

CHAPTER XLIII.
TOWN OF HARRISON.
By Professor John Dwyer.

HARRISON lies directly east of the great manufacturing city of Newark, and is most directly and naturally considered as a part of that city. Although separated by the placid waters of the Passaic, yet East Newarkers are in such close proximity to the very heart of the city of Newark that the term suburb would even indicate a much greater distance from the central part of the city. Many parts of the suburban sections of Newark, which are largely and thickly populated, are much farther from the centres of trade and travel than any portion of Harrison. This fact combined with its manufacturing and commercial facilities has given, in the recent past and present, a healthy impetus to East Newark's general prosperity. Inasmuch as the larger most generally absorbs the smaller, it is most likely that at no distant day the term Harrison must legislatively surrender to the progressive march of the great city of Newark, and that what is now Harrison will become an additional ward of that city.

Indian and Pioneer History.— The present territory of Harrison and Kearny, and as far north as a small rivulet called Sandford's Spring, was known to the Indians by the name of Mighgecticock. Here the Indian loved to roam in his native wildness, the territory being exceedingly productive in fish and game, and also possessing great natural richness of vegetation. Tantaqua, known also by the name of Jaspar, was the chief, and was very friendly to the whites. When asked the cause of his unusual kindness to the white population, he replied by saying, "I have always been inclined from my youth up to do good." What a lesson this answer from the simple child of the forest teaches to the boasted humanity and civilization of this nineteenth century! Manito, the Great Spirit, he said, constantly whispered to him to be kind to the whites. Capt. William Sandford came from the West Indies, from that section known as the Barbadoes Islands, in 1668, and bought of the proprietors, on July 4th, for the sum of twenty pounds sterling, all the territory now known as Harrison and Kearny, and as far into Bergen County as Rutherford Park now extends. The condition of the sale was that before three years would have elapsed he would settle at least six or eight families on the land so purchased from said proprietors. In a short time after Capt. Sandford purchased all the reserved right and title from the Indians, which was still held under the proprietors to this section. In this deed, drafted under the eye of Capt. Sandford and the Indian chief Tantaqua, the tract purchased is described as "lying between the Hackensack and Pasawack Rivers, beginning at the mouth and proceeding northward seven miles till it come to what is now known as Sandford's Spring." For the Indian right and title to the fishing and hunting-ground of theirs, Capt. Sandford paid "one hundred and seventy fathoms of Black Wampum, two hundred fathoms of White Wampum,

nineteen black coates, sixteen guns, sixty double hands of powder, ten pairs of breeches, sixty knives, sixty-seven barrs of lead, one anker of brandy, three and one-half Fats of Beer, eleven blankets, thirty axes, twenty howes and two cooks of dozens."*

Wampum was a term applied to small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts and other instruments as ornaments. The wampum was of two kinds, one being white and the other black, or of a dark purple color. It consisted of cylindrical pieces of the shells of testaceous fishes, a quarter of an inch long, and in diameter less than a pipe stem, drilled lengthwise so as to be strung upon a thread. The beads of a white color rated at half the value of the black or violet colors, and passed each as the equivalent of a farthing in dealings between the natives and the planters. An anker is a Dutch liquid measure formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons; cooks of dozens may probably mean coats of duffels, duffels meaning a coarse kind of cloth out of which clothing was made. This was the original disposition by the native population of the territory now known as East Newark, which transaction took place two hundred and sixteen years ago.

Capt. William Sandford, the purchaser, was a member of the Council of Newark in the years 1681, 1682 and 1684, and complied with the conditions of purchase by settling six or eight families on the tract within the prescribed limit of time. He requested to be buried on his own plantation, and implored some of his friends "To assist and favor the concerns of a poor, ignorant widow and five innocent children with their best advice, help and counsel, to preserve them from the vultures and harpies who prey on the carcasses of widows and the blood of orphans." He died in 1692 leaving the new settlement in a prosperous shape for futurity. New Barbadoes Neck (so called by Capt. Sandford, from Barbadoes, in the West Indies, whence he came,) was, up to 1710, a part of Essex County, and belonged to Newark. After that date (January, 1710) it became a part of Bergen County.

* Winfield, "Land Titles," 324.

The Schuyler Purchase and Discovery of Copper Mines.— In 1719, Arent Schuyler bought a plantation opposite Belleville, from Edmund Kingsland, for three hundred and thirty pounds sterling. This plantation must have occupied the present site of Arlington and the land northward toward Kingsland. A negro slave, while employed in the field, turned up a greenish heavy stone from the soil, which attracted his untutored attention, not only on account of its green color, but also for its unusual weight. He took the stone to Mr. Schuyler, who had it forwarded to England to be analyzed, and find what were the component parts of the same. To the great surprise and delight of Mr. Schuyler, he was informed that eighty per cent. of the stone was pure copper. This discovery opened a road to wealth and independence for Mr. Schuyler, and in the ecstasy of his delight he requested the

negro who made the discovery to ask for the three things he most desired, and, if possible, they should be granted. The negro's first wish was that he be permitted to remain in the employ of his good "massa" during his life. The second was that he be supplied with all the tobacco he could smoke, and the third was that he might have a dressing-gown like his master's, with big brass buttons. The trifling nature of these requests, and the easiness and simplicity of complying with them, impelled the master to urge the negro to make a fourth request, and make it something of importance,— something valuable and substantial; the good old negro, after mature reflection, filled the measure of his earthly happiness by making his fourth request, which consisted of "a little more tobacco," after being granted already as much as he could use during his life. Verily the wants of this poor negro were few and easily satisfied; this is the great secret of contentment, which the wealthy ever fail to discover or realize. Soon the copper-mine on the Schuyler property was in full operation, and the first steam-engine ever used in the county came from England, and was used in 1753 in working the mine. With the engine came Engineer Josiah Hornblower, I who was the father of the afterward celebrated Chief Justice Hornblower.

Arent Schuyler, during his lifetime, did not work the mine with such energy and profit as his son John afterward did, yet he sent to the Bristol Copper and Brass Foundry, England, thirteen hundred and eighty-six tons of rich copper ore. The steam-engine cost three thousand pounds sterling, together with cost of transportation, and was able to pump from the mine eighty hogsheads of water per minute. The engine and work of the mine were destroyed by fire in 1772, and lay in ruins during the Revolution. Mr. Schuyler inclosed two fine deer-parks on the ground now occupied by Arlington, and northward to Kingsland, where some thousand deer sported their beautiful forms at that early period.

Philip Schuyler, a son of Arent, we are to presume, had patriotic impulses towards self-government long before the tea was thrown overboard at Boston or Patrick Henry made his famous speech, for we are told that Philip was expelled from the New Jersey Assembly in colonial days for drinking a health "to the damnation of the government and justices of the peace." He was subsequently restored to his seat.

