

# Newark Mountain

Third Division of Land

Circa 1696 A.D.

by

Charles T. McGrath Jr.

July 1, 2005 A.D.



## Acknowledgements

I am deeply indebted to the many people who have helped me in my historical research and I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude. My sincere thanks to the professional staff of the New Jersey Room of the Main Newark Public Library, led by their able and willing leader Charles Cummings and his assistant Robert Blackwell. Also, my appreciation to the competent staff of the Essex County Hall of Records and the New Jersey Historical Society that provided the access for the material that was priceless in my research.

But most of all, I thank all those historians who are no longer with us. Without their research and records this manuscript would not be possible. They include: Samuel Hayes Conger, Robert Shaw, Stephen Wicks, James Hoyt, Leigh M. Pearsall and countless others.

I am also grateful for the help and support from my daughter Mary Lou McGrath of Flanders, N.J.

Finally, thanks to my wife Mary Lou for her countless hours of reading and editing this manuscript. Her support was unending and she never doubted my purpose.

Charles T. McGrath Jr.  
Rockaway, N.J.



I dedicate this manuscript to my loved ones:

To my wife Mary Lou and our five daughters: Laura, Barbara, Mary Lou, Diane and Christina. To our grandchildren, Anthony, Jonathan, Vincent, Christina, Diana, Brittany, Joseph, Gaetano, Angela, Thomas, Pasquale, Matthew, Michael and Maria.

Also to my sisters, June Leiser and Barbara McGrath, but most importantly, my father and mother, Charles and Christina McGrath.



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# Newark Mountain

## Preface

In 1964, I purchased a house in the Vailsburg section of Newark, N. J. My lawyer did the typical deed search on the land as required for the closing. After I bought the house his deed research caught my curiosity. His research went back to the two previous owners. While his deed search opened a door that consumed a couple of hours of his time, mine lasted a lifetime. I spent the next year in the Deed Room of the Essex County Hall of Records. My goal was to trace my land through Grantors back to the beginning. House numbers and street names soon became irrelevant. Prior to 1900 they did not exist in that area. The land had to be identified in most cases by neighbors and landmarks. In order to identify a land deed I had to know all the neighbors plus the topography. The product of my initial interest and research is shown below.

Researching of the deeds associated with my land gave me the interest to research further. In the early 1960's, I began studying the history of Vailsburg. At that time there were no complete maps of Vailsburg from the early 1800's. I tried to fill this void by generating a map of Vailsburg from that period. The description of land on a typical deed would contain coordinates, landmarks and the names of adjacent neighbors.

Through extensive research of land deeds at the Essex County Hall of Records, in Newark, NJ, I became very familiar with its residents. This was essential because there were no street names or house numbers. My 1800 Map of Vailsburg was created like someone trying to solve a jigsaw puzzle. The main difference being that the puzzle pieces also had to be made. I would make a jigsaw piece from a known deed to a common scale of 1" = 300'. This piece would be compared with countless others to find it's location on the map. As a result after many years of research, I developed an 1800 Map of Vailsburg, which reflects the area from the early 1800's. This map was on display at the Newark Public Library in 1970.

Each parcel of land on this 1800 Map of Vailsburg contained the following information: The name on the property is that of the grantor (owner) who sold the land to the grantee (buyer). The year on the property is when the grantor sold it. Directly below the year is the letter (or prefix), which indicates the Grantor book, and the number represents the page in that book. The land area on this map is approximately 2 square miles.

The 1800 Map of Vailsburg generated by this research is presented in Fig.1.

1. The road to North Orange is Munn Avenue.
2. The Highway is South Orange Avenue.
3. The road to Camptown is Orange and Stuyvesant Avenues.
4. The road to Connecticut Farms is another portion of Stuyvesant Avenue.
5. The Old Road from Newark to South Orange was abandoned in the 1830's.
6. The road from Camptown to the Orange Meetinghouse is Center Street.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

