel Burt on the theme of "sophisticated chauvinism;" and some "Theatrically Guided Reflections," by Margue-

rite McAneny, on the theatre in New Jersey in the pre-cinema age; and article by Jay K. Lucker on Edison's invention of the phonograph, presenting unpublished manuscripts from the Library; and a curious document on the Civil Liberties problem in Princeton, 1835, edited by Milton Halsey Thomas. A 48-page booklet, *New Jersey Road Maps of the Eighteenth Century*, printed for the Library by the Meriden Gravure Company, will make widely available reproductions of several original maps in the Library's collections.



GRAPHIC ARTS PRINTING SHOP
FIRESTONE LIBRARY, PRINCETON
Designed and printed letterpress by Carol Stoddard

NEW JERSEY
1664 - 1864

An Exhibition of Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Pictures
illustrating the first two centuries of the history of the
State

Princeton University Library, May-September 1964

CATALOGUE
compiled by staff of
Department of Rare Books and Special Collections

Princeton University Library
1964

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[Material for the exhibition was selected and described by the following: Sections I-V, H. C. Rice, Jr.; VI-IX, Alfred L. Bush; X, Julie Hudson; XI-XIV, Alexander Clark and Earle Coleman. Mina R. Bryan prepared the commentary on "New Jersey Paper Currency."]

47
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I

NEW NETHERLANDS--NEW SWEDEN--OLD JERSEY--NEW JERSEY

NEW NETHERLANDS

1. "Paskaerte van de Zuÿdt en Noordt Revier in Nieu Nederlandt, Streckende van Cabo Hinloopen tot Rechkewach."
Map, 20 1/2 x 24 inches. Cartouche, coastline, etc. colored. [Maps Division]

This mid-17th century map by Pieter Goos shows the North River [Hudson] on the right, the South River [Delaware] on the left, and in between, the territory which was later to be known as New Jersey. Several of the Dutch names indicated here along the coast have survived to the present: for example:

Caep Maey [Cape May, named for the Dutch
Captain Jacobsen Mey]
Kleyne Eyer Haven [Little Egg Harbor]
Groote Eyer Haven [Great Egg Harbor]
Barnegat

2. Adriaen Van der Donck. BESCHRYVINGE VAN NIEUW-NEDERLANT....
Amsterdam, 1655. [Kane]

First edition in Dutch (1655) of Adriaen Van der Donck's "Description of the New Netherlands." The pages opened (pp. 6-7) describe the South River [Delaware River] region, and the coast line depicted in the above map: "But as New Netherlands is not yet well peopled, and as there are but few Christians settled at those places, these harbors are seldom used, unless the winds and weather render it necessary for safety."

B E S C H R Y V I N G E
Van
NIEUVV - NEDERLANT,

(Gheleijk het tegenwoordigh in Staet is)

Begrijpende de Nature, Aert; gelegentheyt en vrucht-
baerheyt van het selve Lant; mitfgaders de proffijtelijcke en-
de gewenste tocvallen, die aldaer tot onderhout der Menschen, (soo
uyt haer selven als van buyten ingebracht) gevonden worden.

A L S M E D E

De maniere en onghemeyne eygenschappen
vande Wilden ofte Naturellen vanden Lande.

Ende

Een bysonder verhael vanden wonderlijcken Aert
ende het Weesen der BEVERS,

DAER NOCH BY GEVOEGHT IS

Een Discours over de gelegentheyt van Nieuw Nederlandt,
tusschen een Nederlandts Patriot, ende een
Nieuw Nederlander.

Beschreven door

A D R I A E N vander D O N C K,
Beyder Rechten Doctoor, die teghenwoor-
digh noch in Nieuw Nederlandt is.



PAEMSTELDAM,

By Evert Nieuwenhof, Boeck-verkooper / woonende op't
Kustlandt in't Schijf-boeck / Anno 1655.

NEW SWEDEN

3. Thomas Campanius. KORT BESKRIFNING OM PROVINCIEEN NYA SWERIGE UTI AMERICA. . . . Stockholm, 1702. [Kane]

This "short description of the Province of New Sweden in America," published in Swedish at Stockholm in 1702, was written by Thomas Campanius, a grandson of the Rev. Johan Campanius, who accompanied Governor Printz to America in 1643. The Swedish settlements in the Delaware Valley, begun in 1638, were captured by the Dutch in 1655.

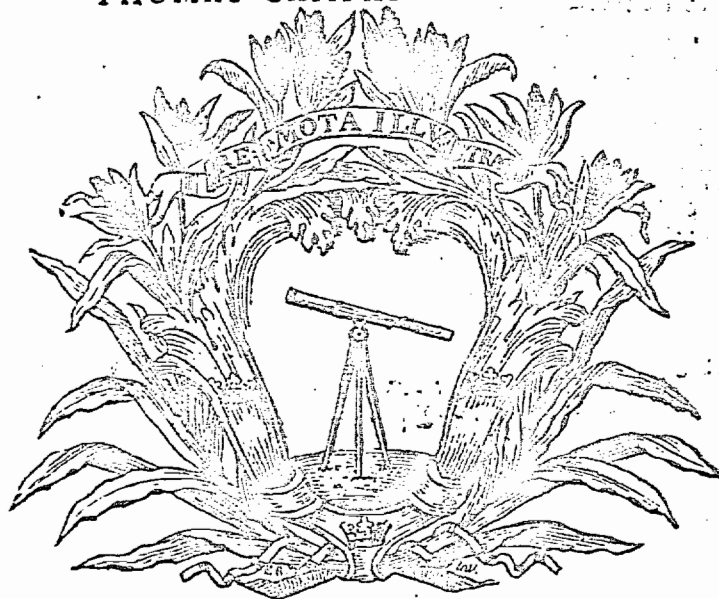
The folding map (between pp. 12-13) shows the lower Delaware Valley in 1654, with the present Jersey shore on the left, present Delaware and Pennsylvania on the right. Just below the group of Indians, upper left, is the name "Elfzborg," the site of a Swedish fort built here in 1643; the name survives in present Elsinboro Point, on the eastern shore of the Delaware River, near Salem, New Jersey.

4. LUTHERI CATECHISMUS. OFWERSATT PA AMERICAN-VIRGINISKE SPRAKET. Stockholm. Tryckt uthi thet af Kongl. Maytt. privileg. Burchardi Tryckeri af J. J. Genath/f. 1696. [Lent by the Scheide Library]

Luther's Catechism with text in Swedish and in the language of the American Indians. The translation was the work of the Rev. Johan Campanius, who had been a missionary among the Delaware Indians in the 1640's. His labors antedated by several years those of the Rev. John Eliot in Massachusetts. Campanius's translation was not published until 1696, when King Charles XI of Sweden had it printed at his own expense, and sent five hundred copies to America. There were still at that time several Swedish churches in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, although the land itself had passed under English rule.

Kort Beskrifning
 Om
 PROVINCIEN
 Nya Sverige

uti
 AMERICA,
 Som nu förtiden af the Engeltz kallas
 PENNSYLVANIA.
 Af lärde och trovärdige Mäns skrifter och berättelser ihopale-
 rad och sammanstrefwen/ samt med äthskillige Figurer
 utgirad af
 THOMAS CAMPANIUS HOLM.



Stockholm/ Tryckt uti Kongl. Boktr. hos Sal. Wankijfs
 Inkia med egen bekostnad/ af J. H. WERNER. Åhr MDCCII.

OLD JERSEY

5. Philip Falle. CAESAREA: OR, AN ACCOUNT OF JERSEY, THE GREATEST OF THE ISLANDS REMAINING TO THE CROWN OF ENGLAND OF THE ANCIENT DUTCHY OF NORMANDY... Second edition, revised and augmented. London, T. Wotton, 1734. [Ex 1489.338]

Facing page 1, folding map: "A New and Accurate Map of His Majestie's Island of Jersey. Drawn from the Survey of Philip Dumaresq Esqr. Seigneur of Samarés, by Tho: Lempriere Philomat."

One of the English-held Channel Islands, situated off the coast of Normandy. The name was transplanted to America in 1664, when Sir George Carteret, of a prominent Jersey family, was granted land overseas. A cousin of Sir George--Philip Carteret--became the first English Governor of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY

6. Richard Blome. THE PRESENT STATE OF HIS MAJESTIES ISLES AND TERRITORIES IN AMERICA... With New Maps of Every Place. London, 1687. [Kane]

The frontispiece is a portrait of James II, engraved by F. H. Van Hove.

Between pp. 182-183, folding map: "A New Map of Virginia. Maryland. Pensilvania. New Yarsey. By Robt. Morden." This map shows, upper right, a portion of the Province of New Jersey, one of "His Majesties Territories in America." In 1664 King Charles II granted to his brother the Duke of York (later to reign as James II) the territory held by the Dutch in America, and that same year an English expedition seized the principal Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam. The Duke of York in turn created a new province within his American domains by granting to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret the territory between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. This area was called Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, after the Channel Island of Jersey, where Carteret as Governor had sheltered the Duke of York when he was an exile from Puritan England.

A New Map of
 VIRGINIA.
 MARYLAND.
 PENNSILVANIA.
 NEW YARSEY.
 By Rob^t Morden.



- B. Baltimore C
- A Arundelton C
- Cal. Calverton C
- Ch. Charles C
- M Mary. C
- Cæ Cecil C
- F Talbot C
- D Dorchester C
- K Kent C
- We Westmarland
- No Northumberland
- La Lancaster
- Mi Middlesex
- Gl Gloucester
- C Charles C
- Y York C
- W Warwick
- E Elizabeth
- LN Lower Norfolk
- Na Nantimond
- Co Corratuck
- N Northampton
- Ac Accomoco
- Ar Arcadia

II

NEW JERSEY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

7. Charles II. Medal, silver, 3.2 cm. diameter. Obverse: profile portrait of the King. Reverse: allegorical scene of his return to England in 1660. [Ex 4919]

The medal commemorates the return of King Charles II to England in 1660. It was during his reign--in 1664-- that the Province of New Jersey was created.

The reign of the restored King Charles II, extending from 1660 to his death in 1685, witnessed a decided revival of interest in the extension of English possessions in North America. No less than six of the 13 original states of our Federal Union were first occupied by Englishmen during the Restoration era: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the two Carolinas. The beginnings of New Jersey thus fall within the Restoration phase of England's colonial expansion.

8. Letters of Philip Carteret, first Governor of New Jersey. [Manuscripts Division]

Philip Carteret (1639-1682), cousin of Sir George (one of the absentee Proprietors), arrived at Elizabethport in New Jersey in August 1665. The original letters shown here were written by him from New Jersey in the 1670's.

(a) Document, signed by Philip Carteret, October 18, 1676, by which he releases his mother and her heirs from any claims that he or his heirs may have against her estate.

(b) Letters in French written by Philip Carteret, in 1675-1676, to his mother, Rachel Carteret, a resident of the Island of Jersey.

"This letter is to tell you that I am in good health, hoping that you are also, and my other relatives and friends. I was delighted to hear by my brother Peter's letter of your good health, I have also received the 6 pairs of stockings that you were so kind as to send me, for which I very humbly thank you...."

(c) In this letter, written May 8, 1672, to his brother Peter (who was Governor of Albemarle, Carolina), Philip Carteret mentions: "I am glad to hear of you going for England and should be glad if I could so dispense with my business that I may meet you there but as yet have but little hopes of it for since the arrival of Capt. James Carteret [son of Sir George] he hath created so much trouble with a Company of factious New England people that I dare not leave the country till I receive further orders from his father and my lord Berkeley. He is a person of such a troublesome spirit that I believe his father sent him here to be rid of him...."

(d) Letter from Elizabeth Carteret, wife of Philip Carteret, written to her mother-in-law, informing her of the death of her husband the Governor. Elizabethtown, December 14, 1682.

"After my duty to you presented with great grief and a most sorrowful heart I must impart unto you the most unwelcome and sad tidings of the death of your son and my late most dear and loving husband: who ever since that barbarious and unhuman action of Sir Edmond Andros and his merciless souldiers hath been subject to frequent and many bodily infirmities arising from crushes and most cruel bruises from them received, which is believed hath shortened and made his life many times and at his latter end most uncomfortable to him...."

9. TOWN BOOK OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY. [Gen. Mss. Bound. MS 1176.322]

This volume was begun in 1729 to replace the original first volume of town records, which had been lost and presumably destroyed. The first entry repeats the conditions established by the Duke of York in 1664 by which prospective Planters might acquire property in his territories. Also set forth are the names of those who purchased the land from "Mattanomanomowaune and Connescomen Indians," and of subsequent owners.

The names and seals shown here, following the first entry in the book, are those of persons "interested in the premises." At bottom of left-hand page may be seen the signature of Jonathan Dickinson, who became pastor of the church at Elizabethtown in 1709. In 1747 Dickinson was chosen to preside over the College of New Jersey, which subsequently moved from Elizabethtown to Newark and then to Princeton.

10. AN INDIAN DEED. 1674. [Gen. Mss. Misc.]

Matappeas, Taptawappamund, and Sepequena, Chief Sachems of Tapcnemese, "in consideration of sundry species of trading goods," convey to John Bowne, Richard Hartshorne and James Grover a tract of land along the Fall River. The deed is dated at Middletown, August 24, 1674. The tract lay within the present townships of Shrewsbury and Middletown, Monmouth County. James Grover, one of the purchasers of the land, established here the first iron works in New Jersey, known as the Tinton Falls Iron Works, or the Shrewsbury or Monmouth Furnace. The works were controlled by Col. Lewis Morris and members of the Morris family.

11. George Scot. THE MODEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST-NEW-JERSEY IN AMERICA; AND ENCOURAGEMENTS FOR SUCH AS DESIGNS TO BE CONCERNED THERE. PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION OF SUCH AS ARE DESIROUS TO BE INTERESTED IN THAT PLACE. Edinburgh, Printed by John Reid, 1685. [Kane].

This early book on New Jersey, compiled by George Scot and published at Edinburgh in 1685, was designed to promote settlement there. It includes many first-hand accounts of living conditions, as for example the letter shown here (pp. 262-263), written by one James Johnstoun, a settler in the Blue Hills. He mentions, among other things: "There is a Flee by the salt Marshes most troublesome in Summer, but is not in the up-lands; I am mightily well satisfied with my coming over, neither do I think I could live again in Scotland."

12. Gabriel Thomas. AN HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE AND COUNTRY OF WEST-NEW-JERSEY IN AMERICA. London, 1698. [Ex 1212.902]

In his preface to this pamphlet on West Jersey the author exhorts "the Idle, the Sloathful, and the Vagabonds of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to hasten thither, where...they have a fair prospect of getting considerable Estates, at least of living very Plentifully and Happily, which Medium of Life is far better than lingering their Days so miserably Poor and half Starved...." It is also suggested that: "The French Refugees or Protestant People, wou'd soon find it their interest to remove thither, where they wou'd live far better than in Germany, Holland, Ireland or England."

The "Description of West-New-Jersey" is one of two separately paginated items, with a general title-page covering both: AN HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE AND COUNTRY OF PENSILVANIA; AND OF WEST-NEW-JERSEY IN AMERICA ...WITH A MAP OF BOTH COUNTRIES, BY GABRIEL THOMAS, WHO RESIDED THERE ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS. London, Printed for, and Sold by A. Baldwin, at the Oxon Arms in Warwick-Lane, 1698. The folding map, entitled "Pennsylvania and West Jersey", precedes page 1 of the first item.

THE
M O D E L
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
Of the
P R O V I N C E
O F
E A S T - N E W - J E R S E Y
I N
A M E R I C A ;

And Encouragements for such as Designs
to be concerned there.

*Published for Information of such as are de-
sious to be Interested in that place.*

E D I N B U R G H,

Printed by *John Reid*, Anno
DOM. 1685.

No. 11

An Historical Description
O F T H E
P R O V I N C E and C O U N T R Y
O F
West-New-Jersey
I N
A M E R I C A .

A short View of their *Laws, Customs and Religion*: As
also the *Temperament* of the *Air and Climate*; The
fatness of the Soil, with the *vast Produce of Rice, &c.*
The *Improvement of their Lands* (as in *England*) to
Pasture, Meadows, &c. Their making great quanti-
ties of *Pitch and Tar*, as also *Turpentine*, which pro-
ceeds from the *Pine Trees*, with *Rozen* as clear as
Gum-Arabick, with particular Remarks upon their
Towns, Fairs and Markets; with the great Plenty of
Oyl and Whale-Bone made from the great number of
Whales they yearly take: As also many other Profit-
able and New Improvements.

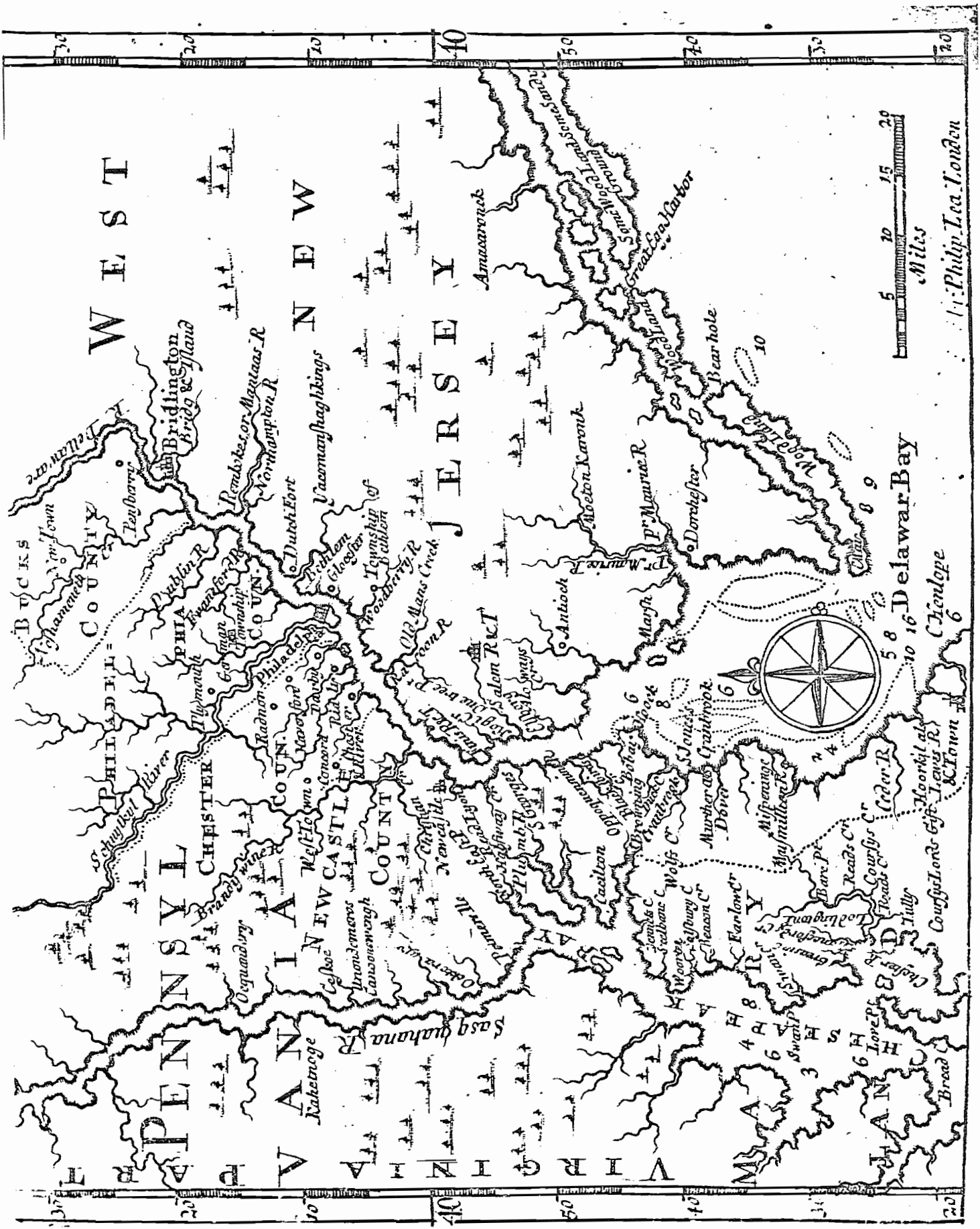
Never made Publick till now.