The Schuyler family ranked as the most prominent residents of New Jersey during pre-Revolutionary days, and Col. Peter Schuyler takes the lead in importance. Peter was one of the sons of tent, the original copper-mine settler. Peter took an active part in the invasion of Canada in 1746, but by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, returned to his home on the Passaic. Hostilities began again in 1754, and the New Jersey forces were again placed under control of Col. Peter Schuyler. After seeing to the safety of New Jersey from Indian and other depredations, he was called by Governor Shirley, of New York, to the defense of Fort Ontario, in that

State. Gen. Montcalm, with overpowering numbers, invested and captured the fort, notwithstanding the brave defense of Col. Schuyler and his Jersey Blues, who were taken prisoners and sent to Montreal and Quebec. Our soldiers received the title of Jersey Blues in 1747, on account of the blue color of the uniform. Col. Schuyler was released on parole in 1757, and returned to his New Jersey home in East Newark. He was so popular that he was the occasion of the wildest demonstration all through New York and New Jersey. Bonfires, bands, processions, speeches, and delegations from cities and boroughs were wild with joy, and eagerly manifested their love and esteem for "the brave old Peter Schuyler, of New Jersey," the plucky soldier and Christian gentleman. But the period of his parole having expired without being satisfied, he was compelled, Regulus-like, to go back to captivity. His stay this time was, however, brief, as the war having ceased, an exchange of eminent prisoners was duly executed. In 1759 he a third time led his Jersey Blues to Canada, and entered Montreal a victor in 1760. He died at his home in East Newark in 1762, full of years and honors, and though much of his life was spent on the tented field, his heart was never hardened to the cry of distress and poverty, as he left a reputation full of kindness, generosity and humanity.

Pioneer Town of Petersborough.— In 1815 the present site of East Newark (known then as Petersborough, or Kennedy's Farm) resolved itself into the village of Lodi, a name derived, no doubt, from the European epithet "Bridge of Lodi." Archibald Kennedy inherited all of Col. Schuyler's property by marriage with his only daughter, and hence the term "Kennedy's Farm." This Kennedy was attached to the British Royal navy, and was in command of the ship "Coventry," lying in New York harbor on the breaking out of the Revolution. He was afraid of losing his East Newark property, and for further security he came and lived during the early days of the Revolution at his East Newark residence. The Newark authorities, however, being in favor of the Revolution and separation from England, and not liking Kennedy's action, ordered his expulsion from the city to a place of security near Caldwell, where he was detained until he left for England, and left his farm, "Petersborough" (now East Newark), in charge of some tenants. All the Schuyler property, or Kennedy's Farm, was soon in litigation between the Bergen County authorities on one side and the representatives of Archibald Kennedy on the other. Finally a compromise was effected by the sale of the entire plantation to John B. Coles, of New York, Kennedy receiving \$20,000 and Bergen County \$14,285.75. Archibald Kennedy succeeded to his great-grandfather's title of eleventh Earl of Casseles, in the Scotch peerage.

Name of Township Changed from Lodi to Harrison.— In the early part of 1776 a company of Continental troops was formed on New Barbadoes Neck. Jacobus Jerolaman was captain, Peter Sandford first lieutenant, Elijah Sandford second lieutenant, and John Jerolaman ensign. In 1825 the Legislature, whose attention at

that time was chiefly occupied in cutting up territories into townships and counties, changed the name New Barbadoes Neck into the township of Lodi, in the county of Bergen. Lodi at this time included the present township of Union. In 1840 the inhabitants of the townships of Bergen and Lodi and the villages of North Bergen, Secaucus, Greenville, Harsimus, Weehawken and New Durham petitioned the Legislature to create a new county, on account of the great distance which the petitioners had to travel to reach the county-seat, which was at Hackensack. This appeal resulted in the creation of Hudson County, and the first mention of Harrison occurs in the law which was passed Feb. 22, 1840.

Section 8 reads,— "And be it enacted that the present township of Bergen, and that part of the present township of Lodi within the present County of Hudson, and the inhabitants thereof, are constituted bodies corporate and politic, Bergen inhabitants to be called the inhabitants of Bergen, and the inhabitants of Lodi to be called the inhabitants of Harrison." Harrison was so named after William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, who was elected in 1840. The first meeting and form of government as a township appears from the records of the first meeting, held April 16, 1840.

Original Road Districts.— "First District, Henry Van Emburgh, Newry Morgan, Arent H. Schuyler, Moses Doty and John J. Vreeland, to work in District No. 2. The Second District begins at John J. Vreeland's north line and ends at Jacob Van Ripen's north line. Jacob Van Ripen and Walling Van Ripen to work in District No. 3, as before.

"According to previous arrangement, Peter H. Kipp, Cornelius C. Jerolaman, Enoch E. Vreeland, Isaac Van Winkle and James Jerolaman convene this day, at 10 o'clock A.M., as the town committee of the township of Harrison. Peter H. Kipp is elected chairman and John L. Condit is elected clerk.

"The recent separation of the township from the township of Lodi requiring some modification of the boundaries of the several road districts, the committee do hereby proceed to the arrangement of the same, and upon consideration it is determined on that it is more convenient to divide in the following manner into six districts: The First District to begin at Mr. Ogden's (now Watkins' Tavern) and ends at John V. Vreeland's north line. All the inhabitants on both sides of the Newark Turnpike, east of Mark Davis' tavern, to work in this district.

"The Second District begins at John V. Vreeland's north line, and ends at Garrit Van Riper's north line.

"The Third District to commence at the line between Frederick Yeriance and Garrit Van Riper's, thence running to the line between Hassel Yeriance and Isaac Van Winkle, thence from Richard Outwater's to the turnpike, and thence from the railroad to the Quackanonk bridge.

"The Fourth District beginning at the line between Hassel Yeriance and Isaac Van Winkle, thence to the railroad, thence south along the river to the line between Henry Brown and Nicholas Jerolaman.

"The Fifth District beginning at the line between Henry Brown and Nicholas Jerolaman and terminating at Belleville Bridge. The inhabitants of Kingsland to work in the latter district.

"District number six to commence at Belleville Bridge and to terminate at the Newark Bridge. Mark W. Davis and all the inhabitants west of his house, on both sides of the Newark turnpike, to work in this district."

Settlement of Township Accounts.— Mr. Abraham Van Winkle upon presenting his bonds as collector and constable, they were upon examination approved. The committee adjourned to meet the committee of the township of Lodi on Saturday, May the 9th, 1840, at Ed. Vreeland's tavern.

The second meeting of the committee of Harrison township was held on the above date at Vreeland's tavern, in conjunction with the committee from the township of Lodi; the following business was transacted:

"After consultation by the two committees, both separately and conjointly, it was unanimously decided to appoint a special committee, consisting of one member from each of the respective committees of Harrison and Lodi, who should be empowered to collect the dues owing to the Old Township, to discharge its debts, and to determine upon the ratio in which the balance shall be divided, if any should remain after liquidating all the debts of the Old Township of Lodi. Mr. Peter H. Kip was appointed on the part of the Township of Harrison. Richard Outwater was appointed a commissioner of appeals, in place of Thomas M. Seward, who had to resign in consequence of not being a freeholder. Peter H. Kip and Joseph Budd were appointed overseers of the poor, in the place of Isaac Ackerman and Ebenezer Sandford, who declined. Ed. Vreeland is appointed constable, in the place of Thomas M. Seward, declining, and Nathan C. Aber overseer of the roads, in the place of Peter Macket.

"JOHN S. CONDIT, Clerk."

Civil List—1841.— Township Committee, P.H. Kipp, Isaac Ackerman, Abraham Brown and Stephen Kingsland, Jr.; Overseer of, the Poor, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector and constable.

1842.— Town Committee, P.H. Kipp (chairman), Abraham Brower, Stephen Kingsland, Isaac Ackerman, Nathan C. Abu; A.H. Schuyler, assessor; Ed. Vreeland, collector and constable; John S. Condit, clerk; Nicholas Jarolaman, overseer of the poor.