# Newark Mountain

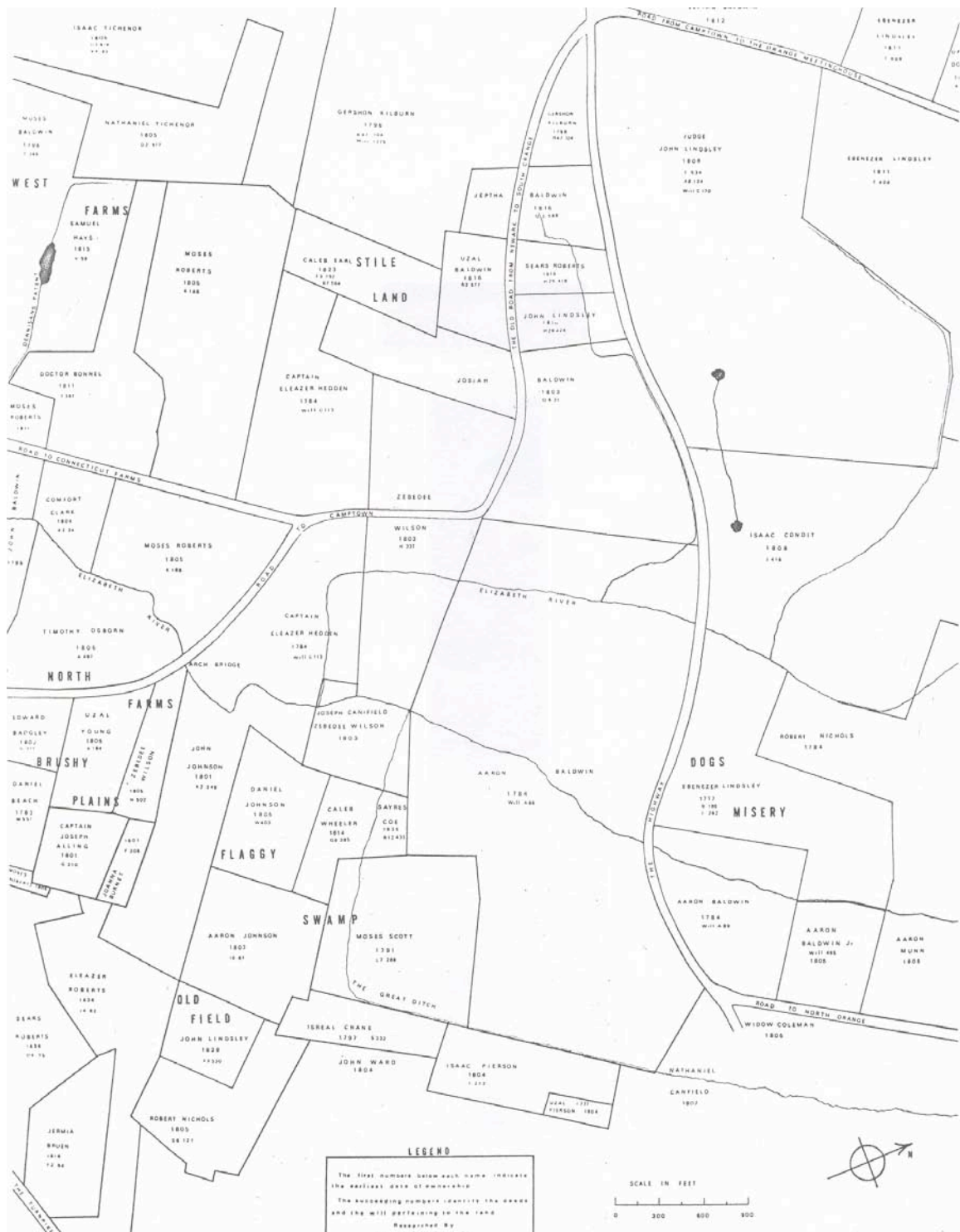


Figure 1, Circa 1800 Map of Vailsburg

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain

### The Concessions

The Duke of York in 1664 gave what was later known as New Jersey to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkley. Sir George Carteret made Philip Carteret the first Governor of New Jersey. Philip Carteret in turn created a form of government and land development referred to as the **Concessions**.

*“**Controversy with the Lords Proprietors:** The Duke of York having received from his brother, Charles II in 1664, a grant for all the lands lying between the Connecticut River and the Delaware Bay, fitted out a fleet consisting of four armed vessels in April of that year, to take possession of New Amsterdam. The expedition was under the command of Col. Richard Nichols, to whom the duke granted a commission to serve as his Deputy Governor within his grant. The surrender of New Amsterdam occurred in the August following.”<sup>1</sup>*

*“The names thus brought from Connecticut coast to the banks of the Passaic have since radiated in all directions over this portion of New Jersey; while the church in Newark, whose roll they first constituted, and in all which many of them are yet found, is still ‘like a tree planted by the rivers of water.’ Its leaf has not withered by an age of nearly two hundred years.*

*“We have seen that, by the **Concessions**, all lands were to be purchased of the Indians by the Governor and Council in the name of the proprietors, while every person settling was to pay his proportion of the purchase money and charges. By this rule the colonists expected to find Indian claims pacified, and the way clear for undisturbed occupancy of such land, as they needed. But when the Milford Company arrived and commenced landing their goods, a party of Hackensacks appeared, who warned them off, saying the lands were not yet purchased. This unexpected announcement came near defeating the enterprise. For ‘on the subject of real estate in the New World, the Puritans differed from the lawyers widely; asserting that the heathen, as a part of the lineal descendants of Noah, had a rightful claim to their lands.’ And so, putting their goods back upon the vessel, they were about to return. The governor, however, dissuaded them from this, and as the Indians were not unwilling to sell their lands, resort was had to negotiation. The agents on the part of the town were Robert Treat and Samuel Edsal; on the part of the Indians, the chief negotiator was Perro, a Sagamore, acting with the advice and consent of an aged Sagamore, not then able to travel, whose name was Oraton. John Capteen, a Dutchman, assisted the negotiations as an interpreter. This was in 1666. The bill of sale was not made out till July 11, 1667. This was signed by Obdiah Bruen, Michael Tompkins, Samuel Kitchell, John Brown and Robert Denison, on the part of the town; and by the Wapamuck, Harish, Captamin, Sessom, Mamustome, Peter, Wamesane, Wekaprokikan, Cacnackque and Prewar, on the part of the Indians.”<sup>2</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup>Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, p. 87.

<sup>2</sup>James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 285H85, 1860 A.D. pp. 22-23.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*“In ten years the Newark settlers had provided a meeting house for worship of God, brought their acres into subjection, made for themselves comfortable homes, established an ordinary for the entertainment of strangers visiting their town, built a grist mill, provided a vessel for traffic by water, established their courts and their system of magistracy, made provision for a schoolmaster, laid their highways, appointed surveyor for the same, and taken steps for the formation of a county, which in 1675 was established as the County of Essex. Newark was then the most compact town in the province. About 10,000 acres were taken up for its accommodation, and its outlying plantations covered forty thousand more.”<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A. D., 974.9W63, pp. 32-33.

## Newark Mountain

### The Order

*“In 1682 Newark contained a hundred families. The young men and maidens, some of whom had reached and many more were approaching adult life when they came to Newark, had formed marriage alliances and were now seeking homes for themselves on the inviting mountain lands. The settlers had traversed them, and had learned the value of their New Jersey purchase. They were ambitious to occupy them. An **Order** was accordingly made in Town Meeting, May 28, 1675, to lay out the third division. The Home lots of six acres extended a little beyond the line of High Street in Newark, as it is now laid out. All east of this was known and continued to be known till 1807, as the Town at the River. The region west to the top of the First Mountain was called ‘Newark Mountain.’ During their ten years residence at the river, the settlers had greatly increased in horses and cattle and other stock, which were pastured on the mountain lying in common, the animals being marked or branded, and recorded in a book for that purpose. In laying out this new division it was ordered that the highest estate should not exceed forty-one acres, and lowest not less than twenty; and ‘that this land should all lie common for pasture, timber and stone, till it be enclosed by fence.’ The estimate by the settlers of the mountain lands is made evident by the readiness with which they were taken up. It is manifest that this division was a very popular measure, and the lots were rapidly occupied, many by the original associates and some by their children. It does not appear that in laying out the land the surveyors were careful to conform with any accuracy to the number of acres ordered to be laid out to each share. They varied in amount from forty to sixty acres.”<sup>4</sup>*