By GABRIEL THOMAS:

L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year 1698.

No. 12



WEST

NEW

JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW CASTLE

DELAWARE

Delaware Bay

Philip Lea London

III

GOVERNOR JONATHAN BELCHER

Jonathan Belcher was a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate of the Class of 1699. After a prosperous mercantile career, he became, in 1729-30, Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The troublesome boundary disputes between these two provinces earned for the Governor numerous enemies, whose intrigues brought about his dismissal in 1741. Forsaking his native New England, Belcher went to England, where he lived for several years before being appointed to the governorship of New Jersey. He arrived in New Jersey in August 1747, residing first at Burlington and later in Elizabeth until his death in 1757.

13. "Jonathan Belcher: Notes on a Recently Acquired Portrait....", article in THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE, Vol. XIV, No. 4 (Summer, 1953), 169-176.

Contains reproduction of original portrait hanging in Faculty Room of Nassau Hall, The pastel portrait, done by an unidentified English artist, ca. 1745-1747, was acquired by Princeton University in 1953 as a gift from Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06. The portrait represents Jonathan Belcher as he appeared shortly before assuming the governorship of New Jersey.

14. Jonathan Belcher's Commission as Governor of New Jersey, 1747. [Manuscripts Division: oversize]

This is the original of Belcher's commission, dated at Westminster, February 13th, in the 20th year of the Reign of George II [1747].

The document begins: "George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth TO Our Trusty and well-beloved Jonathan Belcher Esquire Greeting: WE reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Prudence Courage and Loyalty of you the said Jonathan Belcher, of Our especial Grace certain Knowledge and meer Motion have thought fit to constitute and appoint and by these Presents DO constitute and appoint you the said Jonathan Belcher to be Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Nova Casarea or New Jersey in America..." The rest of the document defines the powers and duties of the governor.

15. Charter of the College of New Jersey, granted by Governor Belcher in the name of George II. September 14, 1748. [The original, on parchment, from the Princeton University Archives, was shown for special opening of the exhibition. Thereafter, shown in full-size facsimile]

The document from which the Trustees of the University derive the legal authority under which Princeton still operates today.

Among other things the Charter stipulates that in the College "where Youth may be instructed in the learned Languages and in the liberal Arts and Sciences," "those of every religious Denomination may have free and equal Liberty and advantages of Education..."

This Charter is actually the second charter granted to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey. The first, dated October 22, 1746--which is known today only through a contemporary transcript preserved in the library of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London--had been granted by acting Governor John Hamilton, but since there were doubts concerning its validity, a new charter was granted by Governor Belcher in 1748.

16. Governor Belcher's signature on an Act repealing an Act concerning roads in the town of Burlington. 1753. [Gen. Mss. Misc.]
17. Original deed of gift, dated at Elizabethtown, May 8, 1755, by which Governor Belcher gave his library to the College of New Jersey. [Manuscripts Division]

By this deed Governor Belcher gave to the College of New Jersey his Library of nearly 500 volumes, his "own picture at full length," his "large carved gilded coat of arms," pictures of the Kings and Queens of England, and a pair of terrestrial globes. The document specifies that Belcher reserves to himself during his lifetime the possession and use of these books and other articles, but that his immediate delivery of one volume to the College Trustees constitutes transfer of title to the whole.

The books in Belcher's library are listed, title by title, in this deed of gift. Nearly all of these--as well as the other objects mentioned--were lost during the American Revolution, when Nassau Hall was a barracks or in the fire of 1802. Five volumes, only, are known to have survived. One of these is shown here*; the others

* Sir William Temple, OBSERVATIONS UPON THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, London, 1675. [Ex1591.897]

are shelved in the "eighteenth century room" [behind glass, to your left, at the entrance to the gallery], which is intended to suggest the appearance of the first "library room" in Nassau Hall.

To commemorate Governor Belcher's donation to the College in 1755--the first important gift of books to the Princeton Library--his arms are carved in stone above the main entrance to the present Library building (over the right-hand portal, as you enter). Belcher's arms are also used on the letterhead of the "Friends of the Princeton University Library," an association, founded in 1930, of bibliophiles and scholars interested in increasing and making better known the resources of the Princeton Library.

18. TO HIS EXCELLENCY JONATHAN BELCHER, ESQ: CAPTAIN GENERAL, AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-CAESAREA, OR NEW JERSEY, CHANCELLOR, AND VICE-ADMIRAL IN THE SAME. AN ADDRESS FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY. Broadside. [Woodbridge, New Jersey], 1755. [Ex 6694.737q]

This broadside, explaining "How Nassau Hall Got Its Name," reprints the Trustees' letter to Governor Belcher, dated Newark, September 24, 1755, and Governor Belcher's reply. This sheet, presumably issued by the Trustees for publicity purposes, and probably printed by James Parker of Woodbridge, New Jersey, is the only copy known to have survived. It was purchased in 1949 by a group of forty-four Princeton alumni of Monmouth County, and presented by them to the Princeton University Library. The exchange of letters was reprinted in the "Supplement" to the NEW YORK MERCURY, Monday, October 6, 1755.

As recorded in the broadside, it was on September 24, 1755--a year or so before the new college building at Princeton was completed--that the Trustees of the College of New Jersey requested permission of the College's first "great Patron and Benefactor", Jonathan Belcher, Royal Governor of New Jersey, to give to "the Edifice now erecting at Prince-Town" the name of Belcher Hall. In replying to the Trustees Governor Belcher declined the honor of having his name perpetuated in the new college building, and proposed, instead, that it should be named NASSAU-HALL, in memory of "the glorious King William the III^d, who was a Branch of the illustrious House of NASSAU." A year later, at their meeting of September 29, 1756, the Trustees, accepting Governor Belcher's suggestion, voted that the "edifice be in all Time to come called and known by the Name of NASSAU-HALL."

SUPPLEMENT to the *New-York Mercury*, Number 165.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1755.

To his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; Captain General, and Governor in Chief, of the Province of NOVA-CÆSAREA, or NEW-JERSEY; Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral in the same.

An Address from the TRUSTEES of the College of New-Jersey. May it please your EXCELLENCY,

TIS with Hearts warm'd with the liveliest Sentiments of Gratitude, we take this Occasion, to recognize that indulgent Providence, which at first stationed your EXCELLENCY at the Helm of this Government; and still preserves a Life, so valuable in the Eyes of every Lover of Learning and Vertue.

By the Skill and Prudence of the Measures pursued in your Administration, (thro' the Smiles of Heaven) Harmony, good Order, and Tranquillity, are restored to a Province, which before your Accession, was unhappily distracted with Animosities, Tumults, and general Disorder.

BUT what we are principally to commemorate, SIR, is, that glorious Ardor you have always discovered, for the Promotion of true Piety and sound Literature, among the Inhabitants of *New-Jersey*. We are sensible how much, under God, the Seminary of Learning lately erected in this Province, and committed to our Charge, owes its Existence and present flourishing State to your EXCELLENCY's Patronage and Influence.

WE heartily congratulate your EXCELLENCY, on the signal Success, with which Heaven has crown'd your generous Efforts, for the Advancement of the Interests of this noble Institution:—An Institution calculated to disperse the Mists of Ignorance and Error—to cultivate the Minds of the rising Generation, with the Principles of Knowledge and Vertue—to promote the real Glory, and intrinsic Happiness of Society.

THE extensive Recommendations your EXCELLENCY was pleas'd to make in *Great-Britain*, of the College of *New-Jersey*; and your Countenance and Encouragement afforded our late Mission, to solicit the Benevolence of the Friends of Learning abroad, demand, at this Time, our most thankful Acknowledgments. We rejoice with you, SIR, on the favorable Event, of that necessary and laudable Undertaking. An Event, which hath so amply enabled us, to erect a convenient Edifice, for the Reception of the Students, and hath laid the Foundation of a Fund, for the Support of the necessary Instructors.

THE Zeal your EXCELLENCY, still unremittingly exerts, in favour of this Seminary, Language would fail us, sufficiently to applaud. The late extraordinary Instance of your Generosity, in endowing our public Library, with your own excellent Collection of Volumes, a Set of Globes, and other valuable Ornaments, can never be mentioned by us, without the most grateful Emotions. With the highest Pleasure we reflect, that one of the principal Apartments of the Building will be adorned with the Arms and Effigies, of its great Patron and Benefactor. Donations, so seasonable and necessary, must add Reputation to the Society; enable us more effectually to prosecute the grand Ends of its Institution; and animate us, with redoubled Vigor, in the faithful Discharge of our Trust.

THESE, with a Variety of Instances, of your EXCELLENCY's singular Concern, for the future Prosperity of Church and State, will engage Generations yet unborn, to rise up and call you BLESSED.

THE disinterested Motives, which actuate every Part of your EXCELLENCY's Conduct, must be apparent to all, who are acquainted with your amiable Character. And the conscious Pleasure you find, in being instrumental, of advancing the Glory of the Deity, and the Felicity of Mankind, is far superior, to the transient Satisfaction, resulting from vain Elogiums on exterior Greatness.

THO' we are conscious, that the worthy and benevolent Deeds, which have always distinguish'd your EXCELLENCY's Life, are abundantly sufficient to embalm your Memory after Death; yet suffer, SIR, an Attempt, suggested by the pure Dictates of Gratitude, to transmit your Name with adventitious Honour to distant Posterity. As the College of *New-Jersey*, views You, in the Light of its Founder, Patron and Benefactor; and the impartial World will esteem it, a Respect, deservedly due to the Name of BELCHER; permit us, to dignify the Edifice now erecting at *Prince-Town*, with that endeared Appellation. And when your EXCELLENCY is translated to a *Howe not made with Hands, eternal in the Heavens*, let BELCHER-HALL, proclaim your beneficent Acts, for the Advancement of Christianity, and Emolument of the ARTS and SCIENCES, to the latest Ages.

Newark, Sept. 24, 1755.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I GIVE you my hearty Thanks, for this respectful and affectionate Address; but ashamed and sorry I am, that I can make to slender a Challenge to the Merit of it.

“When I first had the Honour of his Majesty's appointing me a Governor in his Plantations, (now Nineteen Years ago) I determin'd, as far as it would consist with his Majesty's Honour and Interest, and with the Welfare of his People, to look upon Moderation, as a wise Temperament for the easy and happy Administration of Government: And this I believe has greatly contributed to the present Peace and Tranquillity of this Province; after the many Tumults and Riots it had been groaning under, for a long Time before my Arrival. Soon after which, it seem'd to me, that a Seminary for Religion and Learning, should be promoted in this Province, for the better enlightning the Minds, and polishing the Manners, of this and the Neighbouring Colonies: And to this End, that there should be a Society, under a good Institution, for obtaining the desired Success. This important Affair, I have been, during my Administration, honestly and heartily prosecuting, in all such laudable Ways and Measures, as I have judg'd most likely to effect what we all aim at; which I hope and believe, is the advancing the Kingdom and Interest of the blessed Jesus, and the general Good of Mankind. And I desire in the first Place, to give Praise and Thanks to Almighty God, and under him, to the many generous Benefactors, who have contributed to the Encouragement and Establishment of the College of *New-Jersey*; which Affair I have been pursuing, free from all sinister Views and Aims, as a Thing, I believe, to be acceptable in the Sight of God our Saviour. And when in God's best Time, I must go the Way, whence I shall not Return, I shall lay down my Head in the Grave, with the greater Peace and Comfort, in that God has spared me to live to see the present flourishing State of this College; for whose future Welfare and Prosperity, I shall pray in some of my latest Moments.

“I take a particular grateful Notice, of the Respect and Honour you are desirous of doing me and my Family, in calling the Edifice, lately erected in *Prince-Town*, by the Name of *Belcher-Hall*; but you will be so good as to excuse me, while I absolutely decline such an Honour; for I have always been very fond of the Motto of a late great Personage, *Prodesse quam Conspici*. But I must not leave this Head, without asking the Favour of your naming the present Building, NASSAU HALL: And this I hope you will take as a further Instance, of my real Regard to the future Welfare and Interest of the College, as it will express the Honour we retain, in this remote Part of the Globe, to the immortal Memory of the glorious King *William* the Third, who was a Branch of the illustrious House of NASSAU; and who, under God, was the great Deliverer of the *British* Nation, from those two monstrous Furies,—*Papery* and *Slavery*: And who for the better Establishment of the true Religion and of *English* Liberty, brought forward an Act in the *British* Parliament, for securing the Crown of *Great-Britain*, to the present Royal Family; whereby we are now become happy, under the best of Kings, in the full Enjoyment of *English* Liberty and Property. And God Almighty grant, we may never want a Sovereign from his Loins, to sway the *British* Scepter in Righteousness.

J. BELCHER.

To be sold, very cheap, by Jacobus Van Zandt, near *Burling's-Slip*,

Choice good JAMAICA, WEST

INDIA, and NEW-YORK distill'd RUM, molasses & muscovado sugar, by the hoghead or less quantity; and Madeira, Lisbon and Vidonia WINE, by the pipe or quarter cask; best Nantz BRANDY, geneva by the case, lime juice, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, copperas, allum, brimstone, turpentine, logwood and redwood, a small parcel of lignum vita, best FRENCH INDIGO, live feathers, Scotch snuff, Women's silk and ruffel shoes, and a small assortment of dry goods by retail; the best coarse and fine SALT, rice, pork, bariron, and spruce spars; as also the BEST of GUN-POWDER, very cheap, pipes by the box, earthen ware, &c.

An Exhibition in Commemoration of Its Bicentennial

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, SEPTEMBER 22 TO DECEMBER 31, 1956

“WHEREAS his Excellency Govr. Belcher has signified to us, his declining to have the Edifice we have lately erected at Princeton for the Use and Service of New-Jersey College to be called after his Name, and has desired and for Good Reasons that it should be call'd after the Name of the illustrious House of NASSAU. It is therefore voted, and is hereby ordered that the sd. Edifice be in all Time to come called and known by the Name of NASSAU-HALL.” So declared the Trustees of the College of New Jersey at their meeting in Newark on September 29, 1756. The story of this hall, the University's first and most honored building, is told in the exhibition in the Princeton Library.

The College of New Jersey was founded by royal charter on October 22, 1746. In May, 1747 the first group of undergraduates assembled at Elizabeth, where, until his death later that same year, classes were conducted at the home of the first president, Jonathan Dickinson. Following Dickinson's death, Aaron Burr, Sr. became president and the College moved to Newark. In 1753 it was decided to establish the College at Princeton, and on July 29, 1754 ground was broken on land donated by Nathaniel FitzRandolph for what was to be the largest single building in the colonies. The cornerstone was laid on September 17, 1754, and the building was occupied by the College in November, 1756. Before the building was completed, the Trustees, on September 24, 1755, requested permission of the College's first “great Patron and Benefactor,” Jonathan Belcher, Governor of New Jersey, to name “the Edifice now erecting at *Prince-Town*” Belcher Hall. Belcher modestly declined the tribute and asked that the building be named instead Nassau Hall in honor of “the glorious King *William* the Third, who was a Branch of the illustrious House of NASSAU.”

Nassau Hall, together with the adjacent President's House, both designed by Robert Smith of Philadelphia, was for many years the whole College. Within its walls were the students' rooms, classrooms, a chapel, picture gallery, library, dining hall, and kitchen. At Nassau Hall in 1776 the first legislature of the state of New Jersey assembled and the first governor of the state was inaugurated. It was occupied by both British and American troops during the war and was damaged by American cannon during the Battle of Princeton. For three months Nassau Hall was the capitol of the United States, when the Continental Congress convened there in the summer of 1783, and it was there that Congress congratulated Washington on his part in the winning of the war.

The severe damage caused by military occupation and gunfire had barely been repaired when the entire building was gutted by fire on March 6, 1802. Under the direction of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Nassau Hall was rapidly rebuilt, comparatively few changes being made to its original appearance. Despite the efforts of Latrobe to make it more fire-resistant, North College (as Nassau Hall was frequently called to distinguish it from East and West Colleges, which were erected behind it between 1833 and 1835) was a second time burned out, when a fire on March 10, 1855 destroyed all but the walls.

John Notman, the architect responsible for the second restoration, completely altered the building, inside and out, and changed its character from Federal to “Florentine.” Towers for staircases were built at the east and west ends, the central wing was greatly enlarged to house the library, and a loftier, cast-iron cupola was erected. The tops of the towers were later removed, in 1905, while the library room was remodeled into the present Faculty Room in 1906. After the first World War the entrance hall was remodeled as a memorial to Princetonians who have died in the wars of the country. The tigers on the front steps were given by the Class of 1879 in 1911, replacing the lions now on the steps of '79 Hall which had been given by the class as a graduation present.

The use of Nassau Hall as a dormitory continued into the 1870's, but as other dormitories were erected, the students were gradually moved out, until shortly after 1900 the whole building was given over to administrative offices. The term “Nassau Hall” was used as the familiar designation for the College as a whole for over one hundred years, until about 1865, when it was dropped in favor of “Princeton College.” But Nassau Hall itself remains, as it has now for two hundred years, the unique symbol of Princeton, College and University.



To be sold, very cheap, at the Princeton University Library, the following pictorial representations of NASSAU HALL: drypoint by Samuel Chamberlain, 1946 (\$5.00); serigraph by Philip Hicken, 1954 (\$5.00); woodcut by Joseph Low, 1956 (\$5.00); reproduction in color of the oil painting by Jonathan Fisher, 1807 (\$10.00). And at the Princeton University Store: NASSAU HALL, 1756-1956, a history edited by Henry L. Savage (\$3.75); and a reproduction of the engraving of Nassau Hall by Henry Dawkins, 1764 (\$2.00).

19. Letter from Governor Belcher to Governor Hopkins of Rhode Island, Elizabeth Town, November 20, 1755. L.S. [Andre deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts]

Governor Belcher replies to a letter from Governor Hopkins of Rhode Island concerning the forthcoming meeting of representatives from the different colonies to decide upon measures of common defense made necessary by the recent defeat of General Braddock during the "French and Indian War." The letter is written in a clerk's hand, but signed by Belcher himself.

"My broken Health will not allow me the Honour of being Present at the Congress of the Several Governors; yet I have desired Mr. Pownal, His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of this Province, to represent me at the Congress...."

20. Aaron Burr, A FUNERAL SERMON, PREACHED AT THE INTERMENT OF HIS LATE EXCELLENCY JONATHAN BELCHER, ESQ; GOVERNOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF NEW-JERSEY..., WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT ELIZABETH-TOWN; AUGUST 31, 1757. AGED, 76. New York, Hugh Gaine, 1757. [P 96.2733.02]

At the request of Belcher's widow, the sermon at the Governor's funeral was preached by the Reverend Aaron Burr, President of the College of New Jersey, who himself died only a few weeks later.

A Servant of GOD dismissed from LABOUR to REST.

A *David Lowell*
FUNERAL SERMON,

PREACHED

At the INTERMENT of his late EXCELLENCY

JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq;

GOVERNOR of his Majesty's Province

Of NEW-JERSEY, &c. &c.

Who departed this LIFE at ELIZABETH-TOWN; August 31, 1757.

AGED, 76.

BY THE LATE REVEREND
Mr. AARON BURR, A. M. President of the
College of *New-Jersey*.

DAVID, After he had served his own Generation, by the Will of God,
fell on Sleep, and was laid unto his Fathers, ACTS xiii. 36.
----By it, he being dead, yet speaketh, HEB. xi. 4.

NEW-YORK:

Printed and Sold by HUGH GAINE, at the BIBLE and CROWN, in
HANOVER-SQUARE, 1757.

IV

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

21. NATHANIEL FITZ RANDOLPH-HIS BOOK OF RECORDS &c [Gen. Mss. bd.]

In this small book of family records and other miscellaneous memoranda an early Princeton resident, Nathaniel FitzRandolph (1703-c. 1783), recorded under the heading "Of The College at Prince Town" certain basic facts about the building of Nassau Hall, for which he himself has given the land in 1753.