1843.— Town Committee, Peter H. Kipp (chairman) Cornelius S. Brinkerhoff, Francis A. Brown, Samuel Williams and Isaac Ackerman; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector; William S. Ogden, constable; John S. Condit, clerk.

1844.— Town Committee, Joseph Budd, Thomas Watkins, Isaac I. Van Winkle, John V.S. Van Winkle, Edward Van Sollinger, (chairman).

1845.— Town Committee, P.H. Kipp, C.C. Brinkerhoff, Thomas Watkins, Isaac I. Van Winkle, Edward Van Sollinger (chairman); John V.S. Van Winkle, collector and constable; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor.

The following resolution appears on the minutes of the year:

"Resolved, Inasmuch as the damage to sheep was done during the former year, and should be paid from the dog tax of that year,— that the balance of that tax remaining unapportioned at the last annual report be apportioned to the payment of the sheep bills of John H. and Henry Van Emburgh, at the rate of seven cents to the dollar, which will give Henry van Emburgh \$7.87 1/2 for his estimate of damages, and to John H. van Emburgh \$13.12 for his estimate."

It would appear from this resolution that the dog tax of those days served the same purpose as the license tax of the present day. When any appropriation in those days run out, the way out of the difficulty was to take it out of the dog tax, but at the present time a similar difficulty is remedied by a resolution appropriating so much as may be needed out of the license money.

1846.— Town Committee, Joseph Budd, Enoch Vreeland, Thomas Watkins, Isaac Van Sollinger and C.C. Brinkhoff (chairman); John V.S. Winkle, constable and collector; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor; John S. Condit, clerk.

1847.— Town Committee, C.C. Brinkerhoff, Edward Van Sollinger, Thomas Watkins, Enoch Vreeland and Richard Outwater (chairman); John V.S. Van Winkle, collector and constable; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor; John S. Condit, clerk; John A. Riker, overseer of highways.

1848.— Town Committee, Richard Outwater (chairman), C.C. Brinkerhoff, Edward Van Sollinger, Stephen Kingsland, Thomas Watkins. C. Jerolaman was appointed township superintendent of public schools. This is the first time that this office came into notice or received any attention from the committee. We are not, however, to infer from this that the schools were neglected, as a resolution appears on the minutes of 1843, distributing a surplus interest fund received by the township from the Board of Freeholders equally between the townships of Harrison and Lodi. The following resolution also appears at this period in the records of the township:

"Resolved, That hereafter the town committee charge for their services one dollar per day, dinner and horse provender to be charged by the landlord to the Town." John S. Condit, who had been clerk under the different committees since the organization of the township in 1840, died in 1848, and was succeeded by Edward Van Sollinger. The township took such action as was appropriate on the death of a true, tried, and faithful officer, such as John S. Condit invariably proved himself.

1849.— Town Committee, Henry H. Yeriance, Daniel Van Winkle, Edward Van Sollinger, Thomas Watkins and Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff (chairman).

Subsequently Edward Van Sollinger, being elected committeeman, resigned the position of town clerk, and F.C. Watkins was appointed to fill vacancy.

1850.— Town Committee, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff, Isaac I. Van Winkle, William McBeth, Henry H. Yeriance and Cornelius I. Jeroloman; Stephen K. Jeroloman, assessor and collector; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor; and F.C. Watkins, town clerk.

1851.— Town Committee, William McBeth (chairman), Thomas Watkins, Robert Rutherford, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff and Cornelius Shepherd; Andrew F.

Kingsland, assessor and collector; Robert S. Seward, commissioner of appeals; and F.C. Watkins, town clerk; Peter Mackett, overseer of the poor.

The chairman of the committee, Thomas Watkins, died this year; and William McBeth removed from the township. On Wednesday, April 24, 1851, a meeting was held at which Hiram W. Davis was appointed town committeeman, Micajah Reynolds chosen freeholder, and F.C. Watkins road master.

1852.— Town Committee, John Boyd, William S. Ogden, Thomas Young, John Bell, Charles Lee and John Boyd (chairman); F.C. Watkins, clerk; Isaac I. Van Winkle, assessor and collector; Robert W. Rutherford, road master; Jabez P. Pennington, John Rutherford, and John Van Emburgh, commissioners of appeals. On Wednesday, June 9, 1852, the committees of Harrison and Union townships met for the purpose of making a division of the moneys, debts, papers, etc., of the old township of Harrison. Present on the part of the Harrison committee, John Boyd, William S. Ogden and Charles Lee; and of the Union Committee, John Vreeland, Joseph K. Hasen, Yunes A. Brown, Joseph M. Roy and Robert Rutherford. After an examination of the assessment of 1851 the following arrangement was entered into, viz.:

"The committees of the Townships of Harrison and Union agree to a division of the moneys now on hand and hereafter to be collected. The debt owing by the Township of Harrison previous to the last annual town-meeting, and any debts that may accrue from any lawsuit of which the Township of Harrison previous to the last town-meeting was a party, in the ratio of seven to nine (7 to 9),— that is, Union to pay or receive seven dollars and Harrison to pay or receive nine dollars. The paupers supported by the Township of Harrison previous to the last annual town meeting are all chargeable to the present Township of Harrison.

"Signed, in the Township of Harrison, this 9th day of June, A.D.

1852, Joseph K. Hasen, Joseph M. Roy, Yunes A. Brown, Robert W. Rutherford, Charles Lee, John I. Vreeland, William S. Ogden and John Boyd, Jr."

The amount to be so divided was found to be \$147.97, of which Harrison received \$83.95 and Union the sum of \$64.73.

1853.— Town Committee, William Seely (chairman), Thomas Jones, Jesse Hopper, Oscar Sandford, James P. Morgan. John Van Emburgh, Jr., gave bonds as assessor and collector; Mr. Young was appointed chosen freeholder, *vice* Mr. Reynolds, resigned; Mr. John Bell, Mr. Stephen Jeraloman, surveyors of highways; F.C. Watkin, treasurer and clerk; Cornelius Shephard, overseer of the poor.

1854.— Town Committee, William Seely (chairman), Jesse Hopper, Jacob Hoff; Ebenezer Sandford, Jr., and Oscar Sandford; Cornelius Shepherd, assessor and collector; Joseph Ward, road master; Richard Wanamaker Stephen K. Jeroloman, surveyors of highways; Nathaniel C. Aber, John Williams, commissioners of appeals; F.C. Watkins, town clerk.

1855.— Town Committee, Ebenezer Sanford, Jr. (chairman), Oscar Sanford, David J. Osborn, Leonard J. Seely and Garrett De Baun; John Van Emburgh, collector and assessor; Joseph Ward, overseer of the poor; Richard Wanamaker and John J. Maskers, surveyors of highways.

1856.— (Not recorded in the archives of the town for some unaccountable reason.)

1857.— Town Committee, John Van Emburgh (chairman), Peter R. Kip, William Tuers, John Pateman and Josiah Conly; Walter Rutherford, assessor; and Cornelius Shephard, constable; John Van Emburgh, surveyor of highways; F.C. Watkins, clerk; Abraham Harris, constable; and William Rutherford, school superintendent.

1858.— Township Committee, John Van Emburgh (chairman), William Tuers, John J. Masker, Abraham Harris (the fifth not recorded); Peter R. Kip and David J. Osborn, commissioners of appeals; Frederick C. Watkins, town clerk, since the decease of John S. Condit, George W. Douglass (appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of William Watkins).