*“With the Third Division of lands began the occupation by permanent settlers. A general desire prevailed to hold them. The facility with which they were brought into subjection made the holders ambitious to increase their holdings as they had the opportunity. In 1692 the Council of Proprietors was appealed to by the people of Newark, representing that they should have some recompense out of their unappropriated lands for the expense at which they had been in the purchase thereof from the Indians. This representation being thought reasonable, the Proprietors agreed ‘to allow to old settlers in Newark who had obtained patents, one hundred acres apiece more than they were entitled to by the concessions.’*

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to fifteen grantees; and on April 10, 1696, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each. Their names at this day are familiar in their posterity to all dwellers of the Newark Mountains, to wit: Day, Harrison, Crane, Bond, Pierson, Tichenor, Davis, Morris, Ward, Camp, Baldwin, Canfield, Freeman, Ball, Brown, Lindsley, Lyons, Wheeler, Kitchell, Dod, Richards, Bruen, Tompkins. The names of others: Ogden, Sargeant, Treat, Riggs, Lamson, Swaine, have disappeared from the annals of our day.”<sup>5</sup>*

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<sup>4</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A. D., 974.9W63, pp. 32-33.

<sup>5</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9W63, pp. 82-83.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## **Newark Mountain**

### **The Map of Newark Mountain**

A fire destroyed the Grantor Deed books in the Essex County Hall of Records in the early 1800's. The books began with Book A (Book A being the oldest) and I believe that both books A and B were destroyed. Book C only went back to the late 1700's. These deed books were of little value to search back into the early 1700's or late 1600's.

In January of 2004 I decided to generate a map of the Third Division of Newark circa 1696. I used reference books from the New Jersey Room of the Main Library in Newark. The technique that I used to generate this map was not unlike what I used for my 1800's Map of Vailsburg (see Preface, p. 1).

It was my intent to create a map that gave a visual representation of Newark Mountain as it appeared in 1696. The land area on this map is approximately 16 square miles. It includes all the brooks, streams, rivers, swamps, plains, Indian campsites and plantations, with all their historical names.

Some of the land on this map prior to the Third Division was common land. The people from Town at the River grazed their branded livestock on this common land, as done on the open range of our present-day West. This land can be identified on the map as Common Land; however, most of the land was unsurveyed prior to the Third Division and was identified as Unsurveyed Land.

I wanted this map to be on the same professional level as the one generated by Samuel Hayes Conger (1796-1872). It is my understanding that he was a Librarian at the Library of Newark and also at the New Jersey Historical Society. He held both jobs for twenty years until his death in 1872. This man was obviously an expert on the history of Newark.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

*NEWARK MOUNTAIN*

*CIRCA 1696 A.D.*

*"THIRD DIVISION*

*OF LAND"*

by  
**CHARLES T. McGRATH Jr.**

JULY 1, 2004 A.D.

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### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



# Newark Mountain

## THE NOTES

The Map of Newark Mountain, Third Division, 1696 A.D. on page 11, shows the first recorded parcels of land and their respective owners. There were a total of forty-five parcels of land that I identified and plotted. Each plotted parcel contains the name of the first recorded owner plus a numbered Note. This section of the book pertains to those numbered Notes.

Each numbered Note gives an historical description of the associated parcel of land. The historical source of this information is indicated by the numbered footnote. The italicized letters differentiate the historical writing from the author's. The historical writings have been copied verbatim, including apparent misspellings, incorrect grammar and words that were taken out of context.

The Analysis associated with each numbered Note attempts to explain my logic and rational in plotting each parcel of land on the associated map.

The numbered References in each Analysis were done for brevity. The Reference represents the historical source or a portion thereof.

### NOTE 1

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN BROWN

*"The following parcel of land for John Brown from the Third Division was described as: 40 acres, 40 chains in length and 20 chains in width. Bounded: North by Robert Dalglish, West by Common, South by Common and East by the Elizabeth River."*<sup>6</sup>

*"Forty acres of upland beyond Elizabeth Town River, 40 X 20 ch., Robert Dalglish, north; Common land, west and south, East branch of Elizabeth River, east."*<sup>7</sup>

*"Among the devises was the following: To my two sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, their heirs, etc., forty acres beyond the Elizabeth River as bounded in my Patent to be equally divided between them. The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: Item Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of land lying beyond the Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of the Rahway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook. They also had liberty to take up sixty acres between them."*<sup>8</sup>

*"Road Record: March 18, 1718. 'A public road and general road of four rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's Bark House, and running up between Robert Hayes's and Captain Johnson's land, as the way now runs to the top of the hill,*

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<sup>6</sup> This information was obtained from the New Jersey Room of the Newark Public Library in 1970 from page 55 of a book whose name has been lost in the passing of 35 years.

<sup>7</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9SH2, p. 689.

<sup>8</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9SH2, p. 784.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs at the top of the hill to the two mile Brook to Thomas Brown's land, and so along as the way now runs to Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown's and Hayes land by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land, thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell's land, thence by said Baldwin's and Burwell's land, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs over Rahway River, thence to the line between and Joseph Brown's and Joseph Riggs's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up.*

*"The description unmistakably indicates Clinton Avenue to Irvington the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part laying west of the river being having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out."*<sup>9</sup>

#### Analysis:

John Brown (1620-1690)

I identified the location of John Brown's parcel of land by using the above information along with an 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of this area. This topographical map shows a stream flowing eastward into the Elizabeth River. This stream was called Denison Gutter. This stream was the northern boundary of Ester Denison's property, whose property was the northern boundary of Robert Dalglish, whose property in turn was the northern boundary of John Brown's property.