22. The Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian (1747-1776).
[Gen. Mss. bd. Journal for 1766-67]

Open to the entry for June 3, 1766, recording the arrival of the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act in the "Cohansie" region of southwestern New Jersey. Fithian lived in Greenwich, New Jersey, until he became a student at Princeton in 1770. On the commencement of the hostilities he became a chaplain in a New Jersey militia regiment and died in camp of dysentery on October 8, 1776, at the age of twenty-nine.

MAPS

23. A MAP OF THE ROAD FROM TRENTON TO AMBOY COPIED BY G. BANCKER IN 1762 FROM JOHN DALLEY'S SURVEY OF 1745. [Mss. Division, oversize]

A Jerseyman perusing THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE for September 12, 1745--there were no newspapers published in New Jersey at that time--might have read the following announcement:

"Whereas John Dalley, of Kingston, in New Jersey, Surveyor, hath made an actual survey of the Road from Trenton to Amboy, with the River from Amboy to Brunswick Landing; and hath set up proper and durable Marks at every two Miles Distance, and at all Publick Roads turning

out, that Gentlemen and Travellers may know the Distance from Place to Place, and whither the Roads lead; which has been done by Subscription, tho' far short of a Sufficiency to defray the Charge thereof; and is now inclined to continue the same to New York and Philadelphia and to make and print a Map of the whole, if he can meet with suitable Encouragement: This is therefore to propose to the Publick a Subscription for that Purpose, which if a sufficient Number of Subscribers appears to defray the Expence, and make up the aforesaid Deficiency by the 15th of October next, shall be immediately begun, and completed as soon as possible" Subscriptions, the announcement further stated, would be accepted by A. Reed in Trenton, James Leonard in Kingston, Paul Miller in Brunswick, James Parker in New York, and B. Franklin in Philadelphia.

Apparently a sufficient number of subscribers did not appear--in spite of the alluring suggestion that "Subscribers Names shall be printed in the Corners of the Map"--so that Dalley's plan for an engraved map "printed on large and good Paper" did not materialize. He himself, however, presumably made several manuscript copies of his survey. One such copy, signed by Dalley and inscribed by him to Robert Hunter Morris, then Chief Justice of the Province of New Jersey, is in the New York Historical Society.

The map shown here is a manuscript copy made in 1762 by Gerard Bancker (a merchant and practical surveyor of New York) from John Dalley's 1745 survey. Comparison with the New York Historical Society manuscript shows that Bancker copied Dalley's survey faithfully, adding a few names, which perhaps indicate changes that had taken place in the interval between 1745 and 1762.

[A reproduction of this map is included in the booklet NEW JERSEY ROAD MAPS OF THE 18th CENTURY, published by the Princeton University Library, 1964.]

24. A MAP OF THE DIVISION LINE BETWEEN THE COUNTIES OF MIDDLESEX & SOMERSET. By Azariah Dunham, 1766. [Gen. Misc. Mss., filed under Dunham]

The boundary line defined in Dunham's survey closely followed the main highway, so that his map is necessarily a road map as well as a record of the county line. The western limit of the Counties of Somerset and Middlesex was then the "Province Line," that is, the partition line between the Provinces of East and West Jersey, drawn in 1687 by George Keith, Surveyor-General of East Jersey. From this Province Line the boundary between the counties of Somerset and Middlesex extended north-

easterly to the Raritan River, along the highway corresponding to our present State Route 27. With the formation of Mercer County in 1838, the western portion of the highway, from the Province Line to Kingston, ceased to be a county boundary, but for the rest of the route, northeastward to New Brunswick, highway and county line still coincide.

Azariah Dunham, who drew this map in 1766 at the behest of the Justices and Freeholders of Middlesex County--the "line of the old road" being "very dubious, by reason of persons altering the road"--was a citizen of New Brunswick, active in local and state affairs. Less than a decade later he was a member of the Middlesex Committee of Observation, allied to the Committee of Correspondence in the revolutionary movement that culminated in independence for the British North American colonies.

[A reproduction of this map is included in the booklet, NEW JERSEY ROAD MAPS OF THE 18th CENTURY, published by the Princeton University Library, 1964.]

25. THE PROVINCES OF NEW YORK, AND NEW JERSEY; WITH PART OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DRAWN BY MAJOR HOLLAND, SURVEYOR GENERAL, OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT IN AMERICA. CORRECTED AND IMPROVED, FROM THE ORIGINAL MATERIALS, BY GOVERNOR POWNALL, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. Published by Harry Lodowick Broenner, Book-Celler to Frankfort upon the Mayn. 1777. (Engraved by Hen. Contgen). 21 x 54 inches. [Maps Division]

Includes, upper left, smaller maps of:

"A Chart of the Mouth of Hudson's River, from Sandy Hook to New York."

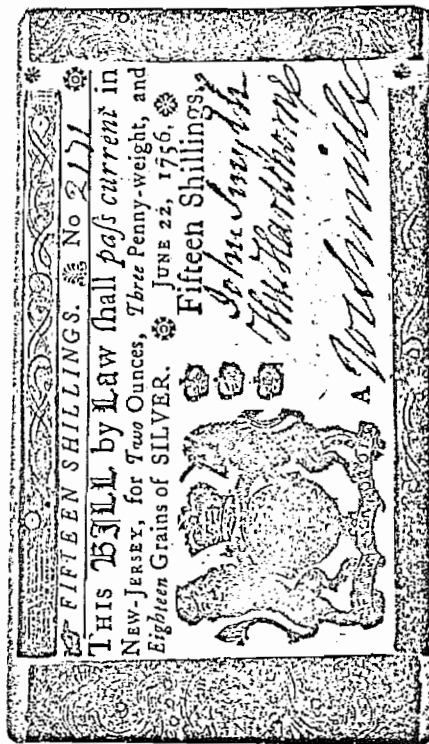
"A Plan of the City of New York."

"Plan of Amboy with Its Environs."

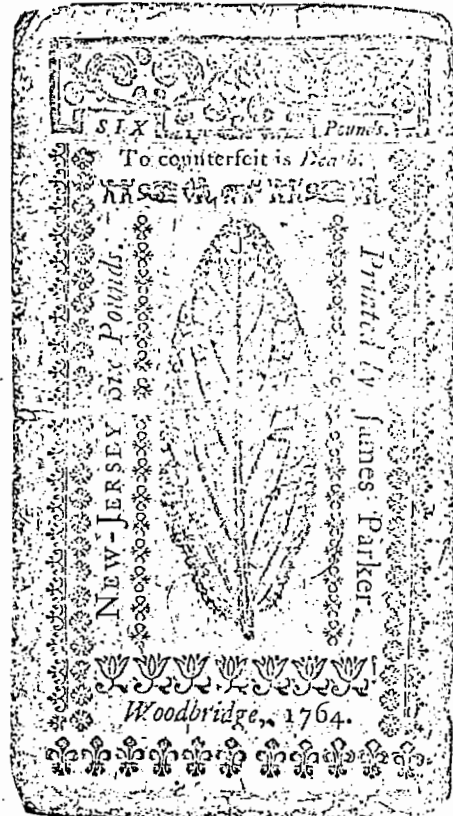
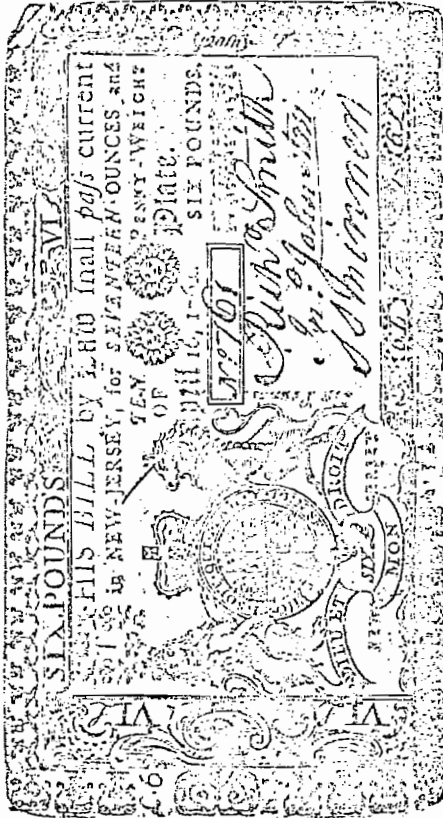
NEW JERSEY PAPER CURRENCY

In 1723 the Colony of New Jersey established a loan office and began issuing paper currency, similar to that already operating in Pennsylvania. The printed forms were so easily reproduced that counterfeit notes soon began to appear in great quantity. In 1727, the notes were withdrawn and a small issue of new notes was issued to replace them. Benjamin Franklin was commissioned to print the notes. In his AUTOBIOGRAPHY he says he was forced to engrave the designs himself and to construct the copper plate press on which they were printed. Only one example of the 1723 issue is still extant and the Franklin notes, dating up to 1746 are extremely rare. When a permanent press was established in New Jersey, the government printing was moved from Philadelphia. [Specimens shown are from Numismatics Collection]

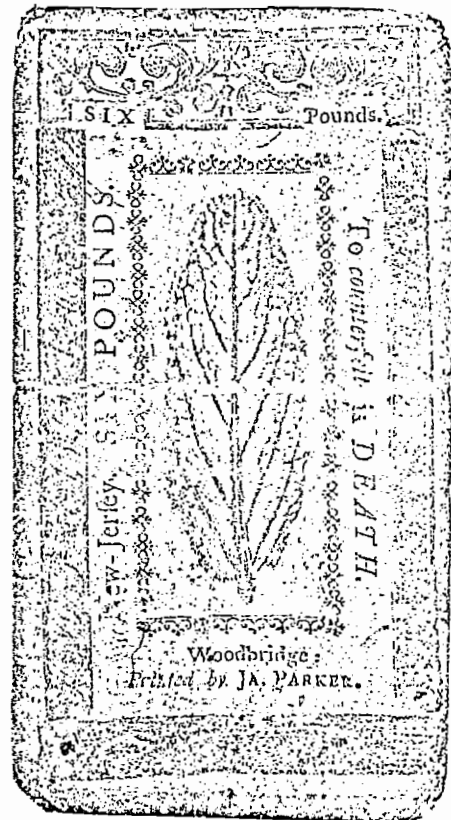
- 26-1. The first permanent press in New Jersey was established by James Parker in 1754. This bill, dated June 22, 1756 was printed by Parker at Woodbridge, N.J.



26-2. A bill for £6 dated April 16, 1764. The last emission by the Crown was issued in 1769.



26-3. A £6 bill of the emission by the Crown. Benjamin Franklin perfected the technique of printing an impression of a leaf and used this technique as a part of his plates for paper currency because it was virtually impossible to counterfeit. James Parker may have taken over the Franklin equipment. At least he adopted the Franklin method.



NEW JERSEY PAPER CURRENCY (continued)

In 1774 it again became expedient to issue paper money. On Friday, March 11, 1774, the Assembly passed a law to set up a loan office and issue the necessary currency (see VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COLONY OF NEW JERSEY, BURLINGTON, Isaac Collins, 1774). The act was transmitted to England for the King's approval, which was not granted until late in 1775. In the interim a convention of delegates from the several counties had assembled to place the state in readiness for armed combat and in order to secure funds for this purpose the Provincial Congress voted, on February 22, 1776, to issue bills of credit (see JOURNALS OF THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS ... OF THE ... PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY, AT A SITTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK, New York, John Anderson, 1776). Both emissions of notes were issued, the notes bearing the name of the King and issued under his authority were used concurrently with the notes of the Provincial Congress, for the purpose of gaining the independence of the colony from the Crown.

27. VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COLONY OF NEW-JERSEY ... BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY OF NEW JERSEY. Burlington, Isaac Collins, 1774. [Ex

Pp. 206-207: Isaac Collins' report to the General Assembly on printing paper currency. March 11, 1774.

28. JOURNALS OF THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS ... OF THE ... PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY ... New York, John Anderson, 1776. [WIT 0099.695 v.13]

Pp. 104-105: The ordinance of February 22, 1776, concerning bills of credit.

V O T E S
A N D
P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y
O F T H E
C O L O N Y O F N E W - J E R S E Y .

AT A SESSION BEGAN AT BURLINGTON, WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 10, 1773, AND CONTINUED UNTIL THE 11th DAY
OF MARCH FOLLOWING.

BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY
OF NEW-JERSEY.



BURLINGTON:

PRINTED BY ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER TO THE KING, FOR
THE PROVINCE OF NEW-JERSEY, M.DCC.LXXIV.

Ordered,

That Mr. *Sykes* and Mr. *Pettit* do carry the said Bill to the Council.

The House adjourned till Two, P. M.

The House met.

Mr. *Sykes* reported, that Mr. *Pettit* and himself delivered the Bill with them intrusted to Mr. *Stockton*, one of the Gentlemen of the Council, the Council not then sitting.

Ordered,

That no Person or Persons whatsoever, do print and publish the Minutes or Proceedings of this House, except the Printer appointed for that Purpose by Order of the House; and that he do not publish them in Parts or Extracts, but by express Order of the House.

The Engrossed Bill, entitled, *An Act for defraying Incidental Charges*, was read and compared; on the Question,

Resolved,

That the same do pass.

Ordered,

That Mr. *Winds* and Mr. *Hand* do carry the said Bill to the Council for Concurrence.

Mr. *Winds* reported, that Mr. *Hand* and himself delivered the Bill with them intrusted to the Speaker in Council.

A MESSAGE from the Council by Mr. *Parker*, informing the House, that the Council have passed the Bill, entitled, *An Act for defraying Incidental Charges*, without any Amendment.

On Motion made,

Isaac Collins, Printer and *Thomas Powell* were sent for, and examined before the House, relative to the Mode of printing Bills of Credit;

Ordered,

That the said Examinations be entered on the Journals of this House, and the same are as follows, viz.

ISAAC COLLINS—He has seen the Prefs and Apparatus that *Ford* used, and he thinks that no more than one Bill could be printed at one Time—He thinks he could not print Bills in whole Sheets—He thinks he could print four Bills on one Piece of Paper with that Prefs—He thinks he could print four Bills on one Piece of Paper with most Advantage—That if he, this Examinant, had the Prefs, he should print as many Bills as he could on a Piece of Paper without separating the Bills—That he could print four Bills of different Denominations (but not at one Time) with the Prefs, by shifting the Prefs—and to do this he should strike a Hundred of one Denomination first, and then go to a second, taking out the first Bill.—He saw the Types and Prefs when before the Council, and that there appeared to be Types enough to print all the Bills of this and the neighbouring Colonies; but believes there were not Ornaments sufficient to print all the Denominations—To his Knowledge there were not Ornaments for a

£. 3 Bill—He did not look at the Types, &c. shewn him so as to form any accurate Judgment, whether there were or were not Ornaments for Bills of £. 3—He does not understand printing with a Copper-Plate—He saw a Copper-Plate containing the Engraving for Half of a Three Pound Bill, which he thinks could never have been used, being so ill done, that he, this Examinant, could take no good impression of it.—The Ornaments he saw were chiefly for *Pennsylvania* Bills, the Residue Ornaments for Bills of *New-Jersey*—He thinks the Ornaments would not do for *Jersey* Three Pound Bills—He thinks the Ornaments for *Jersey* Bills were chiefly for 30s. Bills.—The Paper used for printing Money is not easily to be had.

T H O M A S P O W E L L—He has seen some Plates—Part of a Plate for a Three Pound Bill, he thinks rather more than Half of a Bill—The other Plates seem rather to have been some Attempts to learn to engrave—But none of the *Plates* were so polished as to be capable of being used—He saw two Sage Leaves, but if they had been used they would have made an Impression directly the Reverse to what they are on the true Bills.—Some of the Plates had Scrolls on them, which seemed something like the Ornaments of *Pennsylvania* Bills—He says none of the Plates and Scrolls could have printed a whole Bill at all—That if you use a Copper-Plate to print a single Bill, the Paper must be first damped, then used for one Bill—If a second was to be stamped on the same Paper, it must be wet or damped again—and so as often as used—

Ordered,

That Mr. *Dey* and Mr. *Combs* do go to the Council and desire to be informed, whether they have any further Business fore them, if not, that this House proposes to apply to his Excellency for a Dismission.

Mr. *Dey* reported, that Mr. *Combs* and himself performed the Order of the House accordingly, and that the Council said, this House should hear from them.

A MESSAGE from the Council by Mr. *Stockton*, informing the House, that the Council have gone through the publick Business before them.

Resolved,

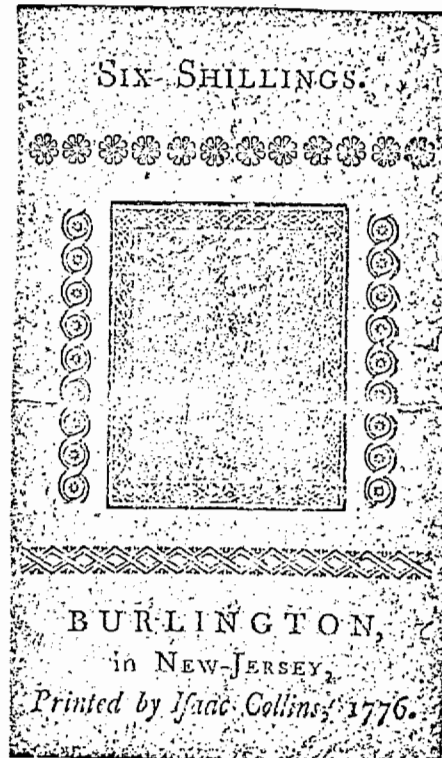
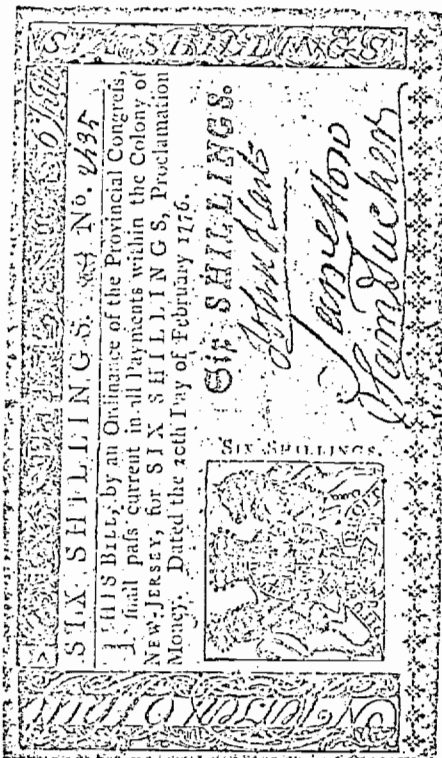
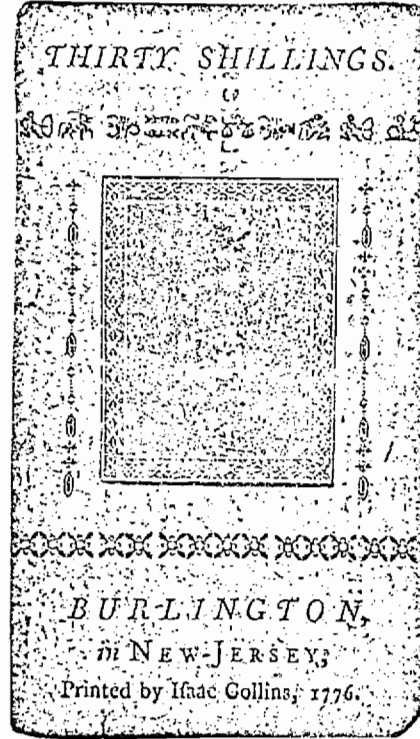
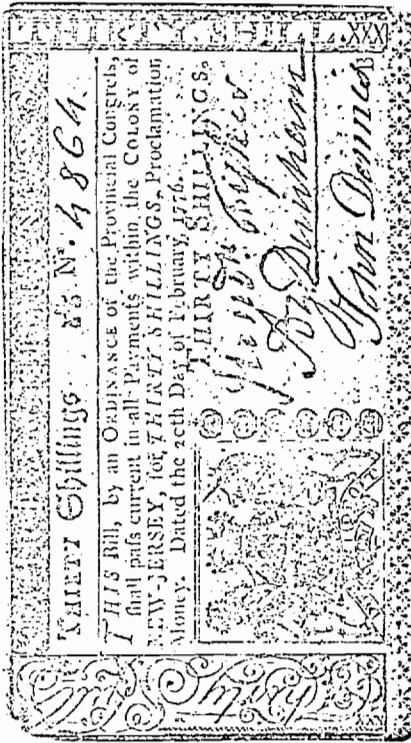
That this House will, at the next Session, make Provision for paying all necessary Charges in Liking the Lifts from the several Counties, as recommended in his Excellency's Message of Yesterday.