1859.— Town Committee, John Van Emburgh, Jr. (chairman), Hiram W. Davis, William Tuers, John J. Masker and Frederick Wright; John Van Emburgh was appointed treasurer; William S. Ogden, assessor and collector; Cornelius Shepherd, constable.

We find in this year an opinion given by the present Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, to the township committee, in the following language:

"The Collector of the Township should pay over the moneys he receives to the officers entitled to the positions thereof, as for school and County purposes, etc. And any balance in hand, after meeting all these demands, he should account for and pay over to the Township Committee at their risk and for their Convenience, may appoint their own Treasurer and entrust him with such balance. The Town Superintendent gives bonds to be approved by the Township Committee, and his accounts should be audited by them. His accounting is with the Committee."

"Signed, FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Counsel.

"April 25, 1859."

The following notice appears in minutes of meeting held April 30, 1859, to wit:

"Came to the premises of subscriber on Friday, Oct. 28, 1859, one Brown Cow.

The Subscriber wants her taken away by the owner of such cow; if not taken away and all charges paid, if not done, I will sell her to pay for her keeping."

"Signed, JAMES TIERNY, Harrison Ave.

"Nov. 3, 1859."

1860.— Town Committee, James Nolen (chairman), John Korb, Peter Terhune, Abel Seely, Josiah Conly; A.B. Stonelake (appointed town clerk, *vice* Dr. Douglas, resigned); Henry B. Sherman, school superintendent; John Murphy, overseer of the poor; and Cornelius Shepherd, collector of arrears of taxes.

1861.— Town Committee, James Nolan (chairman), John Boyd, Jr., John Korb, Daniel Delaney, Abel Seeley; William S. Ogden, collector and treasurer; Dr. George W. Douglas, town clerk; Abraham Harris and John J. Masker, commissioners of appeals.

1862.— Town Committee, Peter Kip (chairman), Oscar Sandford, Terrence O'Donnell, Nicolas Pieffer. (Patrick McAvmey as appointed to act as committeeman instead of David O'Sullivan, who was elected, but refused to serve.)

1863.— Town Committee, Aaron Whitehead (chairman), Thomas McGrath, William Nicolls, Philip McAvmey and Patrick Riordan; Cornelius Shepherd constable; William Cunningham, town clerk; William Morrison, constable; Henry B. Sherman, superintendent of schools.

1864.— Town Committee, Aaron Whitehead, Charles Gilbert, Thomas McGrath and Oscar Sandford; Cornelius Shepherd, town clerk.

1865.— Judge of Election, Arent H. Schuyler; Town Clerk, Sylvester P. Case; Chosen Freeholder, Josiah Conley; Assessor, Stephen K. Jerolaman; Collector, Philip MacAvmey; Town Superintendent of Schools, John Boyd, Jr.; Town Committee, Charles Gilbert, Ebenezer Sandford, Peter Arneson, Aaron Whitehead, Hugh W. Craig; Commissioners of Appeals, John Fullagher, David Pierson; Surveyors of Highways, John Van Emburgh and John Fullagher; Constables, Henry Newbon, Joseph Hopwood, Cornelius Behan and Patrick W. Behan; Overseers of the Poor, William Pierson; Pound Masters, Edward Burdick, John Williams and Patrick Dolan; Road Masters, Henry K. Schuyler and N.N. Halstead.

1866.— Judge of Election, Arent H. Schuyler; Town Clerk, Sylvester P. Case; Chosen Freeholder, Charles J. Gilbert; Assessor, John Williams; Collector, Philip MacAvmey; Town Superintendent, John Boyd, Jr.; Town Committee, John Fullagher, Ebenezer Sandford, John Wilson, Terrence O'Donnell and Peter Arneson; Commissioners of Appeals, William S. Ogden, John J. Masker and John J. Pulley; Surveyors of Highways, Patrick Smith and Squire Sandford; Constables,

Edward Collins, Hugh Smith, Charles Gossert and John Mellon; Overseer of the Poor, William Pearson; Pound Masters, George Malone, William Fink, Alfred N. Raidley; Road Masters, Henry K. Schuyler and N.N. Halstead; Justice of the Peace, Stephen K. Jeroloman and Daniel Delany.

1867.— Town Clerk, George Warren; Assessor, Michael Coyle; Collector, Michael Coogan; Chosen Freeholder, Hiram W. Davis; Town Committee, Peter Arneson, George Hutchinson, Terrence O'Donnell, John Pateman and Aaron Whitehead; Justice of the Peace, Sylvester P. Case; Commissioners of Appeals, Albert Schabel, John Bagan, Philip Bower; Constables, Charles Gossert, Joseph Hopwood, Cornelius Shepherd; Surveyors of Highways, John J. Masker and David O'Sullivan; Poor Master, William Roeser; Road Masters, John Landrigan and Peter Anton; Pound Masters, Martin Volk, Patrick Dolan; road tax, ten dollars; poor tax, two hundred dollars; and school tax two dollars *per capita*. George Hutchinson tendered his resignation, and Mr. Niclas was appointed to fill his place on the town committee.

1868.— Town Clerk, Daniel Caparn; Assessor, John Rohan; Collector, Michael Coogan; Chosen Freeholder, Hiram W. Davis; Town Committee, Abraham Phelps, Michael Cochran, John Cord, James Terhune and Lawrence Burns; Justice of the Peace, James W. Thompson; Commissioners of Appeals, Albert Schabel, Thomas McGrath, Hiram W. Davis; Constables Joseph Hopwood, Patrick Brannagan, Jacob Boyer; Surveyor of Highways, Terrence O'Donnell, Charles Gossert; Poor Master, Michael J. Carney; Road Master, James Tierny; Judge of Election, William Condon; Pound Master, Joseph Hopwood; Clerk of Election, Charles J. Gilbert.

1869.— Town Committee, John O'Sullivan, George Hutchinson, John Pateman, Christopher Kennedy, Abel Schobel and William Condon; Lawrence Fagan was elected town clerk; George Hall, collector; James Costello was elected treasurer.

1870.— Councilmen, Peter Wilhelm, Philip Milligan and Charles I. Gilbert, with John O'Sullivan, John Pateman and Abel Schabel holding over since the previous year; Town Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; Assessor, John Rohan; Collector, George Hall; Chosen Freeholder, Abram Phelps; Superintendent of Schools, William Tierny; Judge of Election, Michael Cockran; Overseer of the Poor, John Milton; Constables, Edwin Collins, Reuben Whitehead, Henry Newbon and Louis Schrieber; Commissioners of Appeal, David O'Sullivan, William Nicholas, Thomas McGrath; Pound-Keepers, George Malone and Richard Nagel; John Pateman was elected chairman of the Town Council; David O'Sullivan was unanimously elected town treasurer.

1871* and 1872.— Councilmen, Samuel Darling, Peter Hauck and J.G. Burger for two years, and James Felix to fill vacancy for one year; Lawrence Fagan as town clerk; Assessor, Michael Coyle; Collector, Patrick Lynch; Chosen Freeholder, Michael Coogan; Overseer of Streets and Highways, James Tierny; Judge of

Election, James Caffrey; Overseer of the Poor, John Mellon; Justice of the Peace, John O'Sullivan; Constables, Edwin Collin, Myles McSweeney, George Woerner and William P. Revere; Commissioners of Appeals, William C. Munde, James Keegan, William Lynch; Pound-Keepers, William Gurling and Richard Nagel; John Korb was elected treasurer.