The Elizabeth River was the eastern boundary of Brown's property. The result was like three blocks stacked along side of each other, with Brown being on the bottom south. It was stated that the dimensions of Brown's parcel was 40 chains (2640') x 20 chains (1320'), which equates to 80 acres (see Reference A). This was twice the stated amount of 40 acres that he was entitled too. I don't know why he was so generous with his measurements. Was it to allow for poor land or was it greed? In either case the most important thing is that John Brown's property was located as shown on the map in Note 1.

This land like so many others was later to be exchanged in 1686 for lands above the Rahway River, see Notes 21 and 22. Did that ever happen? I do not think so. It appears that Thomas Brown, the son of John Brown, still owned his father's land in 1718. See the road record (Reference B) that describes Clinton Avenue. Reference B states: *"Brook to Thomas Brown's land and so along as the way now runs to the Elizabeth River and from thence between Brown and Hayes by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land."* This confirms two things: (1) the location of John Brown's land is on the present day Clinton Avenue and is also west of the Elizabeth River as shown in Note 1 of the map. (2) It also shows that the land was still owned by the Brown's thirty-two years after it was supposed to be swapped for land above the Rahway River (Notes 21 and 22).

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<sup>9</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp.792 -793.

## Newark Mountain

### Reference A:

*"The following parcel of land for John Brown from the Third Division was described as: 40 acres, 40 chains (2640') in length and 20 chains (1320') in width. Bounded: North by Robert Dalglish, West by Common, South by Common and East by the Elizabeth River."*

### Reference B:

Road Record: *"March 18, 1718. A public road and general road four of rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's Bark House, and running up between Robert Hayes's and Captain Johnson's land, as the way now runs to the top of the hill, then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs to the top of the hill to the Two Mile Brook to Thomas Brown's land and so along as the way now runs to the Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown and Hayes by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land. Thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell's land, thence to said Baldwin's and Burwell's, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs over Rahway River, thence to the line between and Joseph Brown's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up."*

*"The description unmistakably indicates Clinton Avenue to Irvington the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part laying west of the river being having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 1 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 2

#### PROPERTY OF ROBERT DALGLISH

*"The following parcel of land for Robert Dalglish from the Third Division was described as: 25 acres, 33 chains in length and 12 chains in width Bounded: South by John Brown, West by Common, North by Ester Denison, and East by the Elizabeth River."*<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> This information was obtained from the New Jersey Room of the Newark Public Library in 1970 from page 55 of a book whose name has been lost in the passing of 35 years.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Analysis:

Robert Dalglish (16??-16??)

I identified Robert Dalglish's parcel of land by using the above information along with an 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of this area. This topographical map shows a stream flowing westward into the Elizabeth River. This stream was called Denison Gutter. This stream was the northern boundary of Ester Denison's property; Ester Denison's was the northern boundary of Robert Dalglish. The Elizabeth River was Dalglish's eastern boundary and John Brown's land was his southern boundary.

As stated in Reference A, the area of the property was described as 25 acres but the dimensions equate it to be 40 acres. This was almost twice the stated amount of 25 acres that he was entitled too. I don't know why he was so generous with his measurements. Was it to allow for poor land or was it greed?

### Reference A:

*"The following parcel of land for Robert Dalglish from the Third Division was described as: 25 acres, 33 chains (2178') in length and 12 chains (792') in width."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 2 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 3

#### PROPERTY OF ESTER DENISON

*"The following parcel of land for Ester Denison from the Third Division was described as: 25 acres, 33 chains in length and 12 chains in width. Bounded: South by Robert Dalglish, West by Common, North by Common, and East by the Elizabeth River."<sup>11</sup>*

### Analysis:

Robert Denison (ca 1611-ca 1676)

I identified the location of Ester Denison's (Robert Denison's wife) parcel of land by using the above information along with an 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of this area. This topographical map shows a stream flowing westward into the Elizabeth River. This stream was called Denison Gutter. This stream was Denison's northern boundary, the Elizabeth River was the eastern boundary and Robert Dalglish's land formed her southern boundary. As stated in Reference A the area of the property was 25 acres, but dimensions equate it to be 40 acres. This was almost twice the stated amount of 25 acres

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<sup>11</sup> The above was obtained from the New Jersey Room of the Newark Public Library. This information was taken in 1970 from page 55 of a book whose name has been lost in the passing of 35 years.

## Newark Mountain

that she was entitled too. I don't why she was so generous with her measurements. Was it to allow for poor land or was it greed?

### Reference A:

*"The following parcel of land for Ester Denison from the Third Division was described as: 25 acres, 33chains (2178') in length and 12 chains (792') in width."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 3 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 4

#### PROPERTY OF HUGH ROBERTS

*"De. (Deacon?) Micha Tompkins had. fifty four acres adjacent to the lands he purchased of Mr. Treat: Beginning at the southeast corner of his land, and running as the river runs, nineteen chains to a tree, thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zachariah Burwell's corner, thence northly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner, thence along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly, thence southerly fifteen chains so that his landforms an L. Elizabeth River east, John Denison's gutter south, Common west, William Muer and his own east (north?)."*<sup>12</sup>

*"On March 6, 1718, Thomas Lyon and his wife Hannah conveyed to Hugh Roberts, Jr. ten acres, on Brushy Plain and Flaggy Swamp. Beginning at the mountain road as it runs 24.13 from the. e. 7.50; (4) e.9; (5) s. 6; (6) w.15; (7) 1 to Elizabeth River (1) n.39 e.25.68; (2) s.51.15 e.2.58; (3) w the beginning. In presence of Thomas Longworth, Israel Canfield, Thomas Lyon and Hannah Lyon."*<sup>13</sup>