Ordered,

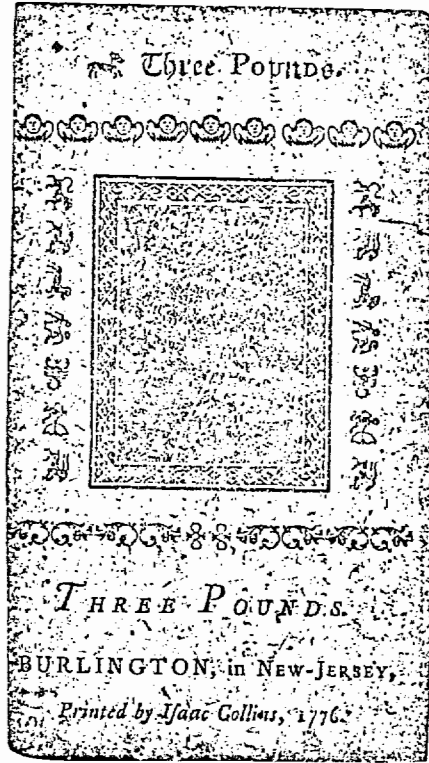
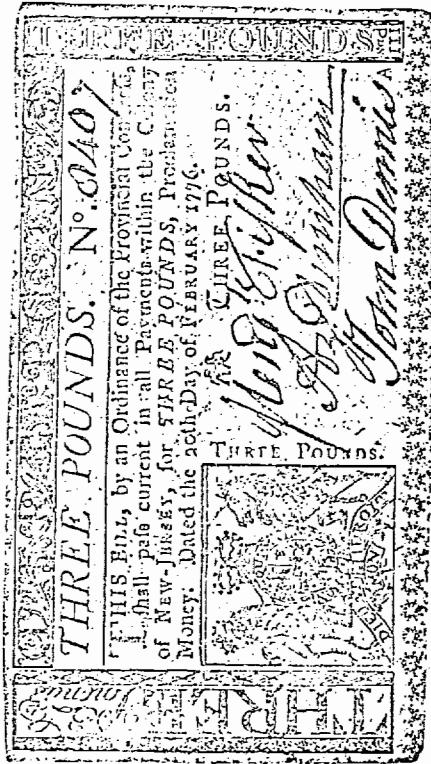
That Mr. *Fisher* and Mr. *Wetherill* do wait on his Excellency and inform him, that the House have gone through the Business before them, and are desirous of a Dismission.

Mr. *Fisher* reported, that Mr. *Wetherill* and himself waited on his Excellency accordingly, who was pleased to say, the House should hear from him.

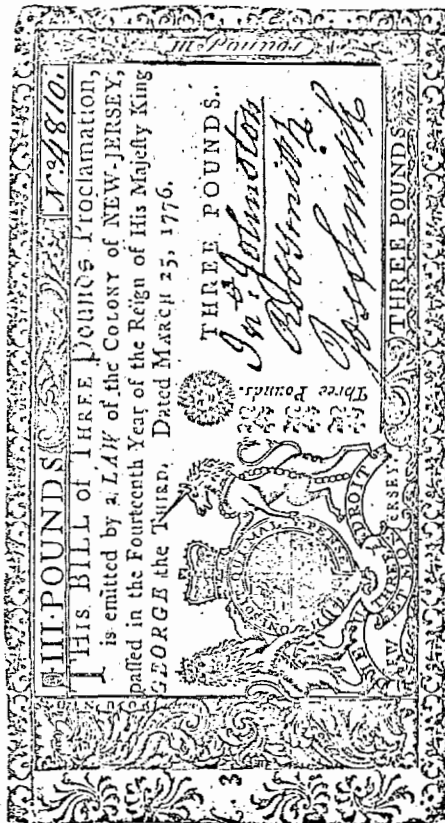
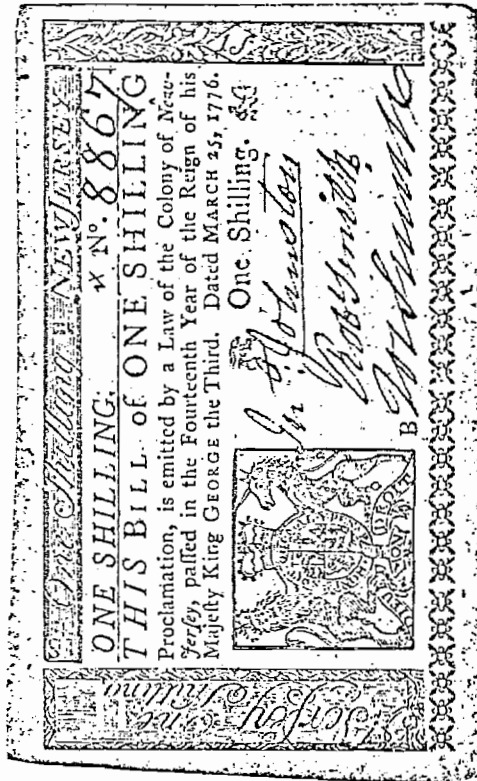
29-1. Notes of the Provincial Congress for 30 shillings and 6 shillings (one of the signers is Azariah Dunham), dated February 20, 1776.



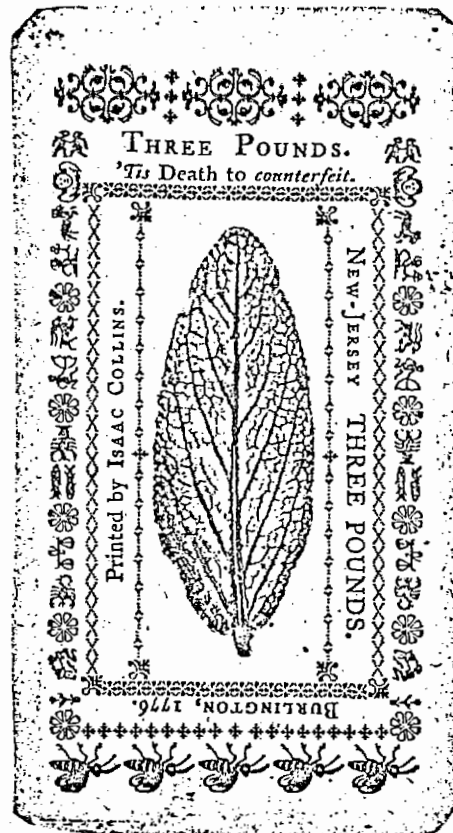
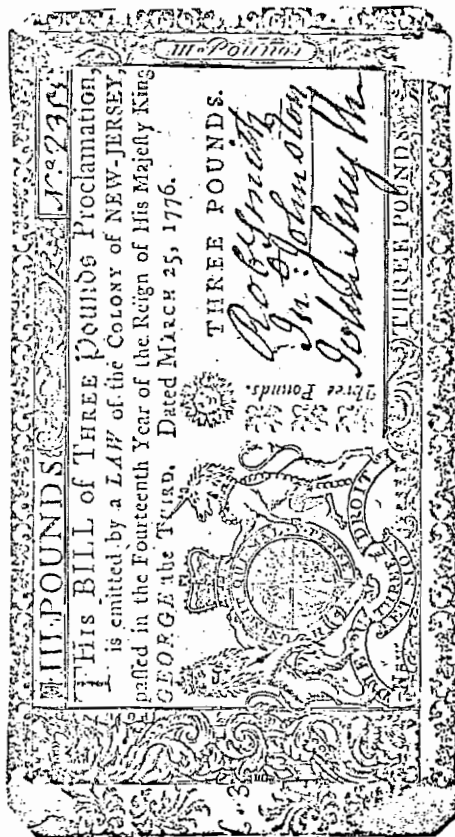
29-2. A £3 note of the Provincial Congress.



29-3. Notes for 1 shilling, and for £3 of the regular loan office emission, both dated March 25, 1776.



- 29-4. The "regular" emission, which still retains the leaf of the earliest issues.



NOTE: Concerning "nature printing" (the use of actual leaves and plants to produce outlines and images) and Benjamin Franklin's practical application of it to the printing of paper currency, see: A WORLD OF FLOWERS, exhibition catalogue, PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART BULLETIN, LVIII, No. 277 (Spring, 1963), pp. 236-240, nos. 144-147. [N512.P5P35 (SA)]. "The many surviving specimens of the same leaf form imprinted on paper money, not to mention the vast quantity which one must assume not to have survived, lead to the conclusion that Franklin devised some kind of mold or stereotype of the leaf specimen and the accompanying cloth-textured background. This cast, in the form of a relief, was used in conjunction with type and ornament in an ordinary printing press."

V

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN NEW JERSEY

30. "News from the Front." Letters written by the Rev. John Woodhull (Princeton Class of 1766) to his wife, when serving as Chaplain in the 7th Battalion, Lancaster, Penna., Militia. [Gen. Mss. Misc.]

Newark, N.J., August 20, 1776 "From Elizabeth Town Point I saw a number of Red Coats--and at the same time a large Body of Hessians marches down opposite us. Their uniform is blue faced with red, & some is brown faced with buff."

Perth Amboy, August 27, 1776 "There has landed a large Body of the Enemy upon Long-Island, believe the most of their army, some say 15 & some above 20 Thousand Men, and our Rifle Men are Dayly fighting them."

Newark, August 27, 1776 "The Solom Day is come at last--Long-Island is made a field of Blood--now the Cannon & Small Arms make a continued roar even at this time of Night: Day before yesterday the Battle began, and with some intermissions has continued till now, yea now is roaring in my Ears, & God onely knows when it will end."

31. AN ACT TO PUNISH TRAITORS AND DISAFFECTED PERSONS. Passed at Princeton the 4th of October 1776. Broadside. [Andre deCoppet Collection, filed under "New Jersey, broadside."]

New Jersey's independence from English rule had been established in a Constitution adopted at Burlington, July 2, 1776. The first sessions of the General Assembly of New Jersey, under this new Constitution, were held in Nassau Hall, at Princeton, from August 27 to October 8, 1776. It was during the sessions at Princeton that the Act shown here was passed.

32. Diary of Andrew Hunter. [Gen. Mss. bound].

Andrew Hunter, Princeton Class of 1772, was chaplain with the New Jersey troops during the Revolution. His diary includes entries made during the campaign of Long Island and New York in 1776. The pages shown here, for November 1776, were written in New Jersey after the British had gained possession of New York City.

33. WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE, DECR. 25th 1776.
[E 9236].

Mid-19th century lithograph by Henry Hoff, published in New York by C. L. F. Blanckmeister, 1850. This already romanticized version of an event that took place three quarters of a century earlier, is less well known than the even more romantic version painted by Emmanuel Leutze and which has eclipsed all others in the American imagination.

[Library has a companion-piece to this print, not shown (E 9237): SURRENDER OF THE HESSIAN TROOPS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON AFTER THE BATTLE OF TRENTON, DECR. 25th 1776.]

34. Wood engraving of the Crossing of the Delaware, in: John W. Barker and Elizabeth G. Barker, HISTORICAL, POETICAL AND PICTORIAL AMERICAN SCENES, New Haven, 1850. [Sinclair Hamilton Collection, S-72]

A somewhat more sober depiction of the Crossing, which is probably slightly closer to the historical facts than the previous item.

35. A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE RAVAGES COMMITTED BY THE REGULAR AND HESSIAN SOLDIERS AT TRENTON & PRINCETON AND ALSO OF THESE BATTLES WITH SOME REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS. [Gen. Mss. Misc., filed under title, "Brief..."].

This badly damaged manuscript was written by an* unidentified eighty-five year-old resident of Princeton, who, as he states, observed the battle of Princeton from his own door until a cannon shot compelled him to take refuge in his cellar.

Although the "Narrative" throws no specially new light on the actual battle, it is of unique interest as a firsthand account of conditions prevailing in Princeton and its vicinity during the twenty-six days of British and Hessian occupation, and as a reflection of the popular state of mind

* for attribution to Robert Lawrence, see Samuel Stella Smith, *The Battle of Princeton* (Monmouth Beach, N. J., 1947), p. 27.

there. The old man, who was probable a farmer, was of fair education, and was familiar with the pamphlet literature and the newspapers of the day. He was idealistic, patriotic, and felt strongly about the "ravages."

The BRIEF NARRATIVE was printed, with an introduction and notes by Varnum Lansing Collins, by the Princeton University Library in 1906. [Ex 1184.211].

36. THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON. Painting by James Peale.

This oil painting executed by James Peale in the studio of his more famous brother, Charles Willson Peale, at some time between the years 1779 and 1789, shows how the earlier phases of the battle were visualized by the Peale brother. According to Donald D. Egbert: "Not only is there a possibility that James Peale himself participated in that great American victory, but Charles Willson Peale certainly did so. Since no other competent artist is known to have taken part in the battle, it can be said with assurance that James Peale's paintings of the earlier events of that struggle are more closely based on firsthand experience than is any other known painting. And since there is every reason for believing that the picture now in the Princeton Library....was painted within ten years after the battle, it is of particular historical importance." [See PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE, Vol. XIII, No. 4 (Summer, 1952), pp. 171-194.]

*See refer. and
descriptive
caption in
Sum. S. Smith
The Battle of Pr.
(Monmouth Beach,
N.J. 1907)
page 26-*

37. SKETCHES BY JOHN TRUMBULL for his painting of THE DEATH OF GENERAL MERCER AT THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

The original sketches shown here are preliminary studies, done by Trumbull in London in 1786, for his Battle of Princeton canvas, one of a series commemorating the events of the American Revolution. Trumbull's work is not an eye-witness documentary record, but an artist's "heroic composition," done in the manner of his teacher Benjamin West and other contemporary masters of "historic scenes." Trumbull nevertheless took great pains in obtaining authentic likenesses of the persons represented, and, before completing his painting, visited the battlefield of Princeton to make sketches of the locality. The final oil version of Trumbull's "Battle of Princeton", completed about 1797, is now at Yale University; a large replica, done late in life (1830-31), is in the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Connecticut.

(1) Pen and wash color-value sketch.

(2) Trumbull in his final sketch corrects the compositional error in this study, where two British soldiers at the right, are walking out of the picture.

(3) In the right hand corner General Mercer is being bayoneted. At the left Lieutenant Charles Turnbull of Proctor's Battalion, Pennsylvania Artillery, backed against a canon, waves a sword and grasps a British bayonet with his bare hand. Washington and his staff occupy a dominating position in the center of the composition. Nassau Hall, seen in the far distance, indicates the locale.

(4) This is the final study preceding the oil version. The group comprising the fallen Mercer and his antagonists in the immediate foreground, with Washington and his staff, plus the leafless trees in the middle distance, form a Raphaellesque isosceles triangle according to the best academic tradition.

(5) Photograph of finished version in oils of Trumbull's "Battle of Princeton", ca. 1797. In Yale University Art Gallery.

[See Theodor Sizer's article in PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE, Vol. XII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1950), pp. 1-5.]

38. WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON, JANU. 3rd 1777. [E 9238]

Mid-19th-century colored lithograph by D. McLellan, published by Blanckmeister & Hohlfeld, New York, 1853 -- showing another chapter of the patriotic mythology of the American Revolution. The persistent influence of Trumbull's earlier composition is discernible here.

39. ACCOUNT OF DAMAGES. [Gen. Mss. Misc., filed under Stockton].

Robert Stockton reports that Nassau Hall was used as a barracks by the Continental Troops from January 3, 1777 until the middle of June; from October 1, 1777 until November 23, 1778, both Nassau Hall and the church were used as hospitals; Nassau Hall was also used intermittently by marching troops still later on.

40. Commission signed by Governor William Livingston of New Jersey, Haddonfield, February 5, 1777. (Printed form, with manuscript insertions and signatures). [Atkinson Autograph Collection].

Commission of Samuel Shreeve as Lieutenant Colonel of the first Battalion of Militia of the County of Gloucester, where Robert Taylor is Colonel. Also signed by Charles Pettit, Secretary.

William Livingston was the first Governor of the State of New Jersey. Livingston, a New Yorker by birth, settled on a country estate in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1772. The Revolution brought him into public life; he held the office of Governor of the State of New Jersey from 1776 until his death in 1790.

41. Letter (a.l.s.) from Elias Boudinot, Quibble Town, June 27, 1777, to Governor William Livingston. [Atkinson Autograph Collection].

"The whole Army are in high Spirits and the better Opinion is that the Enemy are leaving this Province.... P. S. Brunswick is almost entirely destroyed - it looks more like a Collection of deserted Gaols than dwelling Houses."

42. Letter of appointment from Nathanael Greene, Quarter Master General, Camp at the Valley Forge, April 25, 1778, to Moore Furman. (Copy). [Atkinson Autograph Collection]

Appoints Furman "Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army of the United States for the State of New Jersey, excepting for the present the County of Sussex."

43. Letter (a.l.s.) from Peter Gordon, Camp, July 6, 1778, to Moore Furman (Deputy Quarter Master General for New Jersey), Pitts Town. [Atkinson Autograph Collection].

Gordon informs Furman that Dr. John Hunt of Six Mile Run, Middlesex County, offers his team to the Army. "If you choose to purchase the Team--the Price is 2500."

44. Letter from General Washington (l.s.), Headquarters, Middle Brock, March 23, 1779, to Governor William Livingston. [Atkinson Autograph Collection].

Washington writes concerning a plan for signals and alarm posts within the State of New Jersey. "The possibility of the Enemy's making incursions into this State has suggested the expediency of fixing signals at places calculated to communicate the most speedy alarm to the Country; and of appointing convenient posts for the Militia to assemble at for Orders"

(This letter is printed, from retained copy in Washington papers, in Fitzpatrick's edition of The Writings of George Washington, Vol. XIV, pp. 281-283).

45. Letter from Peter Gordon (a.l.s.), Trenton, June 9, 1779, to Moore Furman, Deputy Quarter Master General, Pitts Town. [Atkinson Autograph Collection].

Gordon reports upon his success in obtaining stores for the Army. Details of his efforts. "Our Brave Army must not starve while we have enough in Store...."

46. Letter (l.s.) from Henry Knox, Brigadier General Artillery, Trenton, June 22, 1780, to "The Worshipfull the Magistrates of the County of Middlesex." [Atkinson Autograph Collection].

"In addition to Colonel Furman's letters to you of the 19 Inst. and of this day, requesting of you an instant supply of waggons, I take the liberty to observe, that His Excellency General Washington has dispatched me to have the provisions at this place instantly forwarded to the North River. This measure is of infinite importance to the liberties of America. Probably, our independence rests on the exertions of the present moment. I therefore call upon you in the most earnest manner, as you value your happiness and that of posterity, to be immediate and effectual in your exertions...."

47. Letter (a.l.s.) from Azariah Dunham, "Superintendent of Purchases", Morristown, New Jersey, August 14, 1781, to Thomas Reading, "Late Contractor for Hunterdon County." [Gen. Mss. Misc., filed under "Dunham"].

"You also advised me that you had some loads of flour on hand--it is much wanted--must therefore desire you to send it to this place as soon as possible...."

Letter written when the French and American armies were moving south through New Jersey on their way to the Yorktown peninsula in Virginia.

The writer of the letter, Azariah Dunham, is the same who drew the map of the Middlesex-Somerset County Line; see above, item No. 24. See also, item No. 29-1.

48. ENCAMPMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 1781. [Berthier Papers, No. 21 (19-25)].

These maps by Louis-Alexandre Berthier show the successive camp sites of Rochambeau's Army when it was on its way from the Hudson River to the head of Chesapeake Bay, and thence to the Yorktown peninsula in Virginia.