1872.— Council for the two-year term, David O'Sullivan, Peter Wilhelm and Philip MacAvmey; Assessor, John Rohan; Collector, Charles Smith; Chosen Freeholder, Michael Coogan; Justices of the Peace, William Kenny, Daniel Caparn, William Roeser; Judge of Election, James Caffrey; Overseer of the Poor, James Tierny; Constables, John Rice, Stephen McGarvey, Edwin Collins, Christopher Kennedy and James Conklin; Commissioners of Appeals, William Lynch, William Condon, Thomas Brady; Pound Keeper, Richard Nagle; Henry Roth, treasurer.

1873.— Chosen Freeholder, John Rohan; Town Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; Assessor, Philip MacAvmey; Collector, Joseph Coburn; Surveyor of Highways, Charles M. O'Brien and Timothy Burns; Pound-Keepers, George E. Woerner and Richard Nagle. Ward Officers— First Ward: for Aldermen, J.J. Mulligan for two years and Freeman Bowers for one year; Ward Clerk, Patrick McCabe; School Trustee, Michael J. Carney; Inspectors of Election, M. Cockran and J. Gleeson; Constable, James Conklin; Commissioner of Appeals, Daniel Lynch. Second Ward: Constable, William Evans; Ward Clerk, James MacAvmey; Inspectors of Election, James Cathey and William Tierny; Commissioner of Appeals, Patrick Riordan; Alderman for two years, Bryan Henry. Third Ward: Commissioner of Appeals, John Van Emburgh; Inspectors of Election, Mark Williams and Abraham Van Winkle; Constable, George Woerner. Fourth Ward: Aldermen, William Walsh for two years, Philip Mulligan, one year; Constable, John Dwyer; School Trustee, Timothy Brosuan; Ward Clerk, Michael Lawless; Inspectors of Election, Charles O'Brien and Thomas Swift; Commissioner of Appeals, Peter Lyons.

1874.— First Ward: Councilman, John O'Sullivan; School Trustee, Michael J. Carney; Assessor, James Prendergast; Commissioner of Appeals, Michael Ford; Inspectors of Election, Dennis, Dan and Thomas Maguire; Constable, James Conklin; Ward Clerk, E.M. Reilly. Second Ward: Councilman, Patrick Riordan; School Trustee, Joseph Morton; Assessor, Patrick McKenna; Ward Clerk, George Hall, Jr.; Inspectors of Election, James Caffrey and Eli Hobson; Constable, Edwin Collins; Commissioner of Appeals, David O'Sullivan. Third Ward: Councilman, Ebenezer Sandford; Assessor, Mark Williams; School Trustee, David J. Kerr; commissioner of Appeals, Charles Smith; Inspectors of Election, Abraham Van Winkle, Henry W. Newbon; Constable, George Woerner. Fourth Ward: Councilman, Christopher Kennedy; Assessor, Anthony O'Malley; School Trustee, Timothy Brosuan; Constable, John Dwyer; Commissioner of Appeals, Peter

Hauck; Inspectors of Election, Patrick Fagan and Thomas Hines; Ward Clerk, Stephen Riordan; William Walsh was elected president of the Board of Aldermen. 1875.— Aldermen: First Ward, J.J. Mulligan; Second Ward, Bernard Henry; Third Ward, John Kerr; Fourth Ward, Thomas J. Swift. School Trustees, Andrew Michael Rhatigan, David J. Kerr and William Lynch; Assessors, J.F. Prendergast, Patrick McKenna, David J. Kerr and Anthony O'Malley; Commissioners of Appeals, Joseph Morton, Thomas Kane, Frederick Frank, James Terhune; Constables, James Conklin, Alexander Southerland, George Woerner, William Kenny; James Caffrey, overseer of the poor; Surveyors of Highways, Andrew McGrath and Philip Kearns; Pound Master, George Woerner; Richard Nagel, justice of the peace; Joseph Morton, collector of taxes; Lawrence Fagan, town clerk.

1876.— Aldermen: First Ward, John O'Sullivan; Second Ward, David O'Sullivan; Third Ward, William J. Tierny; Fourth Ward, Thomas Hines. Assessors, John R. Cullen, George Hall, John W. Herman, Patrick Tiemy; School Trustees, Philip Kearns, Michael Rhatigan, David J. Kerr, Sr., John Mellon; Constables, Mathew Reilly, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and Caleb Coakley; Commissioners of Appeals, Peter White, Francis Mason, Henry Trapper and Philip McManus; John Fagan, poor master; George Woerner and Richard Nagle, pound masters; Surveyors of Highways, Andrew McGrath and Florence Fitzpatrick; E.M. Reilly, treasurer; Lawrence Fagan, clerk.

1877.— Aldermen: First Ward, J.J. Mulligan; Second Ward, Bernard Henry; Third Ward, John Kerr; Fourth Ward, Thomas J. Swift. Assessors, James Sullivan, George Hall, Sr., John Horrigan and Anthony O'Malley; School Trustees, Philip Kearney, John H. Cowerford, Lawrence Groshauser and Allen J. Scott; Constables, Caleb Coakley, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and Richard P. Alwood; Commissioners of Appeals, Thomas McGrath, Joseph Spitznagle, Frederick W. Frank and John Murray; Surveyors of Highways, James Mahoney and Philip Mulligan; Overseer of the Poor, Joseph Haller; Town Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; Treasure; Edward M. Reilly.

1878.— Aldermen: First Ward, John O'Sullivan; Second Ward, Michael Phatique; Third Ward, Henry W. Newbon; Fourth Ward, John Fagan. School Trustees, Thomas Keegan, John H. Comford, Lawrence Groshauser and Francis H. Coyle; Assessors, William Nocoly, Henry E. Roth, John Millet; Commissioners of Appeals, James Nugent, Frederick W. Frank and James Coburn; Constables, Edwin Collins, George Waldner and Richard P. Aylwood; Overseer of the Poor, James Foster; Surveyors of Highways, Thomas Leen and John Creighton; Police Justice, Philip Mulligan.

1879.— Aldermen: First Ward, John Rohan; Second Ward, John H. Commeldford; Third Ward, John Kirr; Fourth Ward, Thomas J. Swift. School Trustees, Thomas

Keegan, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Rawson Hargreaves and John Malone; Assessors, William Bower, Patrick McKenna, Henry E. Roth and John Millet; Constables, Mathew Murray, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and John Keenan; Commissioners of Appeals, Thomas Bulger, David J. Osborne, James Coburn and John Kusler; Stephen Shannon, overseer of the poor; Surveyors of Highways, Edward F. McDonald and Philip Mulligan; Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; E.M. Reilly, town treasurer.

1880.— Aldermen: Thomas Geary, Patrick Brannagan, Henry W. Newbon and Francis H. Coyle; School Trustees, Thomas Bulger, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Stephen D. Hall and John Malone; Assessors, John Lynch, William Nicholas, John W. Harriman and John Millet; Commissioners of Appeals, Francis Cane, John Kusler, Sr., Thomas Austin and Peter Schumaker; Constables, Mathew Murray, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and Luke Reilly; Overseer of the Poor, James Foster; Overseers of Highways, Michael Keefe and Lawrence Groshauser; Lawrence Fagan, clerk; E.M. Reilly, town treasurer.