*"On April 9,1728, John Tompkins formerly of Newark, now near the Passaic River on the roads on highway to Hanover, quit claimed in consideration of 17 pounds, 10 schillings paid by my Honored father-in-law, Hugh Roberts, Yeoman, nineteen and twenty-four one-hundred acres adjoin to the plantation of my honored father, Michael Tompkins. Beginning at the corner of the lands of my father, Michael, on the west bank of the Elizabeth River (1) No.40W odd (?), (2) south 43 or 44 w 4.2, (3) south 64 east 37chains more or less to the Elizabeth River; (4) up the river to the beginning."*<sup>14</sup>

*"Sept.19, 1724, Josiah Ogden conveyed to Hugh Roberts one hundred acres. Beginning at the at the west bank of the Elizabeth River at a small brook called 'Dennison's Gutter'...(1) up the river20.34 to Micha Tompkins', (2) N.60W.28, (3) N.35.30E.15.10, (4) N.60W.11.50, (5) S.53.30W.16.40, (6) S.16.15W.20.80, (7) S.64E.5 to Dennison's Gutter, (8) to beginning."*<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

<sup>13</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 691.

<sup>14</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 691.

<sup>15</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 691,788.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Analysis:

Hugh Roberts (ca. 1667-1738A.D.)

I identified Hugh Roberts's parcel of land by using the information from Reference A, along with the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of this area. This topographical map shows a stream flowing eastward into the Elizabeth River. This stream was called Denison's Gutter. This stream was his southern boundary and the Elizabeth River was the eastern boundary. Micha Tompkins's land was the northern boundary and Zachariah Burwell's formed the western boundary. This land was initially acquired by John Treat during or before the Third Division and later sold to Micha Tompkins.

### Sidebar:

Colonel Josiah Ogden (ca. 1679-1763) harvested his wheat on a Sunday and that gave Calvinism its first major challenge, and the oligarchic form of government ceased to exist. Sunday was the day of rest and worship and everyone was expected to keep the Sabbath.

### Reference A:

*"Sept.19, 1724, Colonel Josiah Ogden conveyed to Hugh Roberts one hundred acres. Beginning at the west bank of the Elizabeth River at a small brook called 'Dennison's Gutter...(1) up the river 20.34 (1342') to Micha Tompkins', (2) N.60W.28 (1848'), (3) N.35.30E.15.10 (997'), (4) N.60W.11.50 (759'), (5) S.53.30W.16.40 (1082'), (6) S.16.15W.20.80 (1373'), (7) S.64E.5 (330') to Dennison's Gutter, (8) to beginning."*

### Reference B:

*"On March 6, 1718, Thomas Lyon and his wife Hannah conveyed to Hugh Roberts, Jr. ten acres, on Brushy Plain and Flaggy Swamp. Beginning at the mountain road as it runs 24.13 from the Elizabeth River (1) n.39 e.25.68; (2) s.51.15 e.2.58; (3) w. e. 7.50; (4) e.9; (5) s. 6; (6) w.15; (7) 1 to the beginning. In presence of Thomas Longworth, Israel Canfield, Thomas Lyon and Hannah Lyon."*

### Reference C:

*"De. (Deacon?) Micha Tompkins had... fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands he purchased of Mr. Treat: Beginning at the southeast corner of his land, and running as the river runs, nineteen chains to a tree, thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zachariah Burwell's corner, thence northly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner, thence along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly, thence southerly fifteen chains so that his land forms an L, Elizabeth River east, John Denison's gutter south, Common west, William Muer and his own east (north?)."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 4 on the map of Newark Mountain.

## Newark Mountain

### NOTE 5

#### PROPERTY OF MICHA TOMPKINS

*“Deacon Micha Tompkins had fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands that he had purchased of Mr. Treat: Beginning at the southeast corner of his land, and running as the river runs, nineteen chains to a tree, thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zachariah Burwell's corner, thence northerly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner, thence along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly, thence southerly fifteen chains, so that his landforms an L.”<sup>16</sup>*

*“April 18, 1726. A road four rods in width, beginning at the Mountain Road on Brushy Plain, at the south-west corner of Israel Canfield, northerly on the westerly side of his line to the end of his line; straight to the Elizabeth River on the southeast corner of Micha Tompkins' land over the River, westerly between Tompkins and Hugh Roberts 59 rods northerly across Tompkins on the easterly side of his orchard and his house to Hezekiah Johnson's land; northerly through Johnson's land on a brow of a hill, to the Mountain Road by Ebenezer Lindsley.”<sup>17</sup>*

*“Third part taken off the west side of the lot. Bounded by East; Z. Burwell North: Francis Lindsley South: Tom Hayes.”<sup>18</sup>*

#### Analysis:

Micha Tompkins (1615-1690)

This parcel of land was previously owned by John Treat, as was the property on its southern boundary owned by Hugh Roberts (Reference A), and also the land on the northeastern side (Reference B). The Mountain Road (Reference C) that passed in front of Micha Tompkins house was Stuyvesant Avenue. It was formerly an Indian trail that went from the Brushy Plain (Irvington) to Ebenezer Lindsley (son of Francis Lindsley) on the northeast corner of South Orange Avenue and Center Street and then on to the campsite of the Lenape Indian Chief Perro. The mention of Tompkins' orchard *“southeast corner of Micha Tompkins' land over the River, westerly between Tompkins and Hugh Roberts 59 rods (240') northerly across Tompkins on the easterly side of his orchard.”* It takes around 15 years to establish an orchard, which confirms that Micha Tompkins was at this site long before Stuyvesant Avenue was made a road in 1726. The land was described as: *“Beginning at the southeast corner of his land.”* *“His land”* was John Treat's land (Note 16). *“And running as the river runs,”* this river was the Brushy Plain Brook, which was also called the Elizabeth River. *“As the river runs”* it flowed southward at that location. *“Thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zechariah Burwell's corner.”* This was also described as, *“(2) N.60W.28, (3) N.35.30E.15.10, (4) N.60W.11.50”* in Reference A. By addition, *“N.60W.28 and N.60W11.50 equal westerly (28 chains +11.5 chains) 39 chains (2574').”* *“Thence northerly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner.”* This was northerly 34 chains (2244') to Mountain

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<sup>16</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 691-788.