After Washington and his generals made the decision to march to Virginia and besiege Cornwallis's forces there --rather than to attack the British in New York--the French and American armies, which had been waiting for six weeks in their encampments near Dobbs Ferry on the east bank of the Hudson, moved north to King's Ferry, where they crossed the river from Verplanck's Point to Stony Point. The first camp of the French Army after the crossing was in Haverstraw, New York, at a spot two miles west of the Hudson. From Haverstraw the army marched to Suffern, New York, at the New York-New Jersey line, where the first division encamped on August 25, 1781. From Suffern the route led through the Ramapo Valley to Pompton Plains, to Whippany, and past Morristown to Bullion's Tavern (now Liberty Corner). From there the army proceeded down over Second and First Watchung Mountains into the Raritan Valley to Somerset Courthouse (now Millstone). The route next went along the Millstone River to Princetor bringing the first division to the banks of the Delaware at Trenton on September 1. Allowing for the day's rest made at Whippany, the average distance covered in a day was between 13 and 14 miles.

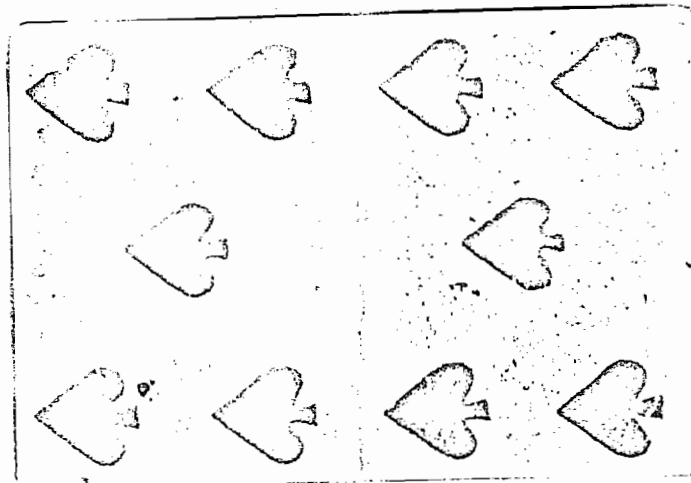
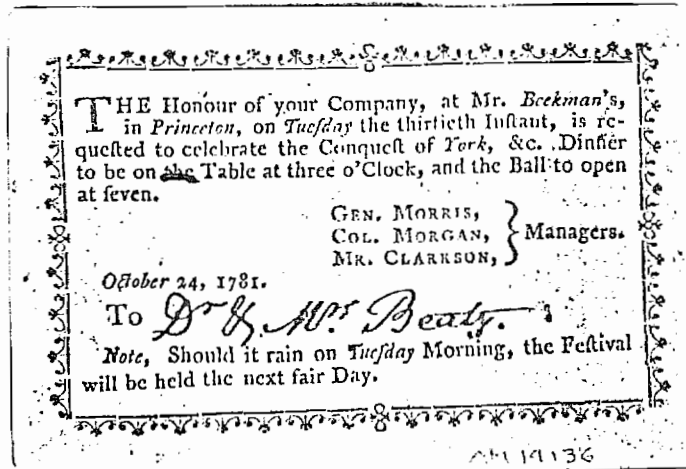
49. ROUTE OF THE FRENCH ARMY ACROSS NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 1781.
[Berthier Papers, No. 15 (2-6), No. 16 (1-2), No. 17].

These road maps, by Louis-Alexandre Berthier, each of them representing a day's march, link together the camp sites shown above. The route was dictated by both historical and geographical considerations. At this time New York City was occupied by the British. The Jersey lowlands above New Brunswick were thus easily accessible to raiding parties (via Staten Island, for example), whereas the inland route taken by the army was well protected on the left by the barrier of the Watchung mountains.

Louis-Alexandre Berthier, a young officer on Rochambeau's staff (subsequently famous as Marshal Berthier, Napoleon's chief of staff), had received expert training in military cartography. Sketches made on the spot during the march were later worked up into finished maps, designed to serve as an official record of the campaign. In attributing the maps to Berthier, it should be added that he was assisted by his younger brother, Charles-Louis (who was killed in a duel during the return journey to France), and that other draftsmen probably aided in finishing up the fair copies. The New Jersey maps shown here, from the Berthier Papers in the Princeton University Library, are selected from a still larger series recording the movements of Rochambeau's army during its American Campaign of 1780-1782.

[Reproductions of these maps are included in the booklet, NEW JERSEY ROAD MAPS OF THE 18th CENTURY, published by the Princeton University Library.

50. Invitation to Victory Ball in Princeton, October 30, 1781, at Beekman's Tavern. Printed invitation, with ms. insertion. Verso is a playing card. [Gen. Mss. Misc. filed under "Princeton, N.J., Beekman's Tavern."]



VI

EARLY 19TH CENTURY TRANSPORTATION

51. "THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that [in manuscript: "William Gulick"] of [in manuscript: "Kingston"] is entitled to ["twenty six"] shares of stock in the Steam-Boat, WILLIAM PENN OF BURLINGTON & BRISTOL..." [Gulick Papers, AM 10947] ^
- Broadside blank form with wood cut of steam boat at top.
52. WASHINGTON'S PLACE OF CROSSING THE DELAWARE. Watercolor by August Koellner, 1850. [E 7049]
53. "Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike. This certifies, that [in manuscript: "William Gulick"] is entitled to ["ten"] shares in the capital stock of the Princeton & Kingston Branch Turnpike Company . . ." Broadside stock certificate. [Gulick Papers]
54. REPORT BY THE NEW-JERSEY COMMISSIONERS UPON THE SUBJECT OF A CANAL, FROM THE DELAWARE TO THE RARITAN, Trenton, 1824. In bound volume of pamphlets on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. [HE 396.D3Z99 (Ex)]
55. THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY AT JERSEY CITY . . . Broadside stock certificate, showing engravings of covered wagons and state houses, canal boats, etc.
56. Secretary's minutes of the Princeton & Kingston Branch Turnpike Company for 1811-1828. [Mss. Division] SCOTCHARD PAPERS BOX 138
- Opened to pages [8] and 9 showing minutes of the meeting of December 14th, 1811 and December 28th 1811.

57. MITCHELL'S TRAVELLER'S GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES . . . , Philadelphia, 1839. [Ex 1053.646]
- Opened to pages 36 and 37 showing the Stage Routes in New Jersey.
58. AMERICAN HERITAGE, February 1964, Volume XV, Number 2. [1060.1208]
- Opened to pages 52 and 53 showing "Svinin's water color of the Trenton Diligence"
59. "EMMONS' PATENT ELEVATED SINGLE RAIL ROAD TRACK," 1837. [Southard Papers, box 127]
- Opened to pages [2] and 3: "DIRECTIONS FOR BUILDING."
An 1837 Monorail, "In this age of improvements, why not improve on railroads . . . ?"
Emmon's New Jersey Patent for an "Elevated Single Rail Road Track" proposed a "Single Rail Rail-Road" for New Jersey in 1837.
60. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD & TRANSPORTATION CO., TO THE STOCKHOLDERS. By John P. Jackson . . . , Newark, 1859. [Volume of Pamphlets on the New Jersey railroad and transportation company, etc, HE 2771.N3299 (Ex)].
- Opened to title page and adjacent fold-out lithograph of VIEW OF JERSEY CITY FERRY AND N. JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT.
61. Lithograph: ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, NEAR BURLINGTON, N.J. . . .
62. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CAMDEN AND WOODBURY RAIL ROAD & TRANSPORTATION COMPANY . . . , Woodbury, N. J., 1836. [Southard Papers, Box 138]
63. Ticket: PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAIL ROAD . . . From Philadelphia to Princeton. . . . [BF 558]

64. Map: NEW JERSEY "Reduced from T Gordon's map of New Jersey", 1838. [Maps Division, H 22V]

VII

AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRY -- 19th CENTURY

65. "NEW JERSEY AGAINST THE WORLD!!! GRAND & NOVEL EXHIBITION! There will be exhibited at C. M. WARNER's HOTEL, SOUTH TRENTON, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, Commencing on Tuesday, the 16th of August, For ONE WEEK ONLY; FIVE OF THE FINEST & HANDSOMEST CATTLE" [Broadside Collection]

Broadside with woodcut of bull.

66. "MEMORIAL. To the Honorable the Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, in Legislature convened -- . . ." signed in "BERGEN COUNTY, OCTOBER: 1822" 4 pages. [Southard Papers, Box 137]

Opened only to page [1] with half-title.

67. Black, John, 1817-1880, Class of 1836. [Diary] 1837-1844. [Gen. Mss. bd. AM 13880]

Opened to entries for May 11th through May 22nd, 1840. Label read: "Farming was such a demanding endeavor in the early 19th century that there was little time for reflection or diary keeping. Journals such as this one of John Black, whose farm was not far from Bordentown, recording contemporaneously the routine of farm life, are not common."

68. "PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD AT PRINCETON, ON THE 10th OF AUGUST, 1838, WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SAME. New Jersey, 1839." [Southard Papers, Box 139]

Removed from the collection 5-3-71
Given to the Society. Vol. 118
1838-39
Shown closed, displaying title on wrapper as above.

69. View of the Passaic River Falls, pencil drawing by J. S. Glennie. [From the manuscript journal of J. S. Glennie]

Between 1790 and 1840 the foundations of New Jersey's present industrial system were laid. In 1791 Alexander Hamilton founded the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers, selecting the Great Falls of the Passaic River as the site for an industrial city, Patterson. This view of the falls was drawn by J. S. Glennie, a Scotsman, who traveled through America in 1810-1811.

70. CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF PATERSON, IN THE COUNTRY OF PASSAIC, AND STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, FEBRUARY 1, 1838. By D. Burnett and J. S. Noble. [4] pages. [Southard Papers, Box 138]

Shown closed, displaying page [1] with half title as above.

71. CONSTITUTION Of The New Jersey Society for the Promotion of Manufacturers and the Mechanic Arts"
[Southard Papers, Box 138]

72. B. T. Pierson, DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, FOR 1841-42, WITH A HISTORICAL SKETCH, Newark, 1841. [Ex 1182.474 1841/42]

Opened to pages 180 and 181, with woodcuts of trunks, a pump, a gun, books, glass and barrels and advertisements of these New Jersey manufactured items.

73. [New Jersey, Laws, statutes, etc.], AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO INCORPORATE THE FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, PASSED MARCH 4, 1828, Newton, 1836.
[HD 9729.F8N4]

Opened to title page.

74. Four manuscript promissary notes binding the signers to purchases of stock from the Trenton Calico Printing Manufacturing Company. All dated 1829. [Southard Papers, Box 139]

75. Hood, John. INDEX OF TITLES OF CORPORATIONS . . . ,
Trenton, 1870. [HD2776.N5A7]

Opened to pages 82 and 83 listing corporations
from Cedar Grove Manufacturing Company through Carbon
Iron Company.

VIII
REFORM MOVEMENTS -- 19th CENTURY

76. STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. AN ACT TO PROHIBIT TAVERN-KEEPERS, STORE-KEEPERS, CONFECTIONERS AND HUCKSTERS, FROM ENTERTAINING MINORS, UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, AT COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS, FOR THE PURPOSES OF INSTRUCTION, AND FROM SELLING TO THEM STRONG DRINKS. Passed November 20, 1807. [Broadside]

77. "New-Jersey COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Extract from the Constitution, ADOPTED AT PRINCETON, JULY 14, 1824." [Broadside with manuscript signatures]

78. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT FOSTER HOME SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, Organized March 28, 1848, Newark, 1849. [NDEP 2040]

Opened to title page.

79. Beaumont and Tocqueville to Samuel L. Southard, 20 Nov. 1831, a.l.s. [Southard Papers]

The spirit of reform in New Jersey during the 1830's and 1840's found expression not only in the new State Constitution of 1844 but especially in the efforts made to correct social evils by the establishment of numerous beneficial and benevolent societies. The letter shown here in which Beaumont and Tocqueville indicate to the State of New Jersey the French interest in the reform of penitentiaries and criminal law suggests that this spirit was shared by Europe as well as America.

80. ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOCIETY, FOR PROMOTING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. . . , Trenton, 1804 [NJI 913.804]

Opened to title page

81. "A Bill of sale/ Know all men by these presents that I John Maclean of Princeton have bargained and sold to Mr. William Gulick a Negroe Boy named Tom between twenty and twenty one years of age. . ." Manuscript. [AM 10484]

82. THE PUBLIC LAWS OF NEW JERSEY, SINCE PATERSON'S REVISION . . ., Trenton, 1805. [EXR 7787.105]

Opened to "An act for the gradual abolition of slavery."

83. Buhler, John R., "My Microscope, 1845-46." [Gen. Mss. bd. Deposit 5003]

Opened to page 120 and 121.

The Reform Movement gave great importance to education. The legislature began to allot money for public schools and new private institutions were born and older ones strengthened all over the state. At Princeton the outstanding teacher of the period was Joseph Henry. Few of the students who crowded into the recitation room in the old Philosophical Hall to hear his brilliant lectures and witness his fascinating experiments realized that their favorite professor was explaining to them inventions of epoch-making significance. Yet from that very room Henry sent out wireless transmission decades before Marconi was born and made experiments in telegraphy which antedated the work of Morse and Vail.

"Henry sticks it into Morse," young John R. Buhler jotted down in his diary on February 21, 1846. "Says Morse's assistant Vail has lately published a book purporting to be a history of the telegraph and hasn't mentioned him at all in it, although it was through communications and instructions. . . made by him that Morse's telegraphic scheme came to consummation."

84. EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, UNDER THE CARE OF REV. LYMAN COLEMAN & DAVID PRATT, A.M. [PB 1184.314]

Opened to title page and wood cut of "Edgehill School."

85. THE JERSEYMAN. Issue No. 250, Vol. 5, MORRIS-TOWN, N.J.,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

Folded to show only top half of front page.

86. Lottery ticket: "Camden, July 26, 1819. NEW JERSEY NAV-
IGATION LOTTERY. [Southard Papers, Box 138]

87. CONSTITUTION OF THE WESTFIELD PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.
Broadside. [BF 7191]

IX
WARS AND POLITICS

88. Inquest of the Hamilton-Burr duel. Manuscript.

". . . In the county of Bergen and the state of New Jersey. . . Aaron Burr. . . did. . . give. . . Alexander Hamilton. . . one mortal wound. . ."

This manuscript of the inquest following the Hamilton-Burr duel marks Burr's indictment by the Bergen grand jury for murder. The New York grand jury indictment for "wilful murder" had been transformed to a charge for a misdemeanor for having uttered and sent a challenge when their first indictment was shown to be illegal because New York had no jurisdiction since the act was committed in New Jersey. Burr, born in Newark and raised in Princeton as the son of the College president, sought refuge on an island off Georgia. The indictments eventually were allowed to die quietly. Burr wrote that an "impartial jury cannot be had in Bergen," that Judge Boudinot had averred that if the citizens of Bergen "did not preach vengeance to effect, their harvests would be blasted and that famine and pestilence would desolate the land."

89. Philip Schuyler to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, 13 July 1804.
a.l.s. [Andre deCoppet Collection]

". . . This most severe calamity. . ." Philip Schuyler, two days after Hamilton's death following the duel at Weehawken Heights, New Jersey, attempts to console his daughter, now Hamilton's widow.

90. ELEGY, IN REMEMBRANCE OF JAMES LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE. . .
Printed on silk below a wood engraving by Gershom Cobb, after Hathan Winship Munroe. ca. 1813.
[Sinclair Hamilton Collection , No. S-79]

"A nation weeps!" The death, in June of 1813, of James Lawrence--after a spectacular victory over a superiorly armed British brig of war earlier that year had made him a national hero--was a casualty

felt especially in his native New Jersey which was faced with the problem of defending an exposed sea-coast and aiding in the protection of New York and Philadelphia. The great-grandson of a merchant established in Monmouth County at the end of the 17th century, Lawrence was born in Burlington in 1781 and began his naval career in 1789. In 1809-1811-12 he carried dispatches from Europe for the State Department. It was, in fact, the unsatisfactory character of the messages that he brought to America in May of 1812 which precipitated the war of that year.

Lawrenceville, New Jersey (formerly Maidenhead), was renamed to honor this naval hero.

(For another Lawrence broadside printed on silk, see Sinclair Hamilton Collection, No. 433.)

91. Pike, Z. M., AN ACCOUNT OF EXPEDITIONS TO THE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. . . ., Philadelphia, 1810. [Rollins Collection]

A Jerseyman goes west. A descendant of a founder of Woodbridge, New Jersey, Zebulon Montgomery Pike was born in January of 1779 at Lambertton, now part of Trenton, New Jersey. After a New Jersey childhood and schooling he served with the frontier army for several years before being directed, in 1805, by General James Wilkinson to lead an exploring party to the source of the Mississippi. The following year he was dispatched on a longer and more significant expedition which was to penetrate into Spanish territory. Reaching the Rockies, his party made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the summit of the peak that now bears his name and then crossed the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of present Colorado before Spanish troops were sent to fetch Pike to Sante Fé for interrogation. Though Pike's name, after his return, was coupled with the Burr-Wilkinson scheme for an empire in the Southwest, he is generally thought to have been unaware of their plans and his explorations are viewed as a significant step in awakening the nation's continental ambitions.

92. Olmstead, George T., and others, "PRINCETON, N.J., OCT. 16, 1840
DEAR SIR -- By a unanimous Resolution of the Whig citizens
of Princeton and its vicinity, we have been directed
respectfully to invite you to attend a General Jubilee
Meeting to be held in this place. . ." Broadside.
[Southard Papers, Box 127].

The advent of the present-day Democratic Party in New Jersey can be traced to sporadic outcroppings of Jacksonian sentiment by 1824, but it was not until 1829 that the Democratic Party won the governorship and state election. The Whigs inherited the Federalist spirit and offered serious opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats in the 1830's, especially after the Panic of 1837, as this invitation to the General Jubilee Meeting of the Whigs in Princeton in 1840 suggests.

93. "Appointments, Orders, &c by Commodore Robert F. Stockton,
Aug. 12, 1843 to Feb. 16, 1847". [Deposit 9153].

Opened to pages 124 and 125, displaying copy of
a letter from Stockton to John B. Montgomery, 27 July 1846:

"THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN TRIFLED WITH LONG ENOUGH:. . .
OUR FLAG MUST NOT COME DOWN AGAIN"

In the years between the Revolution and the Civil War the young nation fought two wars of lesser magnitude; and while a Jerseyman carried the dispatches that precipitated the first--the War of 1812, another Jerseyman played a pre-eminent part in the second--the War with Mexico. Ordered to the Pacific to reinforce the American Squadron there even before the outbreak of war, Commodore Robert Field Stockton arrived in Monterey, California, in July of 1846. On the 23rd of that month he issued a proclamation to the Californians, assumed command of operations on sea and land, enrolled the Bear Flag battalion of John C. Fremont as volunteers of the American army and proceeded to conquer Southern California. Here, in his letterbooks for those years, Stockton writes the military commander in San Francisco.

The great-grandson of the Richard Stockton who settled in Princeton in 1696, Robert Field Stockton was himself born in Princeton's "Morven"--the estate which he inherited in 1828 and lived there on leave of absence from the navy for a decade engaged in civilian pursuits. He served as the first president of the Delaware & Raritan Canal, guided the interests of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, organized the New Jersey Colonization Society and became its first president, took an active part in New Jersey politics, refused the offer of President Tyler to make

him secretary of the navy and after resigning from the navy on his return from California was elected to the United States Senate by the people of New Jersey.

94. Grover Cleveland to M. W. Higgins, 11 April 1907, a.l.s.
[Manuscripts Division]

"...EVERY SENTIMENT THAT MAKES NEW JERSEY DEAR TO ME..."

On March 18th, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey, the son of a graduate of the theological seminary at Princeton was born who was to become the President of the United States. Writing from Princeton, Grover Cleveland addresses the Clerk of the House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"I have received the beautifully engrossed copy of the congratulatory resolutions passed by the New Jersey Legislature on the occasion of my Seventieth birthday.

I am deeply touched by this generous and kindly remembrance on the part of those representing the State of my birth, within whose limits I hope to spend the remainder of my days. It has refreshed every sentiment that makes New Jersey dear to me, and stimulated my love for her people and my pride in her patriotic traditions.