1881.— No record.

1882.— Aldermen: First Ward, Thomas Geary; Second Ward, Patrick Brannagan; Third Ward, Henry W. Newbon; two years and John Kerr to fill vacancy, *vice* Alderman Williams resigned, one year; Fourth Ward, Francis H. Coyle. School Trustees, Thomas Caffrey, Edward J. Rice, Gustave Bandendestal and Bernard Walsh; Assessors, William Bowery, John Wade, Henry E. Roke and John Millet; Commissioners of Appeal, William Murray, John Kusler, Richard Whiting and Patrick Lynch; Constables, James Moore, Francis McNiny; Overseer of the Poor, James Foster; Overseers of Highways, Charles J. Gilbert and Alexander Stork; Joseph Haller, clerk; E.F. McDonald, treasurer.

1883.— Aldermen: First Ward, Michael Coogan; Second Ward, John Wade; Third Ward, Richard Whiting; Fourth Ward, Anthony O'Malley. Assessors, William Bowers, Michael Collins, Henry E. Roth and John Millet; School Trustees, John Lynch, William McNally, Gustave Bandendestal and Bernard J. Riley; Commissioners of Appeals, Henry Joaschkie, Joseph Spitznagle, Frederick W. Frank, Frederick Gossert, Jr.; Constables, Peter Rudden, Michael Carroll, Francis McNiny, and Joseph Schlickmeyer; Overseer of the Poor, John Mellon; Surveyors of Highways, Charles J. Gilbert and Cornelius Shepherd; Edward J. Grace, Jr., town clerk; E.F. McDonald, treasurer.

1884.— Aldermen: First Ward, Thos. H. Keegan; Second Ward, Edward J. Rice; Third Ward, William H. Wilhelm; Fourth Ward, John Callahan. School Trustees, Robert Fleming, William McNally, Louis Fader and Bernard J. Riley; Assessors, Philip Kearns, Joseph Morton, Henry E. Roth, Joseph Coburn; Commissioners of Appeals, Patrick J. Cooney, Joseph Spitznagle, Frederick Frank, Frederick Gossert, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, John Mellon; Surveyors of Highways, Charles J. Gilbert

and Peter Schumaker; Pound-Keepers, Richard Nagel and Francis McNiny; Edward F. McDonald, town treasurer; Edward J. Grace, Jr., town clerk.

* To April 28, 1872.

Fire Department.— In 1879 there was built on a site adjacent to the Town Hall, and opposite the present site of St. Pius' Church, at the corner of Third Street and Jersey Street, an engine-house for the reception of the new steam-engine, purchased that year, mainly through the efforts of Alderman Michael J. Rhatigan, chairman of the Common Council fire committee. A Fire Department was duly organized and named the Swift Fire-Engine Company, in honor of Thomas J. Swift, then president of the Common Council. The town accordingly took great pride and honor in its engine. Chief McEntee was the first officer duly elected to that position, and was succeeded by Chief Coburn. Fires were frequent during the existence of the Fire Department, and a great many fires of an insignificant character were supposed to be the creation of some incendiary. The department was regularly organized into an engine company, hook-and-ladder company and salvage corps, and received great patronage from the Common Council and generous indorsement from the community at large. The engine-house, through some agency not yet definitely determined, together with all the property of the Fire Department, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss to the town of twenty-five thousand dollars. Many efforts were made to detect the culprits of the supposed incendiary work, but failed. Since the destruction of the fire apparatus the town is under the protection of the efficient Newark Fire Department, which has been seldom called upon, as fires are much less frequent than formerly.

Educational.— East Newark, from its pioneer settlement up to the present, would appear to be well supplied with means of education. The first public school was situated on the Copper-Mine road, and was fostered and encouraged by the enterprising and public-spirited Schuyler family. The old jewel-factory, a part of the present Edison works, was the parent and predecessor of the present public school-house, which was built in 1873. The present public school is situated on Washington Street, on a fine elevated location, which would seem to be specially selected for its hygienic advantages as well as for its central position. It can accommodate six hundred pupils, and is at present, and since Sept. 1, 1873, in charge of Professor John Dwyer as principal and James Prendergast as vice-principal and six lady teacher assistants. The school has a fine reputation from State and county superintendents, and citizens generally, for the merit of the education imparted and the zeal in the discharge of duty of the staff. The average daily attendance of the school for the year ending August, 1874, was one hundred and twenty-two, and the total number enrolled two hundred and three. The average daily attendance for the year ending August, 1884, was three hundred and sixty-six, and total number enrolled six hundred and eighty-one. These figures speak

louder than words for the rapid development and growth of the school, and of the town generally, during the above decade.

St. Pius' Roman Catholic School is attached to St. Pius' Church, and is under the control of the Sisters of Charity, aided by a male principal, at present Professor Doherty. The attendance at this school exceeds in some measure that of the public school, as the Catholic population is largely in the majority.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Jersey Street, is another educational institution controlled by the Sisters of Charity, where music, languages, and other accomplishments are taught.

The German-English School, on Hebden Street, supported by the German citizens, is an old and respected educational institution of Harrison, and is at present very largely attended, as it is superintended by Professor Lorenzen, a highly cultured gentleman of large experience in teaching.

Professor Noble keeps a select academy near his house, on Fourth Street, where, many of the best citizens send their children. Mr. Noble is a highly qualified teacher, being a former principal of one of our large public schools. With such school facilities, it is safe to say that the educational interests of Harrison are in a healthy condition. The national aid recently extended to education will, fortunately, not reach Harrison, as it has none within its limits between the ages of eleven and eighteen unable to read and write, and for this reason is not entitled to one cent of national money for educational purposes. The above fact concerning the literacy of Harrison was ascertained in the taking of the school census in June, 1884. In the public school is held regularly every winter, a night school, which is mainly instrumental in establishing the fact of no illiteracy existing in Harrison.

Churches.— ST. PIUS' CHURCH, representing the largest congregation in Harrison, is situated on Jersey Street, corner of Third. Services are held at present in the church five times every Sunday morning, with large congregations each time. This is for the purpose, as the church is small, of giving all the people an opportunity of hearing mass. The present pastor is Father Maurice O'Connor, assisted by Father Brady, both young and energetic and able expounders of the gospel. The church was built in 1872, but is at present insufficient to meet the growing demands of the large parish; hence efforts are being made to push to completion the large church, the foundations of which are laid, on the new church site on Harrison Avenue. As the old church is nearly out of debt it is nothing too sanguine to expect that under the able administration of the present pastor a new church, grand in proportions, will ere long be erected on the new foundation.

St. Pius parish is an offshoot from the Cathedral parish, Newark. Rev. Father McGann was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. Father McCarthy and the present incumbent, Father O'Connor.

RUTHERFORD MEMORIAL CHURCH, representing the Episcopalian population of Harrison, is an offshoot of Trinity Church, Newark. It was built on Third Street, and served its useful purposes for a long period. It has, however, been recently superseded by the erection of a beautiful church, called Christ's Church, on Fourth Street, which is not only an ornament to religion, and an honor to the Episcopalians of the town, but is also an ornament in an architectural sense to the town at large. The present rector of the church is Rev. Dr. Carver, who is highly esteemed by the community for his kindly disposition and Christian virtues, and is also widely known as a preacher of great power and an orator of acknowledged ability.