<sup>17</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 691, 788, 793.

<sup>18</sup> Henry Whittemore, *The Founders and Builders of the Oranges*, 1896 A.D., 974.9W61, pp. 312-313.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

Road (Silver Street). Next *“along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly”* along William Moore's land thirteen chains (858'). Next *“thence southerly fifteen chains so that his land forms an L.”* This portion would be the Mountain Road (Stuyvesant Avenue). The 15 chains (990') would not be the correct distance to return to the starting point (*“Beginning at the southeast corner of his land”*). But this was not unusual because inexperienced people reading coordinates from faded manuscripts transcribed it. Interpolation is required when this problem is experienced. Next *“so that his landforms an L,”* the shape of this parcel is in the shape of the letter L.

#### Reference A:

This parcel of land (Note 4), *Sept.19, 1724, “Josiah Ogden conveyed to Hugh Roberts one hundred acres. Beginning at the west bank of the Elizabeth River at a small brook called 'Dennison's Gutter'...(1) up the river 20.34 to Micha Tompkins', (2) N.60W.28, (3) N.35.30E.15.10, (4) N.60W.11.50, (5) S.53.30W.16.40, (6) 16.15W.20.80, (7) S.64E.5 to Dennison's Gutter, (8) to beginning.”*

#### Reference B:

This parcel of land (Note 11): *“On March 25, 1712 William Moore had a tract of land 8 1/2 x28 chains, by Dismal Brook. Bounded, northwest by Common, north by Ebenezer Lindsley & Common, east by John Treat, south and west by Common.”*

This parcel of land (Note 12): *“Jan.3, 5,10,170¾. Francis Lindsley, by deed of gift, conveyed to his sons, as follows in brief: To his son Joseph Lindsley, 60 acres in Newark, being by the Dismal Swamp; bounded easterly by Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins, southerly by highway, westerly by John Treat, northerly by Stone House Brook and unsurveyed land.*

*“A portion of the lands mentioned is still retained in the Lindsley family. One portion was conveyed by J. Morris Lindsley to A. Bishop Baldwin, who now resides thereon. Another portion is owned and occupied by the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. On this property Judge John Lindsley lived and died.”*

#### Reference C:

*“April 18, 1726. A road four rods in width, beginning at the Mountain Road on Brushy Plain, at the south-west corner of Israel Canfield, northerly on the westerly side of his line to the end of his line; straight to the Elizabeth River on the southeast corner of Micha Tompkins' land over the River, westerly between Tompkins and Hugh Roberts 59 rods northerly across Tompkins on the easterly side of his orchard and his house to Hezekiah Johnson's land; northerly through Johnson's land on a brow of a hill, to the Mountain Road by Ebenezer Lindsley. Third part taken off the west side of the lot. Bounded by East; Z. Burwell North: Francis Lindsley South: Tom Hayes.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 5 on the map of Newark Mountain.



## Newark Mountain

### NOTE 6

#### PROPERTY OF HUGH ROBERTS

*“Deed: (1713) Sonman to Roberts. - On July 20, 1713, Peter Sonmans gave a deed for seventy-one acres to Hugh Roberts. Beginning at a tree on a small rocky hill; thence (1) south 70 degrees e.32 to a tree; (2) south 45 degrees west 28 ½ ch. to William Camp; (3) along Camp north 80 degrees w.5; (4) north 60 degrees, w.7; (5) north 79 degrees, w.9 degrees to the side of Brush Plain Brook, just by the road that goes to the mountain; (6) up the said road w.55 degrees w.8 to a tree: (7) north 42 degrees east to beginning; bounded northwest by unsurveyed land; east, unsurveyed land and Theophilus Pierson, deceased; southeast, John Ward; southwest, William Camp and said road.”<sup>19</sup>*

*“Deed: Arents to Roberts. - On Jan. 10, 1720, Dr. Jacob Arents conveyed to Hugh Roberts, Sr., fifty acres and one hundred and fifty rods. Beginning at a certain road crossing Brushy Plain Brook thence (1) north 55 degrees west, 8 ch.; (2) north 42 degrees east, 22 ch.; (3) south 78 degrees e. 25.25; (4) south 45 degrees west 28.25;(5) north 60 degrees west 6; (6) to beginning 7.75.”<sup>20</sup>*

#### **Analysis:**

Hugh Roberts (16?? -17??)

There are two descriptions and deeds for the same piece of land. One was seventy-one acres and purchased from Peter Sonman in 1713 (Reference A), and the other for fifty acres and was purchased from Dr. Jacob Arents in 1720 (Reference B). I rewrote Reference B to show that Reference C is basically the same as Reference A. The exact location of this parcel of land was obtained from Reference A: *“north 79 degrees w. 9 degrees to the side of Brushy Plain Brook, just by the road that goes to the mountain,”* and from Reference B: *“Beginning at a certain road crossing Brushy Plain Brook.”* Both are located where the present Valley Street/Orange Avenue intersects with the Elizabeth River (Trunk Sewer).

#### **Sidebar:**

Giovanni Verrazano was probably the first white man in this area judging from the letter he wrote King Francis I of France dated July 8, 1524. The Dutch, because of Henry Hudson's explorations, claimed this land in 1609. Peter Sonman was a Dutchman and owned extensive portions of land in New Jersey. He later became one of the Proprietors of East Jersey. Doctor Jacob Arents was a medical doctor with extensive land holdings. Peter Sonman sold this land in 1713 to Hugh Roberts, as did Dr. Jacob Arents in 1720.

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<sup>19</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 691.