My children and my children's children shall read this record of the whole-hearted goodness of my State."

95. A gathering of issues of New Jersey Newspapers. The mastheads of the following five newspapers were shown: "Daily State Gazette & Republican," Trenton, 3 September 1862; "Princeton Whig, and Somerset & Middlesex Advertiser", Princeton, 19 December, 1834; "Monmouth Democrat," Freehold, 27 October 1836; "Trenton Federalist," 18 March 1811; "Princeton Courier and Literary Register", Princeton, 28 January 1832. [Southard Collection].

96. "LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS Of the Convention to Frame a Constitution for the state of New Jersey, their Residences, and Standing Committees. Convened May 14, 1844!" [Broadside].

97. A CONSTITUTION, AGREED UPON BY THE DELEGATES OF THE
PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY IN CONVENTION. . . , Trenton,
[1844]. Published and for sale by F. S. Mills & C.
Brittain. . . [EX 7583.39.01.6745].

The rise of the common man and the reform spirit of the 1830's, coupled more immediately with the "Broad Seal War of 1838," led to a renewal of the demand for revision of the State Constitution, which culminated in the 1844 Constitutional Convention. The resulting constitution enumerated natural rights, adopted the doctrine of separation of powers, strengthened the position of the Governor and assured his election by the citizens of New Jersey rather than by the members of the state legislature.

X
NEW JERSEY AUTHORS

98. THE WORKS OF JOHN WITHERSPOON D.D. SOMETIME MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT PAISLEY, AND LATE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE IN NEW JERSEY. . . , IX, 198-199. [P. 96.9070.35].

John Witherspoon (1723-1793) of Paisley Scotland became the College of New Jersey's sixth president and during the Revolutionary period played an active role in national affairs--member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence and organizer of the Presbyterian Church along national lines. The extent of his reputation is indicated by this edition of his work, published twenty years after his death.

President Witherspoon made his home on a farm, "Tusculum," outside of Princeton. The books from his library, purchased by the College from his son-in-law, Samuel Stanhope Smith are on display in the Eighteenth Century Room, adjacent to this gallery.

99. Philip Freneau. POEMS WRITTEN BETWEEN THE YEARS 1768 & 1794 BY PHILIP FRENEAU OF NEW JERSEY. . . . Monmouth, [New Jersey], 1795, pp. 94-95. [EX 3746.5.1795, two copies].

Philip Freneau (1752-1832) began his literary career at Princeton, collaborating with his classmate, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, in writing their Commencement poem, "The Rising Glory of America" (1771). Freneau's genuine and original lyric gift made him more than a Revolutionary satirist and several of his nature poems such as "The Wild Honeysuckle" have survived in anthologies.

- 99-a Portrait of Philip Freneau. Engraving by Frederick Halpin.

- 99-b "View of the village of Middletown Point." Photostat of engraving in John W. Barber and Henry Howe. HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Newark, 1844, p. 355. [1174.145.11].

100. Samuel Miller. A BRIEF RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.... New York, 1803. 2 vols. [P96.6468.04]

Although Samuel Miller did not attend Princeton (he was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania), as a Presbyterian clergyman, he acquired an early interest in the College. In 1801 he married Sarah Sergeant, great-granddaughter of its first president, Jonathan Dickinson, and in 1807 he became a trustee. In 1813 he moved to Princeton to become Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government at the Theological Seminary.

The house erected by Miller, on Nassau Street was enlarged in 1911 and is now occupied by the Nassau Club.

- 100-a Portrait of Samuel Miller, aged 72. Mezzotint, by John Sartain after painting by John Neagle.

- 100-b Theological Seminary of the Princeton College, Princeton, N.J. Wood engraving by Alexander Anderson.

101. CAMDEN'S COMPLIMANT TO WALT WHITMAN, MAY 31, 1889. Philadelphia, 1889. [Ex 3988.1.952.2].

Walt Whitman's early years were spent in Brooklyn but in 1873, after ten years in Washington as a newspaper correspondent, a war-hospital nurse and a government clerk, he suffered a paralytic stroke and retired to Camden. Eleven years were spent at his brother's house on Stevens Street and the last years of his life in his own home at No. 330 Mickle Street. Whitman's years in Camden have become the theme of a vast body of critical writing.

- 101-a Walt Whitman. Autograph envelope, postmarked Camden, N.J., addressed to Miss Mary R. Cabot, Brattleboro, Vermont, April 8, 1891. [Manuscripts Division]

- 101-b "Walt Whitman's Home--Camden." Photostat of photograph reproduced in STORIES OF NEW JERSEY... Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of New Jersey. New York, 1938, p. 157. [1174.337.2]

102. Henry William Herbert. THE WARWICK WOODLANDS. New York, 1851. [Sinclair Hamilton Collection, No. 827].

An Englishman, Henry William Herbert (1807-1853), writer of romances and histories, came to the United States in 1831 and settled in a cottage on the Passaic River, near Newark. Under the pseudonym of "Frank Forester" he issued a large number of books relating to sport, many of them illustrated with his own drawings.

103. Edmund Clarence Stedman. THE PRINCE'S BALL. New York, 1869, p.7 [Sinclair Hamilton Collection, No. 1218]

Edmund Clarence Stedman (1833-1908), a businessman with considerable talent as a poet and critic, made his home--successively in Newark, Elizabeth and Irvington--the setting for numerous literary gatherings, which included Gilder and his sister Jeannette, a pioneer in the writing of literary news, as well as Mary Mapes Dodge, excited by her plans for children's literature.

Stedman's anthologies of American and British poets are comprehensive and with George E. Woodberry he edited a standard edition of Edgar Allan Poe.

104. Mary Mapes Dodge. HANS BRINKER: OR THE SILVER SKATES. New York, 1865. [Frontispiece by F. O. C. Darley and illustrations by Thomas Nast]. [Sinclair Hamilton Collection, No. 1128].

Mary Mapes Dodge (1838-1905), pioneer in juvenile writing, began her successful career, during two decades of living in Newark, with the children's classic, HANS BRINKER: OR THE SILVER SKATES. Mrs. Dodge served as editor of the ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE from 1873 to 1905.

- 104-a "The Mapes Farm, 1847-1866." Photostat of pen-and-ink sketch reproduced in STORIES OF NEW JERSEY. . . . Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of New Jersey. New York, 1938, p. 145. [1174.337.2].

105. Richard Watson Gilder. LYRICS AND OTHER POEMS. New York, 1885, pp. 148-149. [3753.3.1885].

Richard Watson Gilder (1844-1909), poet and editor, was born in Bordentown but left the state while still a child, to return during the Civil War period. After some reporting experience on the Newark DAILY ADVERTISER, he engaged in the founding of the DAILY REGISTER. He served as assistant editor of SCRIBNERS MONTHLY which was succeeded by the CENTURY, of which he was editor.

Gilder was an early advocate of rapprochement between the North and South, a stern opponent of Tammany Corruption and an active participant in an early slum-clearance campaign in New York City.

106. Francis Richard Stockton. "The Story of Tempe Wickes" in A NEW JERSEY READER. New Brunswick, 1961, pp. 256-257. [1175.679845]

Francis Richard Stockton (1834-1902), the novelist and fiction writer who wrote as Frank R. Stockton, spent a large part of his life in New Jersey, principally in Morristown. He vivified in his STORIES OF NEW JERSEY the discovery and settlement of the state and its part in the Barbary War and the War of 1812. Stockton is better known for his short story "The Lady or the Tiger?" (1882) and his noteworthy novels RUDDER GRANGE (1884) and THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE (1886).

- 106-a Portrait of Francis Richard Stockton. Photostat of photograph.

107. James Fenimore Cooper. THE WATER WITCH: OR, THE SKIMMER OF THE SEAS. London, 1830, pp. 144-145. [3689.5.395.16].

James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, and he returned to New Jersey for the locale of his novel, THE WATER WITCH in which the action of the story, laid during the period of Queen Anne's War, takes place at sea and in a house on the Shrewsbury River.

A present section of Atlantic Highlands is called Water Witch but the site of the dwelling of 1762, in this story, has been lost.

108. Washington Irving. SALMAGUNDI: OR, THE WHIM-WHAMS AND OPINIONS OF LAUNCELOT LANGSTAFF.... London, 1855, pp. 36-37. [EX 3797.37.12]

Washington Irving's serial miscellany of essays and poems, comprising Addisonian memoirs of the Cockloft family, takes the twenty-one year old son on a trip entitled "The Stranger in New-Jersey; or, Cockney Travelling by Jeremy Cockloft, the Younger."

109. Stephen Crane. THE LITTLE REGIMENT AND OTHER EPISODES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. New York, 1896. [EX 3696.3.359]

Stephen Crane (1871-1900), journalist, short-story writer and novelist who was born in Newark, became perhaps New Jersey's most outstanding literary figure. His MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS (1893) aroused a storm of criticism but he became a "Cornerstone of American fictional history" and his RED BADGE OF COURAGE (1895) attracted nation-wide attention. THE LITTLE REGIMENT was issued in England where Crane spent the last years of his life. He died in Germany but was buried in Elizabeth. The Stephen Crane Association was formed to acquire his birthplace at No. 14 Mulberry Street, in Newark.

- 109-a "Bust of Stephen Crane." Photostat of photograph reproduced in STORIES OF NEW JERSEY.... Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of New Jersey. New York, 1938, p. 147 [1174.337.2]

110. SEA-SIDE FINCH. Drawn by J. J. Audubon. Engraved and printed by R. Havell, Jr., 1830. Uncolored impression of Plate 93, Audubon's THE BIRDS OF AMERICA. Framed. [Deposit of John S. Williams].

Shortly after his return from Europe, in 1829, Audubon spent three weeks at Great Egg Harbor, on the New Jersey coast, then a famous resort of both land and water birds in great variety. During the three weeks that he spent in a fisherman's cabin by the sea, he added several new bird drawings to his portfolio--of which this Sea-side Finch is one.

Audubon's description of "Great Egg Harbour" is printed in his ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY, III, 606-608. [Ex 8880.134]

XI

SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR

111. Governor Olden's proclamation, 24 April 1861, in response to President Lincoln's requisition for four regiments of militia. In "Journal of the Extra Session of the Senate Convened by Proclamation of the Governor, April 30, 1861" bound in THE JOURNAL OF THE SEVENTEENTH SENATE FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY ... 1861, p. 651-652. [0824.672]

112. "Speech of Senator [John Renshaw] Thomson, of New Jersey, on Presenting the Resolutions of that State on 'The State of the Union,' 7 February 1861. [P98.8529.02, copy 2]

The resolutions were offered in support of the Crittenden Compromise, a plan of conciliation between North and South proposed by Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in 1860.

113. Samuel Blanchard Howe's SLAVEHOLDING NOT SINFUL; SLAVERY, THE PUNISHMENT OF MAN'S SIN; IT'S REMEDY, THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST. Second Edition, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1856 [W91.479]

114. "The Constitution of the New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery..." Burlington, New Jersey, 1793. [W91.673]

Slavery was never formally abolished in New Jersey. An Act of Gradual Emancipation, provided that the children of slaves were to be free but remained as "servants" of their mother's owner until they reached twenty-five years of age. It is believed that in 1860 there were approximately 500 slaves in New Jersey (although many of these were called apprentices).

115. Account of the brutal treatment of a slave in New Brunswick, in 1804, in a letter of W. Croes, written June 17, of that year, to his brother, John, who was a student at Princeton. [Manuscripts Division]

116. Pen-and-ink sketch of the Rev. Frederick Thomas Brown, of the Princeton Class of 1845, leading divine service in camp. [Manuscripts Division]
117. Charles Alexander Harrison. DIARY OF 3 YEARS SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. By Charles Alexander Harrison, Company "G," second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. Autograph manuscript, 1861-1863. [Manuscripts Division]
118. Charles S. Olden. Letter (a.l.s.) to Robert Field Stockton, Jr., Adjutant General of the New Jersey Militia, of the Princeton Class of 1851. [Manuscripts Division]

Governor Olden was elected in 1859, by the Opposition party. For the most part the Opposition party was opposed to slavery and its extension, and opposed to the Democrats, but conservative on most National issues. In the election of 1860 Abraham Lincoln failed to win New Jersey. The State's Electoral vote was divided between two Democratic candidates. Opinion was widely divided upon the right of states to secede, and economic interests feared, if there was resort to war, the loss of a large southern market for New Jersey manufactured products.

119. New Jersey Civil War tokens; copper and brass tokens issued by New Jersey merchants and business establishments, for use as change, in the face of a shortage of coins.

The tokens shown, ordinarily worth one cent, represent Smick's Neptune House, Atlantic City; Coutts and Bro., Perth Amboy; and B. W. Titus, Trenton. [Department of Rare Books and Special Collections]

120. John Y. Foster, NEW JERSEY AND THE REBELLION, Newark, 1868; showing title-page and frontispiece portrait of Major General Philip Kearny of New Jersey. [W6922.355]
121. John Beauchamp Jones, A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY AT THE CONFEDERATE STATES CAPITAL, Philadelphia, 1866, Vol. I [W72.503]

John Beauchamp Jones, a native of Burlington County, New Jersey, served as a clerk in the War Department of the Confederate States.

XII
THE CIVIL WAR

122. Two letters of William L. Dayton:

1. Draft of a letter of December 9, 1862, to Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister in London, concerning French intervention in Mexico.
2. Draft of a communication to Drouyn de Lhuys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paris, August 25, 1863. The letter makes reference to a rebel steamer, the "Florida," which was anchored in the roadstead of Brest.

The United States Minister in Paris, 1861-1864 was William L. Dayton, a New Jersey lawyer, and a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1825. A portion of Dayton's papers are in the University Library. The two pieces cited above are from these papers.

As the Union representative in Paris, one of Dayton's main problems was that of counteracting the efforts of the Confederate agents in Paris to obtain French recognition of the Confederacy and to purchase supplies in violation of official French neutrality.

123. Papers of a New Jersey soldier in the Civil War; memorabilia of Sergeant Symes H. Stillwell of Cranbury, New Jersey. [Manuscripts Division]

A characteristic soldier's letter to his mother is shown, along with a pocket diary carried during the war, and a pocket Bible with an account of the bombardment of Roanoke Island written on the flyleaf, February, 1862. A few papers found in Stillwell's "Soldier's Camp-Companion" are also shown.

124. John Watts De Peyster, PERSONAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF PHILIP KEARNY, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1870. [W96.514.2]

One of New Jersey's outstanding heroes of the Civil War, Philip Kearny, saw service in the Mexican War; he lost his left arm in the capture of Mexico City. He has served as an observer with the French cavalry in the Algerian War of 1840, and had fought with the French in Italy. At the outbreak of the American Civil War he was placed in command with the first New Jersey brigade to be organized. He served with great distinction under McClellan during the Peninsula Campaign which saw fighting at Williamsburg, Chickahominy, and at Seven Pines.

125. George Brinton McClellan. A number of photographs of General McClellan are to be found amongst the papers of his son, George Brinton McClellan, Jr., which are in the Princeton University Library. Among these is a letter of General McClellan to General Winfield Scott, shown here, dated 28 April 1861, asking for certain officers for his staff and a supply of arms. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection]

Shown also: two photographs of General McClellan in military uniform. [Manuscripts Division, Papers of George Brinton McClellan, Jr.]

126. Abraham Lincoln, letter (a.l.s.) 12 September 1862 to General George B. McClellan written shortly before the Battle of Antietam warning McClellan that General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson is crossing the Potomac with the rebel army and urging McClellan to take some action. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection]

127. Morris C. Runyan. EIGHT DAYS WITH THE CONFEDERATES, AND CAPTURE OF THEIR ARCHIVES, FLAGS, &c. BY COMPANY "G" NINTH NEW JERSEY VOL. [W6921.009.79]

R. C. Runyan was Captain in Company "G", 9th New Jersey Volunteers.

128. William Lewis Dayton, Jr. Letter (a.l.s.) written from Paris, 24 June 1864, to Charles Ewing Green.

William Lewis Dayton, Jr., the writer, a member of the Princeton Class of 1858, and son of the United States Minister to France during the Civil War, was an eyewitness to the naval battle between the Confederate "Alabama" and the United States warship "Kearsarge," which he saw from the shore at Cherbourg. This letter tells of the naval engagement. [Manuscripts Division]

129. Thanksgiving Proclamation of Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, 5 November 1866, d.s. [Manuscripts Division]

130. EPITOME OF THE 37th REG'T, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, by R. N. Rogers, Company "E". Privately printed, 1864. [W6921.037.77]

131. Lapel ribbon worn by those attending the 50th Anniversary Reunion of Kearny's First New Jersey Brigade, at Janesburg, New Jersey, 14 September 1911. [Rare Books and Special Collections]

XIII

PRINCETON COLLEGE AND THE CIVIL WAR

132. A Civil War incident at Princeton College: "Procession of students at Princeton College escorting to the depot three of their number suspended for pumping a secessionist." Photostatic copy [University Archives] of an original drawing [Harvard].

The students here being honorably shown to the railroad station had been suspended by the college administration for dunking at the College pump a Northern student who had been outspoken in favor of secession, in April, 1861.

133. Student autograph albums from the era of the Civil War. [Manuscripts Division]

The conflict between North and South was reflected in the personal letters written in the students' autograph albums as early as the mid eighteen-fifties.

a. Alfred A. Woodhull, '56, writes in the autograph album of his Southern classmate, Robert Elliott, about the importance of the union of the North and South.

b. James R. Yerger, of the Class of 1859, writes in the autograph album of Winfield S. Purviance, of the Class of 1861, pointing out to him that "slavery has become necessary to the well-being of your humble servant..." The writer became a member of the Confederate Army and Secretary of State for Mississippi.

134. Kent D. Davis, of the Class of 1861, drew a cartoon of Princeton students marching off to war in the autograph album (volume I) of his friend, George W. Furnell, of the Class of 1862. [Manuscripts Division]

135. Letters of Henry W. Green and Charles Hodge:

- a. Henry W. Green to Charles Hodge (a.l.s.)
2 February 1861 concerning the Dred Scott decision and the legal status of slavery.
- b. Charles Hodge to Henry W. Green (a.l.s.)
24 July 1861 concerning recent military action.
[Manuscripts Division, Papers of Charles Hodge]

Henry W. Green, of the Class of 1820, was Chancellor of New Jersey from 1860 to 1866. Charles Hodge, at the time of the Civil War, was a Trustee of the University and a Professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary.

- 136. "Class of 1863. Princeton, College of New Jersey,"
photograph in original frame. [University Archives]
- 137. A collection of letters of Princeton alumni who served the Civil War. The letters were addressed to Professor Henry Clay Cameron who had sent the questionnaire to which these letters are the replies. The letter shown is that of Francis G. Wood, of the Class of 1858, who served as a staff officer in the Union navy. Shown also is a certificate of non-liability for military service. [University Archives]
- 138. Malcolm McMartin, letter to his sister, Jane Martin,
4 April 1864. The writer, a member of the Princeton Class of 1867, describes the celebration of the college upon receiving the news of the fall of Richmond.
[Manuscripts Division].
- 139. Broadside, announcing the "Grand Illumination and Procession!!
... in honor of the Fall of Richmond!" Printed broadside, on yellow paper, 9 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches. [University Archives]
- 140. Abraham Lincoln, (a.l.s.) to President John Maclean written from Washington, 27 December 1864, acknowledging the award of an honorary degree by the College of New Jersey. [Manuscripts Division]

141. President Maclean and some notable Princeton alumni, in a photograph, c.1865. Seated: General William Worth Belknap, of the Class of 1848; President Maclean; Abraham T. Bradley '49. Standing: Alfred A. Woodhull '56, M.D., U.S.A.; and George A. Otis '49, M.D., U.S.A. [University Archives]
142. BYELAWS OF THE PRINCETON TROUP, a local military organization at Princeton, 1861-1863. [PE1184.735.914]
143. THE PIERSON CIVIL WAR COLLECTION

One of the great collections on the subject of the American Civil War is that formed by John Shaw Pierson, of the Princeton Class of 1840. Originally from New York City, Pierson had a brief career as a lawyer there after his graduation from college. In 1850 he left the bar to become Marine Agent for the American Bible Society, with the duty to provide suitable libraries for merchant ships, and in this capacity he obtained a professional knowledge of books and their sources of supply.