THE METHODIST CHURCH is a fine, imposing structure, corner of Fourth Street and Harrison Avenue, and is the pride of the Methodists of Harrison. It was built in 1876, and is ornamented with a fine spire easily seen from a long distance and from the boats as they pass back and forth through Newark Bay, being one of the means of recognizing the exact location of Harrison by excursionists. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. Seran, an able preacher and popular Christian gentleman.

Societies.— HARRISON LODGE, No. 120, I.O.O.F., meets Wednesday evenings in East Newark. The lodge was instituted by Grand Master John W. Orr, Aug. 16, 1865, with the following charter members, who had taken their cards from Columbian Lodge, No. 117, Newark, on the 27th of July previous: Richard Jones, John Petter, William H. Casler, Francis B. Eager; Richard Powell, Cornelius V. Poland. The institution ceremony was performed in the hall of the parent lodge in the afternoon, and in the evening of the same day, the first officers were publicly installed in the Methodist Church at East Newark by Grand Representative Theodore A. Ross, who was deputized for the occasion. The first officers were: N.G., Richard Jones; V.G., William H. Casler; Rec. Sec., Cornelius V. Poland; Per. Sec., Richard Powell; Treas., John Petter. The present officers are: N.G., Mark Williams; P.G.V.G., Henry E. Rothe; Rec. Sec., John I. Patterson; Per. Sec., Lewis Fader; Treas., William Black. Harrison was the first and only lodge in the city and vicinity to invest its capital in a building of its own. It erected a large Odd-Fellows' Hall, and for several years the members were aided very materially by Harrison Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 12.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION was organized in 1873, and has continued a flourishing existence. The pastor of St. Pius' Church is president of the society, but the vice-president generally occupies the chair. The association numbers nearly one hundred young men at present. Their rooms and hall are situated on Jersey Street, near the Sacred Heart Academy. This hall is now entirely clear of debt, and the young men are bending their energies to establish a first-class library, which effort will, in the near future, be crowned with success. The

association is one of the standing conservative institutions of the town, and is destined to play no small part in shaping the future of Harrison.

THE CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION was organized Oct. 5, 1883, with sixteen charter members, viz.: Rev. Pierce McCarthy, John Dwyer, Michael Bender, Peter J. Goodman, Patrick Toohey, John Condon, Bernard J. Murphy, Bartley Smith, James McCloskey, Michael Kiernan, Patrick Bridges, Francis Sherlock, John Gillen, Patrick Maher, Patrick McAvmey, James J. Kenny. The association numbers forty members in good standing. The legion is a co-operative insurance society, founded by the Supreme Council, who reside in Brooklyn, and chartered under the laws of New York State. There are six grades, ranging in age from eighteen to sixty-five years, and in insurance from five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars. The present officers are: President, John Dwyer; Vice-President, Patrick Toohey; Secretary, Peter J. Goodman; Treasurer; John Condon; Collector, Bernard J. Murphy; Marshal, Patrick Maher; Chancellor, James McCloskey; Guard, Patrick McAvmey; Orator; Michael J. Bender. The council is known as Assumption Council, No. 42, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and holds its meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at St. Pius' School hall. The Temperance Society is at present (July, 1884) commanding the close attention of Harrisonians, as it is making a war upon saloon business on the Sabbath-day. This organization numbers at present some one hundred and fifty members, with Patrick Wallace as president; Thomas Mulligan secretary, and Patrick Clerk treasurer. At the State Convention of Temperance Societies, held at Trenton, June 28, 1884, Rev. Father O'Connor, of Harrison, was elected State president. The Harrison delegates represented the banner society in numbers on that occasion. If the war against rum-selling is prosecuted with energy and determination Harrison will become a model city on the Sabbath-day, a consummation devoutly wished for by all good Christians and law-abiding citizens.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY is doing much annually to alleviate the distress of the indigent people of the town.

Industries of Harrison.— Harrison is most favorably situated for manufactures and industries of all kinds. Its immense water-front along the Passaic is destined to become the abiding home of commerce of all kinds, and its numerous railroad facilities affording rapid means of travel and transportation of merchandise is calculated to develop Harrison into a great city at no distant day. Everything seems to favor the sanguine estimate of its future. Indeed, if we judge of the future by the recent past,— and all philosophers agree that experience is the great teacher; that we can best judge of the future by illuminating it with its lamp of experience,— we are compelled to agree with those who draw such sanguine pictures of the future growth and development of Harrison into a large manufacturing centre. The important industries that have found an abiding home in Harrison within the past

few years is a strong indication that others will quickly follow and take up the vacant and available sites, and place on them mills and factories, and so contribute to the formation of the great city of the future within the boundaries of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. Herewith are described some of the most important mills, manufactories and industries of Harrison.

J. Lagowits & Co.'s trunk-factory is located at the junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad and First Street, on the bank of the Passaic River. His first factory was built at Newark in 1844, and destroyed by fire, and the Harrison buildings were subsequently erected, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, but has been experiencing steady enlargement until its present value is vastly above this figure. His factory employs some four hundred persons, and has a capacity of; and regularly turns out two thousand trunks every week, and one thousand dozen bags. It uses in the manufacture of boxes, roughly made, to inclose the trunks and bags during transportation to New York, two million feet of lumber. All the trimmings, frames and everything used in the manufacture of the trunks and bags is prepared from the raw material in a department of the factory. The factory is one of the prominent features of the section of Harrison in which it is located.

North of Lagowits' factory are the stone-works of J.J. Spuirr, where some of the most beautiful marble is polished, cut and shaped into all kinds of styles, and shipped to all parts of the country. The Passaic River fronts the works.

Northward along the river-front is the large Royal Hamburg Cordovan tanning establishment, known as Hahn & Stumpf, but recently, since the death of Mr. Hahn, is controlled by his brother-in-law, Jacob Stumpf. The building is surrounded by Jersey Street on the north, Warren on the south and Dey Street on the west, and occupies over an acre of ground. The company was organized in 1862, and turns out five hundred sides of leather per week, and employs from fifty to sixty persons constantly. Mr. Walter Howard is book-keeper. The building is three hundred and twenty-five feet long by thirty feet wide. Cordovan leather of every description is manufactured here, also English grain cow-hide and alligator leather. One hundred alligator-hides are converted into leather every week.

The Thomas A. Edison Lamp Company occupies the buildings formerly occupied by the Peters Manufacturing Company. Peters Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of oil-cloths of all kinds, built these works in 1877; but, frequent fires having completely destroyed a great part of the buildings, the business was abandoned. After some time Edison, of Menlo Park fame, rented the buildings, improved and enlarged the same, and is now manufacturing his newly-invented electric lamps. There are over two hundred persons employed by Mr. Edison, and the business is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Edison has attained world-wide fame for his invention. He is yet a young man, and may startle the world once more with some other discovery or invention of his fertile brain. He is possessed of the genius

which all great men of history had, that which invariably accompanies constant toil and indefatigable industry. The Edison Company commenced work in Harrison in 1880, and promises to become a permanent industry of the growing city.

South of Warren Street, between that street and the Morris and Essex Railroad, is situated the Woodward Steam-Pump and Steam-Heating Company, doing a prosperous business.

South of Centre Street bridge and of the Pennsylvania Railroad is situated the stone-yard, worked by machinery, of Mr. Reilly, of Newark. This establishment has constantly on hand a large supply of orders from all parts of the country, as the work done has a reputation not to be excelled by any other similar concern in any part of the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad shops, employing over fifteen hundred persons, situated at the northeastern extremity of Kearny township, were, some sixteen years ago, situated in Harrison, adjacent to the present East Newark Station. They were burned, and subsequently rebuilt in their present location.