<sup>20</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 691.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Reference A:

*“Deed: (1713) Sonman to Roberts. On July 20, 1713, Peter Sonmans gave a deed for seventy-one acres to Hugh Roberts. Beginning at a tree on a small rocky hill; thence (1) south 70 degrees e.32 to a tree; (2) south 45 degrees west 28 ½ ch. to William Camp; (3) along Camp north 80 degrees w.5; (4) north 60 degrees w. 7 (5) north 79 degrees w.9 degrees to the side of Brush Plain Brook, just by the road that goes to the mountain; (6) up the said road w.55 degrees w.8 to a tree: (7) north 42 degrees east to beginning; bounded northwest by unsurveyed land; east, unsurveyed land and Theophilus Pierson, deceased; southeast, John Ward; southwest, William Camp and said road.”*

### Reference B:

*“Deed: Arents to Roberts. - On Jan.10, 1720, Dr. Jacob Arents conveyed to Hugh Roberts, Sr., fifty acres and one hundred and fifty rods. Beginning at a certain road crossing Brushy Plain Brook; thence (1) north 55 degrees west, 8 ch.; (2) north 42 degrees east 22 ch.; (3) south 78 degrees e.25.25; (4) south 45 degrees west 28.25;(5) north 60 degrees west 6; (6) to beginning 7.75.”*

### Reference C:

*“(3) South 78 degrees e.25.25; 2(4) south 45 degrees west 28.25; 4(5) north 60 degrees west 6; 5(6) to beginning 7.75 6(1) north 55 degrees west, 8 ch.; 7(2) north 42 degrees east 22 ch.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 6 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 7

#### PROPERTY OF SAMUEL POTTER

*“Also, 80 acres at the head of a branch of the Elizabeth River 40x25 chains, bounded by Francis Lindsley, W.E.S., E.S.W. and N. W. unsurveyed. Feb.26, 1697, Francis Lindsley made an exchange of land with George Ducker, cordwainer, eighty acres at the head of the branch of Elizabeth River, as expressed in a patent from Samuel Potter bearing the date 1679 to me made over an assigned 40x25 chains bounded as in the survey to Potter.”<sup>21</sup>*

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to fifteen grantees; and on April 10, 1696, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”<sup>22</sup>*

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<sup>21</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

<sup>22</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.

## Newark Mountain

### Analysis:

This land “as expressed in a patent from Samuel Potter bearing the date 1679 to me over an assigned 40X25 chains (2640' X 1650') bounded as in the survey to Potter.” Francis Lindsley obtained this land from George Ducker on February 26, 1697. George Ducker owned other properties in that area. This land was located by using “80 acres at the head of the branch of Elizabeth River” (Brushy Plain Brook). Reference A indicates that Francis Lindsley was on the east side and the highway (South Orange Avenue) was on the north side. The 1891 topographical map shows the headwaters of the Elizabeth River.

### Reference A:

Note 8: “June 30, 1679, Survey was made for Samuel Potter for 24 acres of land, S.W.W. & E. 26 x 10 chains, bounded N. by Highway, E. by Francis Lindsley, W. and S. by Common.”<sup>23</sup>

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 7 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 8

#### PROPERTY OF SAMUEL POTTER

“June 30, 1679, Survey was made for Samuel Potter for 24 acres of land, S.W. W. & E., 26x10 chains, bounded N. by Highway, E. by Francis Lindsley, W. and S. by Common.”<sup>24</sup>

### Analysis:

The location of this land was identified by the following information: The north side of the property was the “Highway” (South Orange Avenue). Francis Lindsley was on the east side as shown in Note 7. Common or unsurveyed land was on the west and south sides as stated in Note 6.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 8 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>23</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

<sup>24</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### NOTE 9

#### PROPERTY OF FRANCIS LINDSLEY

*“To son Jonathan Lindsley... land and swamp in the form of an L upon the Elizabeth River branches; Elizabeth River and common west, common north, common and Benjamin Lindsley east...on the north side forty chains, south side thirty chains, west end forty chains, east side twenty-eight chains.*

*“To Benjamin...10 chains in breadth and twelve in length upon the Elizabeth River branches... Common east and south, Francis Lindsley north and east... Land upon a small hill in the form of an L, in length 26 chains, in breadth 20 chains at the west end, Francis Lindsley and Joseph Camfield north, Joseph Camfield and George Ducker east, George Ducker west, highway south.”<sup>25</sup>*

#### **Analysis:**

Francis Lindsley owned most of the land from North Munn Avenue to South Center Street (References A, B and C). Reference B appears to be a portion of this property - that being Note 9. It placed the land on the Elizabeth River branches (Brushy Plain Brook) and the Highway (South Orange Avenue) on its south boundary. In Reference B the “*Land upon a small hill*” the hill still exists today on the corner of Chelsea and South Orange Avenue. The 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) shows this hill to be from 10' to 20' above the grade of South Orange Avenue.

#### **Sidebar:**

Ebenezer Lindsley (1665 -17??) was the eldest son of Francis Lindsley.

#### **Reference A:**

Note 12: “*Jan.3, 5,10,170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Francis Lindsley, by deed of gift, conveyed to his sons, as follows in brief: To his son Joseph Lindsley 60 acres in Newark, being by the Dismal Swamp; bounded easterly by Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins, southerly by highway, westerly by John Treat, northerly by Stone house brook and unsurveyed land.*”

#### **Reference B:**

*“To Benjamin...10 chains in breadth and twelve in length upon the Elizabeth River branches... Common east and south, Francis Lindsley north and east... Land upon a small hill in the form of an L, in length 26 chains, in breadth 20 chains at the west end, Francis Lindsley and Joseph Camfield north, Joseph Camfield and George Ducker east, George Ducker west, highway south.”*

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<sup>25</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

## Newark Mountain

### Reference C:

Note 10: *“Feb.12, 1717-18 Elihu Lindsley conveyed to Elisha Stansborough 30 acres of land at a place called ‘Dogs Misery,’ 20 ch. in length, 13 in breadth at the north end, 17 ch. in breadth at the south end,...bounded east and north by Ebenezer Lindsley, west by Elisha Stansborough, south by the Highway...proved June 19, 1732.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 9 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 10

#### PROPERTY OF ELIHU LINDSLEY

*“Feb.12, 1717-18 Elihu Lindsley conveyed to Elisha Stansborough 30 acres of land at a place called ‘Dogs Misery,’ 20 ch. in length, 13 in breadth at the north end, 17 ch. in breadth at the south end...bounded east and north by Ebenezer Lindsley, west by Elisha Stansborough, south by the Highway...proved June 19, 1732.”<sup>26</sup>*

#### Analysis:

Dogs Misery was a swamp in back of this property. The eastern boundary was Ebenezer Lindsley (Note 9) and the Highway (South Orange Avenue) was the southern boundary. This land was part of Francis Lindsley's as explained in the Analysis for Note 9.