Awareness of the need to preserve the records of the Civil War while current and available led him to start collecting, immediately after the war, and primarily for the benefit of his College Library. His first gift was received in 1869; by the time of Pierson's death in 1908 his collection on the War contained more than 8,000 pieces. His foresight and good judgment resulted in a well-balanced collection, illustrative of all of the important phases of the war and related subjects, such as slavery. There are military histories, personal narratives, and official documents. Fiction, drama, humor, and caricature are well represented, and with many rarities. As a result of a special appeal to graduates of the College who lived in the South the collection includes what has been described as the best group of Confederate books and pamphlets in a northern library.

John Shaw Pierson's manuscript catalogue of his books relating to the Civil War [W05.719] is shown here. Several of the other volumes in this case are also from the Pierson Civil War Collection.

XIV

[FRAMED MATERIAL, HUNG IN EXHIBITION GALLERY]

144. Broadside: "Grand Union Demonstration in the City of Trenton," an advertisement for a rally for the Union electoral ticket, November 2, 1860. [BF 760, Broadside file]
145. Broadside: "Grand Union Rally [for] Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell," an advertisement for a rally for the Union electoral ticket in Cranbury, New Jersey, November 2, 1860. [BF 758, Broadside file]
146. Original cartoon: President Lincoln wheeling General McClellan to Richmond in a barrel, drawn by Col. D. H. Strother, of General Pope's staff, 1862. [Sinclair Hamilton Collection]
147. Sheet music: "In the Moonlight at Cape May," song and dance by Frank Dumont and Kilian Jordan, Toledo, Ohio, 1869. [Collection of New Jersey Songs and Music, MI .N46F (L)]

Note on Princetoniana Room Exhibition
THE CHANGING FACE OF PRINCETON

This exhibition was an abridged version of the one presented in Princeton Borough Hall in November 1963 by the Preservation Committee of the Historical Society of Princeton, and was planned by Mary Gibbons and Constance Greiff.

As stated by the sponsors of the earlier Borough Hall display:

"The aim of this exhibit of Princeton architecture is to present a coherent picture of the town as it grew. The sections are grouped in chronological sequence with introductions to provide the visitor with a few guideposts to the pictures. It is our hope that the pictures will reveal facets of the town's visual heritage that few notice in their busy daily life, that it will show the rich variety that still exists in Princeton, and above all that it will induce the visitor to lend support to the preservation of this heritage."

The older photographs on display were from the collections of the Princeton University Library. The recent photographs were taken by Elizabeth Menzies and Constance Greiff.

An "explication" of the exhibition, with reproductions of sixteen of the pictures shown, will be found in the article published in the PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE, Volume XXV, No. 3 (Spring, 1964), pp. 184-208: Constance Greiff and Mary Gibbons, "The Changing Face of Princeton."

* * * * *

As an annex to the Princetoniana Room display there was shown in the main lobby, with related material, an original watercolor drawing of "Prospect: The Seat of Mr. Morgan at

Princeton", done in 1797 by Maria Templeton. The original was lent to the Library by Mr. Richard H. Oliphant, Old Saybrook, Connecticut. A note on this drawing, and reproduction of it, will be found in THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE, Volume XXV, No. 3 (Spring, 1964), pp. 209-211: Howard C. Rice, Jr., "'Prospect: The Seat of Mr. Morgan at Princeton.'" The drawing depicts the 18th-century house which stood on the site of the present residence of the President of Princeton University.

FROM: Department of Public Information
Princeton University
(Telephone: Walnut 1-6600
Extensions 717, 718, 719)

The first two hundred years of New Jersey history provide the theme of a new exhibition at the Princeton University Library as part of the University's contribution to the State's Tercentenary celebration. Entitled "New Jersey - 1664-1864," it offers a selection from the Library's collection of manuscripts, letters, paintings, prints and drawings illustrating the State's early history.

Among the documents on display from New Jersey's pre-Revolutionary War period is an Indian Deed of 1674 covering a tract of land along the Fall River. The deed bears the "marks" of the three Chief Sachems of the Taponemese tribe who signed over the tract.

A contemporary note is sounded in an early book on New Jersey published at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1685 and designed to promote settlement in the new colony. Among the first-hand accounts of living conditions in New Jersey is a letter by one James Johnstoun, a settler in the Blue Hills of Spotswood, in which he notes: "There is a Flee by the salt Marshes most troublesome in Summer, but is not in the up-lands."

Of particular interest to Princetonians is the book of records kept by Nathaniel FitzRandolph in which he noted facts about the construction of Nassau Hall (completed in 1756). FitzRandolph gave the four-and-one-half acre lot which made up Princeton's original campus and on which Nassau Hall is built.

Documents in the exhibition from the revolutionary era include a series of maps drawn by Louis-Alexander Berthier (later Napoleon's Chief-of-Staff) showing the route of the French army across New Jersey in 1781. A letter by Rev. John Woodmull, Princeton Class of 1766 and a Chaplain in the American army, recounts (to his wife) the experience of coming upon "a number of Red Coats" near Elizabeth in the summer of 1776. Another document gives an eye-witness account of the Battle of Princeton by a resident of the town.

2 - Tercentenary Exhibition

The Battle of Princeton is also shown in a series of preliminary sketches by John Turbull for his monumental painting of the subject now at the Yale University Art Gallery.

New Jersey in the first half of the nineteenth century is recalled in several original letters, diaries, broadsides and drawings from that era. A poster for a cattle auction in Trenton challenges "New Jersey Against the World!!" and advertises "five of the finest & handsomest cattle this or any other country can boast of." A small schedule book details stage routes through New Jersey in the early 1800's.

The inquest following the duel in 1804 between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr (Princeton Class of 1772) in which Hamilton was fatally wounded is recorded in one manuscript on display. Another presents a eulogy to the Naval hero James Lawrence ("Don't give up the ship"), for whom the town of Lawrenceville, formerly known as Maidenhead, was re-named.

The election of 1860 is recalled with several posters announcing a "Grand Union Rally" to be held in the state for the cause of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell, candidates of the three splinters of the Democratic party whom Lincoln defeated.

Also on display is a letter from Lincoln, dated 1862, written to Gen. George McClellan (later Governor of New Jersey) concerning reports of the "rebel army" crossing the Potomac and containing the admonition "Please do not let him (the army) get off without being hurt."

The split in student opinion on the Princeton campus at the time of the Civil War, with the large contingent of Southern undergraduates, is reflected in comments in students' autograph albums displayed in the exhibition. Another Lincoln letter acknowledges the honorary degree awarded him by Princeton, the only such degree ever given by the University in absentia.

The Tercentenary exhibitio will be opened to the public throughout the summer months. From June 20 through September 13, the gallery will be closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

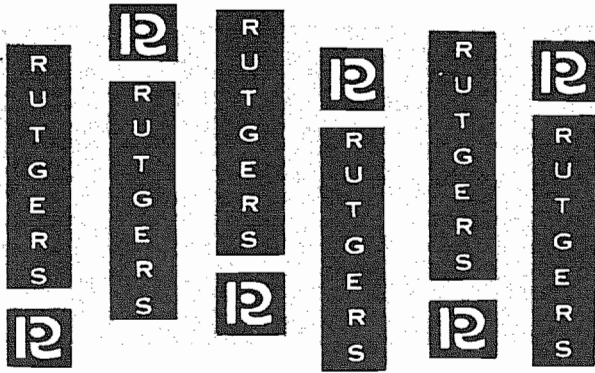
THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1964.

Princeton Shows Documents

Special to The New York Times

PRINCETON, N. J., May 18

—Princeton University's Firestone Library is displaying a series of documents tracing the first 200 years of New Jersey's history. The documents include a 1674 Indian deed, dated 10 years after the state was founded. There are also a number of documents from the Revolutionary War.



BOOKS OF REGIONAL INTEREST

THE ENGLISH ON THE DELAWARE: 1610-1682

by C. A. WESLAGER

The area comprising the entire Delaware watershed—between the 38th and 41st parallels—was left as a buffer zone when King James I of England made his grant to the Virginia Company in 1606. In 1610 the English explorer Samuel Argall dropped anchor in what is now Delaware Bay, but he sailed away without making a landing. Until Thomas Yong's voyage in 1634, little was known in England about this expanse of land.

The Dutch and Swedes moved into this open territory and established a number of settlements. They thwarted all English attempts at colonization until the Duke of York gained control of the area in 1664. Eighteen years later William Penn arrived at New Castle on the Delaware and the former Duke's domain was conveyed to him and became the "three lower counties" of the Province of Pennsylvania.

This volume brings into full perspective the sequence of historic events in the Delaware Valley, and shows how King James's buffer zone had far-reaching influence, affecting the fortunes of Lord Baltimore, Sir Edmund Plowden, the Duke of York, William Penn, and the Puritans of New Haven.

The efforts of New Haven to colonize the Delaware and the attempts of Massachusetts merchants to reach the northwest passage and the mysterious Lake Laconia via the Delaware River are here treated fully for the first time.

The author provides appendixes of hitherto unpublished manuscript material on which he bases his interpretation of the events set forth, and the facts he brings to light are thoroughly documented.

THE ENGLISH ON THE DELAWARE directly relates to the histories of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and New England; but it will interest readers everywhere who are seeking information about America's beginnings.

C. A. Weslager is a regional historian who has treated the archaeology, ethnology, and history of the Delaware Valley in eleven books. He is also a frequent contributor to historical journals. In 1965 the American Association for State and Local History cited him for an award of merit.

May 1967 288 Pages Appendixes 4 Maps
Index LC #66-28133 \$7.50

BEFORE THE WATERS: The Upper Delaware Valley

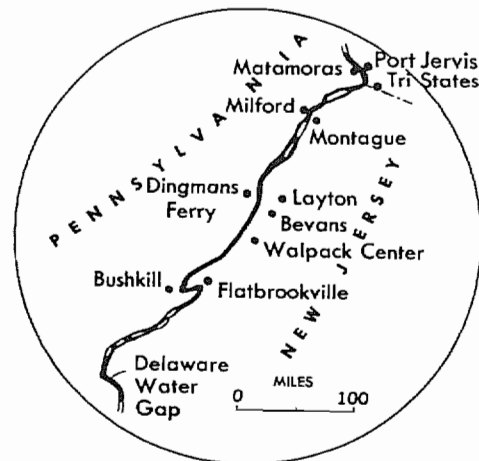
by ELIZABETH G. C. MENZIES

The building of the Tocks Island Dam on the Delaware River just above the Water Gap will inundate some 12,000 acres of land and obliterate many of the oldest and most significant landmarks of this country's early history. Farms, historic roads, whole villages, and all of the Minisink Flats will go before the bulldozer in preparation for the lake that will eventually fill the valley. Surrounding the reservoir, the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area will include 72,000 acres of mountain and valley woodlands.

Before this countryside is inundated or enveloped by the Recreation Area, Elizabeth Menzies has recorded the places, the people who are to be displaced from their homes and farms, and the scenery, with the sensitiveness and knowledge of the antiquarian and the expertise of a skilled photographer. She has shown in her photographs the particular architectural features that characterized the buildings, and has portrayed many of the people who are descendants of the early settlers. There is a detailed map of the immediate area and one showing its location between New York and Pennsylvania. Miniature maps throughout the book spot the particular section shown as the photographer follows the river from Tri-State down to the Water Gap. Here is a part of early America we shall not see again.

Elizabeth G. C. Menzies, who lives in Princeton, New Jersey, has been an independent photographer-author since 1933. Her work has appeared in *Life*, *Horizon*, *Newsweek*, and numerous other periodicals.

December 1966 108 Pages Maps 114 Photographs
LC #66-18881 \$6.00



THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

by ROLAND VAN ZANDT

From an inauspicious beginning in 1823 as a small cottage, the Catskill Mountain House grew into one of the most elegant hotels in America. Standing high above the Hudson River, it endured for over a century not only as an internationally famous resort but also as a social institution which embodied much of the entire nation's cultural history.

This book is more than the history of a great hotel; it is the story of the people who stayed there and who helped to create that special aura of culture for which the Mountain House became known. Flourishing at a time when the country was growing in wealth, power and cultural aspiration, the huge, colonnaded building drew the famous from many parts of society. Generals Sherman and Grant, William Cullen Bryant, Jenny Lind, Alexander Graham Bell, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper and Henry James were among its guests.

The Hudson River School of painters was virtually born there, and Thomas Cole, Jaspur Cropsey, Asher Durand and many others found the wilderness prospects beyond and below the hotel a never-ending source of inspiration. The Mountain House itself became a feature of numerous romantic landscapes.

Roland Van Zandt, a private scholar with a fascination for the spirit of history, fell in love with the old building and its story, visiting it in its years of ruin and photographing the last of its grandeurs. The result is a book that evokes the spirit of a vanished world.

December 1966 448 Pages 98 Illustrations
10 Maps Bibliography Index \$12.50
LC #66-18877

VANISHING IRONWORKS OF THE RAMAPOS

by JAMES M. RANSOM

Here, for the first time, is the detailed story of the early iron industry which sprang up in the Ramapos, the range of hills that crosses the northeastern border of New Jersey into New York. Through its advantageous location and resources, this region and its people were essential producers of ordnance and munitions during the American Revolutionary and Civil Wars. The huge chains used to block the British fleet's advance up the Hudson during the Revolution were forged there, and during the Civil War sorely needed ordnance was made and shipped in record-breaking time.

James Ransom has spent the last twenty-five years studying the actual sites of these early ironworks in the Ramapo region and recapturing the life that clustered around them. He has found and collected old account books, newspapers and records, and has secured access to exciting and previously unpublished materials, including a magnificent group of rare photographs dating from 1865 to 1905. The superb and varied illustrations—over one hundred of them—complement a text which contributes much valuable new material to regional and American history.

November 1966 320 Pages 100 Illustrations
Notes Bibliography Index \$10.00
LC #65-19407

AWAY WE GO!

A guidebook of family trips to places of interest in New Jersey, nearby Pennsylvania, and New York

Compiled by the Junior Leagues of New Jersey
Edited by Michaela M. Mole

In New Jersey the family car is a magic carpet which can take us to the deep woods or the heart of the world's greatest city and home again in one day—to the seashore, the mountains, the numerous state, county, and local parks, historical sites and museums, and giant industries that welcome visitors and guide them around.

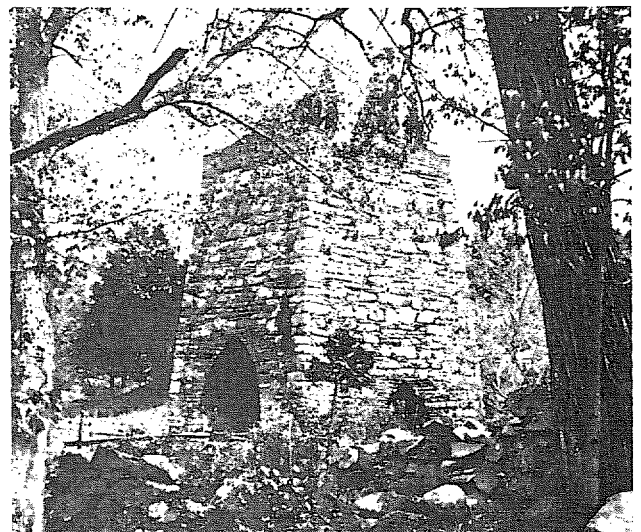
Over 300 places in New Jersey for family trips are described in an ingenious breakdown of the state map into six sections. Within each section, none of the places listed is more than fifty miles away, no matter where you start. There are also sections devoted to nearby New York and Pennsylvania. Area maps orient the driver, and the many photographs of New Jersey sites and scenes give a preview of pleasures to come.

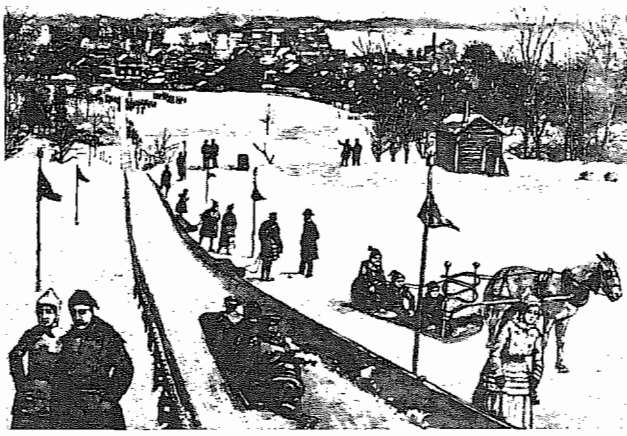
What is it like, how do you get there, how much does it cost or is it free, and at what seasons and hours is it open? Can small or large groups be accommodated? Is it instructive as well as entertaining? Is it appropriate for small children or teen-agers? Is there a place for picnicking or a convenient restaurant? All this is reported in AWAY WE GO!, and can be handily located in the extensive index.

In 1961 the Junior Leagues of New Jersey collected information for a family guidebook of the state as a service project. The original edition, written, produced, and published by the Leagues, proved to be a popular and needed book. For this new edition, League members have revisited and rechecked the entries originally listed, and new suggestions have been added. Particular attention has been given to places for group tours—Scouts, school classes, or 4-H clubs. The book will be useful not only as a travel guide for families but also as an armchair adventure for people who like to know what can be seen in New Jersey.

Here is a book for anyone who has a car and the impulse to see this fascinating part of the world.

187 Pages Photographs Maps Index
LC #63-23450 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95





now in paperback!

TALES AND TOWNS OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

by HENRY CHARLTON BECK

with photographs by William F. Augustine

"A race with time," is Henry Beck's description of his New Jersey storytelling; for many years he has been tracking down and recording the folklore of a state in the process of rapid change. While bulldozers are still outnumbered by farm tractors, their relentless progress across the land is remaking the state, and quiet villages are disappearing almost as fast as the folk tales. If these stories are not recorded now, they may well be lost forever.

The origins of town names, reminiscences of the families that settled those towns generations ago, ways of life that have vanished and are remembered by only a few persons here and there—hundreds of stories of people and places have been preserved by the persistent and friendly labor of Henry Beck.

In this volume Father Beck concentrates for the first time on the counties of the northern section of the state. The reader is invited to join him and his photographer companion, Bill Augustine, on a journey beginning in rural Warren County and winding up on the docks of Hoboken. Little-known historical facts and half-forgotten traditions are mingled in stories which will intrigue any Jerseyan interested in the old days and the old ways, and will especially delight the residents of North Jersey. What was the real identity of the mysterious old pig drover who showed up periodically at Log Gaol (now Johnsonburg) with tall stories of the South? Exactly where was the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr fought? Who were the "cowboys" that terrorized the New Jersey-New York border many years before the West was won? Was snuff made at Snufftown, or was it a place where a man could get a "snifter"? Father Beck has followed up many clues and solved some mysteries, while opening up others with the hope that some of his readers will give him further clues or perhaps some answers.

347 Pages 47 Photographs Map Index
LC #64-17672 Cloth \$4.95, Paper \$1.95

"Here is a collection of fascinating stories of intriguing characters, forgotten towns, colorful scenes within easy driving distance of any spot in North Jersey. A copy in your car will lead the way to many enjoyable rides into unexplored countryside, near home."

THE SUNDAY NEWS
Ridgewood, New Jersey

IRON IN THE PINES

The Story of New Jersey's Ghost Towns and Bog Iron

by ARTHUR D. PIERCE

Deep in the heart of southern New Jersey lies an area of some 96,000 acres of sprawling wilderness. It is the famous Wharton Tract which the State of New Jersey purchased in 1954 for a watershed, game preserve, and park.

Many people know and love these wooded acres, and still more have come to know them through this book. Each year, people by the thousands visit Batsto Village, once the center of iron industry which thrived on the Tract more than a century ago.

With warmth and accuracy, Arthur D. Pierce tells the story of the years when iron was king and around it arose a rustic feudal economy. There were glass factories and paper mills, cotton mills, and brick-making establishments.