Stannier & Laffey's brass and copper wire and wire-cloth factory is situated on Passaic Avenue, opposite Hebden Street. This is a very conservative institution, and any approach to the same, either by a local historian or newspaper reporter, would be considered in the light of an "inquisitorial" attack on the secrets of the business. The factory is one of the very few of its kind in the country, and was erected in July, 1866. The present value of the work done annually may be estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but the actual capacity is double these figures. There are forty-five persons employed. One of the buildings was burned some years ago, after which the entire works were renovated and enlarged to their present capacity. These works were an offshoot from the paternal works, at present in operation at Belleville, a suburb of the city of Newark.

The next factory of note on the north side of Harrison Avenue is Stewart Hartshorn's shade-roller manufactory, located at the corner of President Street and Grant Avenue. It was built in 1870 and cost about twenty thousand dollars. This factory gives employment to about two hundred persons, and turns out one hundred dozen shade-rollers daily. It is one of the very prosperous institutions of East Newark, and has made its proprietor Mr. Hartshorn, who at present resides at Short Hills, N.J., very wealthy.

John D. King's dye establishment, on Passaic Avenue, was built in 1870 and cost about twenty thousand dollars. It is capable of manufacturing eight thousand pounds per week, and employs eighteen persons.

The insulated wire works recently founded east of Davis Avenue, on Cross Street, and between that street and the Erie Railroad, were in 1884 only in their infancy, but promises to be one of the great industries of Harrison, and to give employment to a great many persons. The buildings are surrounded by a high inclosure and a

gate-keeper guards the entrance. Ingress or egress can only be secured by positive business with the institution or its officers. Mr. Dallas is the superintendent.

Peter Hauck & Co.'s large brewery is situated on Harrison Avenue, between Fifth Street and Washington Street. The brewery was built in 1880 to take the place of the old buildings, which were consumed by fire the same year. New machinery has been recently erected in the building for refrigerating purposes, which entirely supersedes the necessity for ice. The machinery of these works was manufactured by Becket & McDowell, of Arlington, N.J. It is rather paradoxical to call the machine a refrigerating one, for, while in close proximity to the machine itself, in the engine-room, one experiences the torrid temperature of the tropics, while passing through the building one experiences the cold of the frigid zone; this will have the effect of cheapening the ice crop, as the machine will stop the immense brewery demand for the article through the country.

It is worth noting that the first factory built and operated in Harrison was located on the spot where St. Pius' Church now stands. It was a japanning factory, and was owned by a Mr. Young, from Newark. It gave employment to many of the older residents, and was finally consumed by fire some twenty years ago, after which the site came into the possession of St. Pius' parish, which first erected thereon a school building, which was afterwards enlarged, in 1873, to the present dimensions of school and church.

The gas-house of Harrison is situated on Passaic Avenue, and is a branch of the gas corporation of Newark. The streets are well lighted and also the public buildings, and gas is to be found in all the stores and most of the private residences.

Kerr & Co.'s spool-cotton factory is also situated on Passaic Avenue, at which a large number of persons are employed. In the same vicinity are the machine-works of George A. Ohl, which turns out some fine work.

The Greenfield Steam-Engine Works, situated corner of Fifth and Cross Streets, East Newark, were built, the new factory in 1882, and are owned and incorporated by the brothers, William Greenfield and George Greenfield; date of charter of the old works on Fourth Street, April 1, 1874. The business was started in the Hope Machine-Works on Fourth Street, and in April, 1882 was moved to the new building corner of Fifth and Cross Streets. The main, building is forty by eighty feet, with an extension for the boiler-room, eighteen feet square, and is considered the best lighted and ventilated shop in this vicinity. The lower floor has a fourteen-feet ceiling, and the upper floor twelve feet. It has windows on all the four sides, and sufficient ground has been secured to prevent the obstruction of light and air. The principal production of these works is indicated by the name of the business, and as such it has a national reputation, having engines in most of the States and Territories, and also in Mexico, Cuba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and many parts of South America. They also

manufacture the Riley Patent Foot-Press and many other articles of great value, and their work is of the very first quality. The firm is destined at no distant day to enlarge the present buildings and become the most popular machine-works in this part of the country.

There are in Harrison some veterans of the Mexican war, among whom may be mentioned the popular Justice Collins. The horse-cars, which had ceased running in 1882, resumed their usual trips in 1884. The company have laid excellent tracks and built spacious stables in Harrison. The people find this a great accommodation which gives a healthy impetus to the prosperity of the town. The future historian of Harrison and Kearny will no doubt be chronicling the industries of the great city which is destined to grow up in this location, so favorably situated for such development.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HIRAM W. DAVIS.

Aaron Davis, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born Oct. 23, 1775, and on the 10th of July, 1796, married to Mary W. Williamson, whose birth occurred July 15, 1776. Their children were Rebecca, Eliza, Rebecca (2d), Mark W., Harriet, Charles R., Jahue and John A. Aaron Davis resided in Hope, Warren Co., N.J., where his death occurred on the 27th of July, 1839, in his sixty-fourth year. His son, Mark W., was born March 4, 1804, in Warren County, his place of residence until his later removal to Harrison township, in Hudson County. He was, on the 9th of February, 1826, united in marriage to Ann Read, of the same township, and had children,— Irene M. (Mrs. George W. Cross), Hiram W., Jerome and Jerome B. Hiram W. of this number was born Feb. 9, 1829, in Hope township, the scene of his youthful experiences. In the year 1839, he removed with his parents to Harrison township, and there continued at school until his father fitted an establishment for diving and wrecking, when his son joined him in an effort to recover the lost steamer "Lexington," in which they were partially successful. On the culmination of this enterprise Hiram W. for a while continued his studies, meanwhile assisting his father in various business undertakings, and finding his time and attention much occupied with interests of a general character. Mr. Davis had invested much of his surplus earnings in land, all of which was eventually inherited by his son, the subject of this biography. The care of this large property absorbed his time and precluded the conducting of other business operations aside from the purchase and sale of real estate. In 1873, Mr. Davis disposed of much of this land to the East Newark Land Company, reserving certain lands in East Newark and three acres now the site of the family residence. On the former tract is erected the Davis Memorial Church, in which Mr. Davis manifested much interest and made liberal contributions. Hiram W. Davis was married on the 25th of November, 1851, to Miss Emma L., daughter of David Sandford, of Hudson County. Their children are Mark W., Mary Celeste, Annie E. (Mrs. George L. Blake), William Jerome, Mary Celeste (2d), Irene M. (Mrs. Theodore Cuyler), Noe and Emma C. (Mrs. Edward Palmer). Mr. Davis was formerly a Whig in politics, and later became a Republican, though his ultimate allegiance was to the principles of the Democracy. He was an active worker in the field of politics, and held the office of freeholder for successive terms during important periods. He was influential in obtaining a free bridge between Essex and Hudson Counties, and was also a member of the building committee for the erection of the Hudson County Penitentiary. He was one of the incorporators of the East Newark Gas-Light Company, and active in other public enterprises requiring both executive ability and public spirit. Mr. Davis possessed a genial nature, was benevolent without ostentation, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the public until his death, Aug. 22, 1876.