Here, too, were men who made these years exciting: Benedict Arnold and his first step toward treason; Charles Read, who dreamed of an empire and died in exile; Revolutionary heroes and heroines, privateers, and rogues.

The author's vivid pictures of day-to-day life in the old iron communities are based upon careful research, and much of this material appears in print for the first time. In this book, Mr. Pierce proves that the human drama of the documented history belies any notion that fiction is stranger than truth.

256 Pages Map 18 Photographs Notes
Appendix Index Bibliography
LC #57-6227 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95

"An excellent book . . . full of surprises . . . history told with the pen of an artist, but seen through the eyes of a painstaking researcher."

Audubon R. Davis

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

THE YEAR OUTDOORS

by EVA RODIMER

Distilled from many years of keen and devoted observation, the text of THE YEAR OUTDOORS takes the reader through the calendar from January through December. The pattern of the year is recreated by descriptions as accurate as they are sensitive. Eva Rodimer writes with joy of the woods, fields, springs, ponds, swamps—everywhere that wild creatures live and wild plants flourish—bringing to the reader an understanding that each element is a vital part of the total environment of any community. The author has the rare ability to communicate not only her vast knowledge, acquired through more than half a century of nature study and teaching, but also her love and reverence for all living things.

Through a fortunate circumstance the Rutgers University Press was given access, at the time that Mrs. Rodimer's manuscript was being prepared for the printer, to a collection of nature drawings by Robert Bruce Horsfall, recognized as one of the country's most accurate scientific and nature illustrators. Seventy-five of the drawings were chosen by the author as illustrations.

February 1966 320 Pages 75 Illustrations \$6.95
LC # 65-28213

RUTGERS: A Bicentennial History

by RICHARD P. McCORMICK, '38

*University historian and chairman of
the Department of History*

This book records 200 years in the life of an institution first chartered in 1766 as Queen's College and alternately wrangled over, starved and nourished by church and state until its emergence as a full-fledged state university.

A remarkable parade of dedicated trustees, administrators, faculty members and alumni marches through these pages. Many of them appear in the profuse illustrations that spotlight the history of the institution from its minuscule beginnings to its present era of expansion and growth.

November 1966 336 Pages Photographs Index
LC #66-29720 \$9.00

ALoud TO ALMA MATER

edited by GEORGE J. LUKAC, '58

Editor of the Rutgers Alumni Monthly

In forty-seven anecdotes, stories and reminiscences, this book captures the flavor of life at Rutgers since 1766—an informal, and sometimes irreverent, chronicle of the goings-on in "that noisy college town."

With representation from every period of Rutgers history, these pieces present an affectionate and human portrayal of the country's eighth colonial college.

November 1966 241 Pages \$6.00
LC #66-18883

WHERE THE RARITAN FLOWS

by EARL SCHENCK MIERS

The story of the Raritan Valley begins many years before the steamboats, with the days when Indians watched the sails of Henry Hudson's ship coming out of the horizon like a great white bird. Dutch settlers spread across the Hudson into New Jersey but it wasn't until the English took over from the Dutch that the valley of the Raritan became Middlesex County.

Middlesex County was a crossroads between the colonies to the north and to the south, and its citizens were alive to distant events and changing thoughts. In 1765 Middlesex's traders, merchants, and freeholders were outspoken in resistance to the Stamp Act. When the Revolutionary War broke out the county was the scene of much activity. General Washington and his disheartened soldiers reached the Raritan on November 30, 1776. They clattered into New Brunswick, burning the wooden bridge behind them to delay their pursuers. During the following years of the war General Washington crisscrossed the area many times, spending harsh and bitter winters in New Jersey but also celebrating the second anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in New Brunswick.

This lively book is enhanced by the spirited and authentic drawings of Charles Waterhouse.

174 Pages Illustrations Map Index
LC #64-24735 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S MAP MAKER A BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT ERSKINE

by ALBERT H. HEUSSER

Edited with an introduction by Hubert G. Schmidt

Robert Erskine's contribution to the American cause in the Revolution has, by a quirk of history, been neglected, and the man himself almost forgotten. The surveyor-general of the Continental Army, upon whose military maps the strategy in the Middle Atlantic Colonies depended, has been the subject of only one biography, first published in 1928. As ironmaster of Ringwood, New Jersey, Erskine supplied much of the ordnance for Washington's armies, and forged the "Great Chain" designed to halt the British fleet in the Hudson River.

Albert H. Heusser, who died in 1929, was a local historian and curator of the Passaic County Historical Society. At the time he wrote his biography, he had access to all the extant Erskine documents, some of which have since disappeared. In preparing this present volume, Professor Schmidt, of the Rutgers University History Department, has edited Heusser's original book, comparing the many passages quoted from letters, journals and other documents with the originals. By correcting errors of fact and interpretation, and pointing out passages where final evidence is inconclusive or lacking, he has made this biography of the Scottish-born, American patriot as authentic as the original author made it lively.

December 1966 320 Pages Photographs Maps
Notes Appendix Index \$10.00
LC #65-23231

STORIES OF NEW JERSEY

by FRANK R. STOCKTON

with an Introduction by Mary V. Gaver

Frank R. Stockton's stories recreate the events and mood of a vanished New Jersey from the days of the Lenni-Lenape Indians and the Dutch colonists to the exploits of New Jerseyans through the period of the Mexican War. Here are the colorful historical and legendary figures of New Jersey's past: colonials who fought and traded with and were captured by Indians; the perpetrators of New Jersey's own Tea Party; Revolutionary War heroes and heroines; frontiersmen, early inventors, schoolmasters, doctors, privateersmen. Some of their stories have been told many times, but rarely as well.

Sixty-five years have not dimmed the pleasure of reading and rereading these tales. They are reproduced exactly as they appeared in 1896, in a book which remained in print until 1945; and whose popularity over the years—twenty-one printings totaling 100,000 copies—had made it in itself a part of New Jersey's history. Although later scholars have corrected certain historical inaccuracies, the Stockton stories are still viable because of their basic soundness as well as because of their charm. The turn-of-the-century flavor of the book is enhanced by its illustrations, which include drawings by some twenty-one artists, providing realistic detail in the style of a bygone era.

270 Pages Illustrations Bibliography
LC #61-10267 Cloth \$4.50, Paper \$1.95

THIS IS NEW JERSEY

by JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM

As Mr. Cunningham points out, "Variety is the secret of New Jersey. In a state which in size a Texan might consider merely an overgrown ranch, there are mountains, cities, farms and beaches—each well-defined and nationally known. Few states crowd so much into 166 airline miles."

This Is New Jersey tells the story, county by county, of the state which since Revolutionary War times has contributed its share and more to the nation's greatness. Here are the people who pioneered in New Jersey, the men who opened the first iron mines, built the famous glassworks, settled towns and farmed the rich soil, founded churches and universities, and developed the modern industries that give the state a ranking of sixth in the nation in industrial output.

When John Cunningham became a staff writer on the Newark *News* he wrote a series called "Let's Explore." As a consequence of his exploration, he became absorbed in his native state and intent upon introducing his readers, especially his children, "to such things as the Tempe Wick house, the Hackettstown fish hatchery, the Jersey Shore and the state forests and parks, to the oyster fleet and Seabrook Farms in Cumberland County, the lighthouses along the coast, the tremendous railroad yards in Essex, Hudson and Bergen counties, the clay pits in Middlesex and the iron mines of Morris County."

This Is New Jersey first appeared in 1953, and is now in its fifth printing.

229 Pages Photographs Maps
Bibliography LC #53-11051 \$6.50

SMUGGLERS' WOODS

by ARTHUR D. PIERCE

Smugglers operated freely through the woodlands and the inlets stretching from the Mullica River to Cape May in the troubled years preceding the Revolutionary War. After hostilities broke out, they assumed a new role as privateers, and stealthily operated out of the inlets and the bays of the Jersey coast. From many sources Arthur Pierce has garnered information about the ships and the men who, although out-gunned and outmanned, wreaked havoc with British shipping.

In *Smugglers' Woods*, he tells also of other facets of those exciting days, some heroic, some bewildering, some gentle, and some bitter. The Jersey inns and the taverns emerge as "cradles of revolt" in the years immediately preceding the Revolution; and after the fighting started, they too went to war. In them were planned and fostered many intrigues and acts of violence that played important roles behind the scenes of military and official action.

Even a clergyman's remarkable romance was linked with the events of the times, including New Jersey's own "tea party" at Greenwich, as Mr. Pierce shows. Whether dealing with smugglers or privateers, patriots or loyalists, romance or tea party, *Smugglers' Woods* is an exciting account of the tensions and conflicts that gripped Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary New Jersey.

322 Pages Photographs Bibliography Appendix
Index LC #60-9696 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95

ALONG THE OLD YORK ROAD

by JAMES AND MARGARET CAWLEY

The authors of *Exploring The Little Rivers of New Jersey* now explore one of the earliest and most important land routes in the state. The Old York Road ran from Philadelphia to Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), the first capital of the Province of New Jersey. From a beginning of following the route of a much earlier Indian trail, it became the superhighway of its day, enabling stagecoaches to travel between Philadelphia and New York in the amazing time of two days!

The history, legend and folklore of the area are all there, along with a travelogue for the motorist who would like to retrace the route of the Old Swift-Sure stagecoach. Despite the enormous changes time has brought, much of the original road remains in use, and many of the buildings—residences, churches and taverns—along the old road have been preserved or restored. The Cawleys' photographs of many of these landmarks are woven throughout the text.

146 Pages 75 Photographs and Maps Bibliography
LC #65-19397 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95

THE OLD MINE ROAD

by C. G. HINE

With an Introduction by Henry Charlton Beck

First published in 1908, *The Old Mine Road* tells the story of the first real road in what is now the eastern United States; built by unknown early settlers, the road began in Kingston, New York, and ended at the Delaware Water Gap.

Mr. Hine, in his introduction, writes: "It is quite out of the question for the ordinary pen adequately to depict or praise the beauties of such a region as is traversed by our Old Mine Road. A region of mountains and valleys, brooks and waterfalls, country that yields a rich return to the farmer or that is still wild with heaped rock masses, all embroidered with exquisite patterns of mountain and stream and meadowland. All this aside from the riches of its history, its legend and romance."

171 Pages Photographs Index
LC #63-15524 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95

CRUISING NEW JERSEY TIDEWATER:

A Boating and Touring Guide

by FRED VAN DEVENTER

This book will guide you to the hundreds of fascinating places along the New Jersey shore. Fred Van Deventer, celebrated news commentator and television panelist, has pleasure-cruised the state's navigable bays, rivers, and coves, from the Delaware to the Palisades. His picture-filled and authoritative book, with dozens of lively and old-time stories about the shore, is full of new ideas for boating pleasure—where to find the best cruising water, the interesting historical spots, and the best in food, entertainment, and lodging. It includes New Jersey State boating regulations, a list of available charts, and sixty-three photographs.

294 Pages Photographs Index LC #62-13765 \$4.95

EXPLORING THE LITTLE RIVERS OF NEW JERSEY

by JAMES AND MARGARET CAWLEY

This book, first published in 1942, has served as a guide and companion on many journeys, real and imaginary, through the inland waterways of New Jersey. For this revised edition, the authors have re-traveled the rivers, recording the changes brought about by time. They have supplemented the photographs, updated the maps, and added a chapter on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. An appendix provides information on places where canoes can be rented and a list of books about the history and lore of some of the rivers in South Jersey.

169 Pages Photographs Maps
LC #61-10255 Cloth \$4.50, Paper \$1.95

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN THE HACKENSACK VALLEY:

The Jersey Dutch and the Neutral Ground

by ADRIAN C. LEIBY

A history of the area and its people and how they lived, farmed and fought while surrounded by contending armies and virtually isolated from the rest of America.

329 Pages Photos Illustrations Maps
Bibliography Index LC #60-15807 \$10.00

FAMILY EMPIRE IN JERSEY IRON:

The Richards Enterprises in the Pine Barrens

by ARTHUR D. PIERCE

The story of William Richards and his numerous descendants, one of the most powerful and influential of the families who helped to found a flourishing industry in what is now the sparsely inhabited Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey.

303 Pages Photographs Map Notes Bibliography
Appendixes Index LC #64-24737 \$6.00

A NEW JERSEY READER

foreword by HENRY CHARLTON BECK

In *A New Jersey Reader*, all of New Jersey comes alive, in fact and fiction and a little of each mixed together. Much has been written about the state in many different places, and some of the best of it has been gathered together in this book. After leaving the meadows the reader is taken to the building of the Mellick's old stone house near Bedminster in the mid-seventeen hundreds, and from there to the Roundabout Islands with Henry Beck, to the wreck of the *David H. Tolck* with Karl Baarslag, to ghosts of the New Jersey coast with Stephen Crane, and to Aunt Mary's doctor with Alexander Woolcott. Some of the chapters are light and whimsical, while others are as serious as "The Duel of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton" on the Palisades at Weehawken.

269 Pages LC #59-7518 \$6.00

FORGOTTEN TOWNS OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

by HENRY CHARLTON BECK

This New Jersey classic on forgotten towns which existed as mere names on the map has been reprinted after its first publication 25 years ago.

The reader is guided along the old, back roads of the State, and given a look into the life which existed many years ago in these now abandoned towns.

Since the first book was published, restoration has begun on two of the towns, Batsto and Atsion, but some of the towns have disappeared—even from the maps where the author originally found them. The vestiges which he describes have been obliterated by the bulldozer or the attrition of time.

Good reading for the student of history interested in some of the minor facts which helped shape this country.

278 Pages Photographs
LC #61-17960 Cloth \$5.00, Paper \$1.95

MORE FORGOTTEN TOWNS OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

by HENRY CHARLTON BECK

Henry Charlton Beck has long shared his delight in the lost towns and legends of South Jersey. Since the 1930's, he has hunted out the old sites and recorded the stories that have been handed down from generation to generation. In this sequel to *Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey*, he continues visits to the state's early churches, villages, and roads. He explores the routes of old railroads and the tangled wilderness of the Forked River Mountains, and he tells the stories of once-thriving glass and iron industries and shipbuilding and whaling villages.

Most of the photographs in the volume record the people and places of South Jersey as they were in 1937, when the book was first published. Together, pictures and text suggest splendid expeditions for would-be antiquarians.

338 Pages Photographs Index
LC #63-18380 Cloth \$6.00, Paper \$1.95

THE NEW JERSEY SHORE

by JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM

Here, in picture and story, is the New Jersey Shore, from Sandy Hook to Cape May—a vivid profile of the 127-mile strip visited by millions of people every year.

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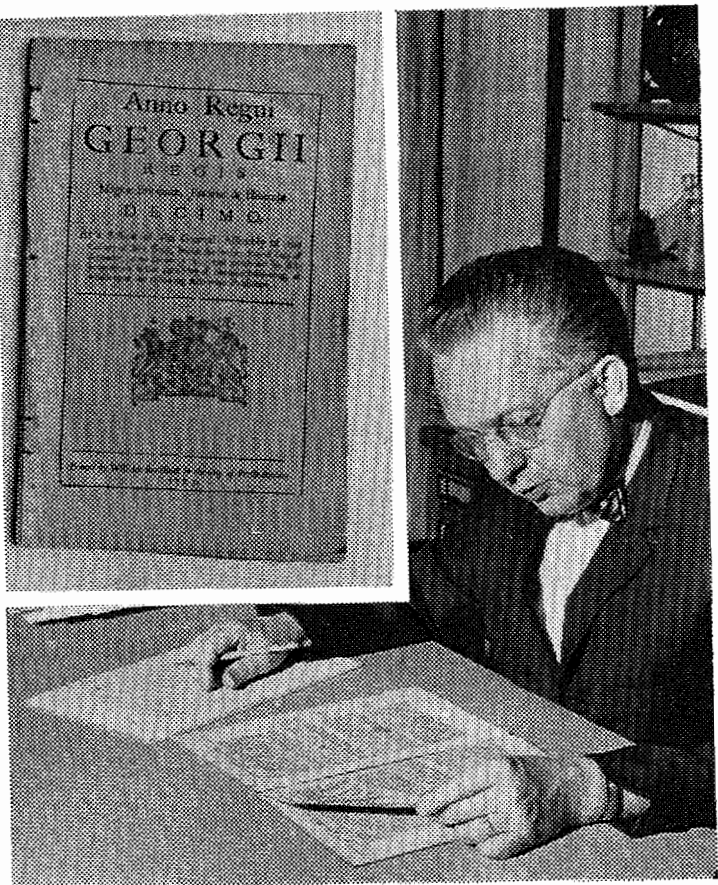
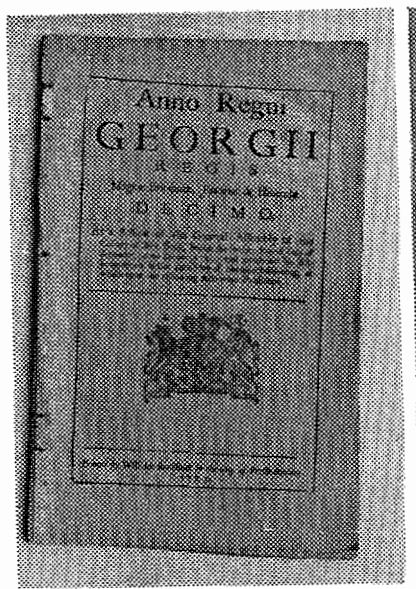
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FOR RELEASE: Thursday PMs, Friday AMs, July 13-14

MYSTERY BOOK -- Rutgers University Library Curator of Special Collections Donald A. Sinclair examines a rare copy of the first book ever printed in New Jersey, which was recently acquired by the State University. There's no doubt as to the book's authenticity but there is some scholarly dispute as to the circumstances of its printing in 1723.

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FOR RELEASE: Thursday PMs, Friday AMs, July 13-14

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 13 -- The Rutgers University Library staff is justly proud these days of its latest acquisition -- a rare copy of the first book ever printed in New Jersey -- but there is some question about the exact circumstances under which the book was printed.

Let it be said at once that there is no question whatever as to its authenticity and value. It's just that all the facts on how it was printed are not known quite as completely as scholars would like, but then they rarely are.

The acquisition is a real find of considerable importance. The book, a pamphlet by today's standards, is cited by George C. Rockefeller, a well-known Madison bibliographer and local historian, in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of the Rutgers University Library as "one of the highlights of printing in colonial America."

A collection of three colonial laws enacted in New Jersey, the book is one of seven known copies in existence and before its acquisition by Rutgers from the collection of the late Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown was the only copy in private hands.

It was printed in Perth-Amboy (the spelling in those days) in 1723 by William Bradford. This is well established, and in fact is so stated on the title page. It is also an established fact that the volume was the first New Jersey imprint.

So far, so good. However, a dignified and scholarly discussion over the exact circumstances of its origin has been going on since at least 1911.

Bradford was appointed "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New Jersey" in 1717.

The question as to where he actually printed the 1723 edition of New Jersey laws arose because there are a number of copies with identical title pages except for a line reading "Printed by William Bradford in the City of New York, 1723."

Most authorities believe that Bradford moved his press from New York to Perth Amboy to print an issue of paper money for the colony of New Jersey and that while in Perth Amboy he printed an edition of the recent general assembly acts.

Printing money for the colony was a highly lucrative contract for a printer but it was stipulated that the printing must be done in New Jersey so that authorities could see for themselves just how much money was actually being printed.

However, there is an opinion that in this instance things happened the other way around, that Bradford was in Perth Amboy to print the book and while there he printed the currency as well.

Some authorities, including Rockefeller, believe that the chances are 10 to one that the copies with the New York imprint also were printed in Perth Amboy.

The copy which Rutgers acquired is one of two with 33 pages and containing three acts. All the other copies have only 32 pages and lack the third act, except for one with the text reset which contains all three acts but is condensed to 30 pages.

The first two acts deal with financial matters and the third is an amendment to an act for regulating fences which was originally passed in 1714.

And the title of this latest Rutgers Library historical acquisition? Rather long by modern standards.

It is "Anno Regni Georgii Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae Decimo, At a Session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, begun the twenty fourth Day of September, Anno Domini 1723 and continued by Adjournments to the 30th Day of November following, at which time the following acts were published."