#### Sidebar:

Ebenezer Lindsley (1665 -17??) was the eldest son of Francis Lindsley and Elihu Lindsley (1715 -17??) was the son of Ebenezer Lindsley

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 10 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 11

#### PROPERTY OF WILLIAM MOORE

*“On March 25, 1712, William Moore had a tract of land 8 1/2 x28 chains, by Dismal Brook... bounded northwest by Common, north by Ebenezer Lindsley & Common, east by John Treat, south and west by Common.”<sup>27</sup>*

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<sup>26</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

<sup>27</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Analysis:

I believe that Dismal Brook was a branch of Brushy Plain Brook (Elizabeth River). The location of this brook was taken from the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15). As shown, it makes up the northern boundary of the land, and John Treat was on the eastern boundary. In Reference A, it indicates where Moore was located relative to John Treat's parcel, *"thence northerly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner, thence along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly, thence southerly fifteen chains so that his land forms an L."* It also gives the bounds for Note 4 as *"Elizabeth River east, John Denison's gutter south, Common west, William Muer and his own east (north?)."* I believe that the southern boundary was the Mountain Road (the upper portion of this road was abandoned in the 1830's) which was on John Treat's property.

### Reference A:

Note 4: *"De. (Deacon?) Micha Tompkins had... fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands he purchased of Mr. Treat: Beginning at the southeast corner of his land, and running as the river runs, nineteen chains to a tree, thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zechariah Burwell's corner, thence northly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner, thence along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly, thence southerly fifteen chains so that his landforms an L. Elizabeth River east, John Denison's gutter south, Common west, William Muer and his own east (north?)."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 11 on the map of Newark Mountain.

## NOTE 12

### PROPERTY OF FRANCIS LINDSLEY

*"Jan. 3, 5, 10, 170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Francis Lindsley, by deed of gift, conveyed to his sons, as follows in brief: To his son Joseph Lindsley... 60 acres in Newark, being by the Dismal Swamp; bounded easterly by Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins, southerly by highway, westerly by John Treat, northerly Stone house brook and unsurveyed land. A portion of the lands mentioned is still retained in the Lindsley family. One portion was conveyed by J. Morris Lindsley to A... Bishop Baldwin, who now resides thereon. Another portion is owned and occupied by the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. On this property Judge John Lindsley lived and died."*<sup>28</sup>

### Sidebar:

Francis Lindsley's deed was dated 1703 and 1704 A. D. Dual dates were also used in Notes 13 and 42. I believe that this contradiction of dates was caused by switching from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. Pope Gregory X11 introduced the Gregorian calendar in 1582 A.D. For religious reasons, England and her colonies did not accept the new calendar until 1752 A.D. But it appears that the settlers on Newark Mountain chose both dates for legal reasons.

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<sup>28</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

## Newark Mountain

### Analysis:

This is one of the few parcels of land where the location was so specific. This parcel was bounded by “southerly by highway,” South Orange Avenue on the south “bounded easterly by Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins,” and “Another portion is owned and occupied by the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum,” Sandford Avenue on the east. The western boundary was near South Center Street. John Treat owned the land on the western boundary.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 12 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 13

#### PROPERTY OF ELISHA STANSBOROUGH

*“Jan. 16, 1744-45, Elisha Stansborough conveyed to his son Samuel 56 ½ acres of land...at the Mountain plantation next joining northerly to Jonathan Ward and John Bowers ‘as ye deed of conveyance of the premises may more fully appear reference being thereunto had...after the decease of myself and wife, his mother.’”<sup>29</sup>*

*“John Walls designated ‘Carpenter’ had several tracts of land surveyed and laid out to him in South Orange. One of these was in right of Gannon Laurie by Isabella Davis, his grand-daughter, dated May 20, 1721, and described as ‘Beginning at a white oak tree marked on four sides standing by a swamp; thence running N.W.5W. 28 chains, to a stake by a Highway (2) S.W.20 S.21 chains, (3) S.E. 8 E.22 chains into the swamp, (4) 19 chains to the beginning, containing 48 acres and ¾, bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land.’*

*“On June 23, 1837, one John Ward conveyed by deed to Abner Ward and Nathaniel Ward, in consideration of seventy pounds, ‘Forty-eight and three-quarter acres, at the mountain plantation, so-called, at a place commonly called and known by the name Chestnut Hill. Beginning at tree by Swamp, and thence running (1) N.W.5 degrees, W.28 chains to a stake by a Highway, (2) S.W. twenty degrees, S. twenty-one chains, (3) S. eight degrees, E. twenty-two chains into the swamp, (4) thence nineteen chains to the beginning. Having Joseph Pierson S., Highway W., David Smith N., Elisha Stansborough, E.’”<sup>30</sup>*

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<sup>29</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 789.

<sup>30</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Analysis:

This property was south of John Walls (later owned by John Ward - see Reference A). The eastern boundary of this land was Elisha Stansborough. This land corresponds to the present day Seton Hall University.

### Reference A:

*“John Walls designated ‘Carpenter’ had several tracts of land surveyed and laid out to him in South Orange. One of these was in right of Gannon Laurie by Isabella Davis, his grand-daughter, dated May 20, 1721, and described as ‘Beginning at a white oak tree marked on four sides standing by a swamp; thence running N.W.5W. 28 chains, to a stake by a Highway (2) S.W.20 S.21 chains, (3) S.E. 8 E.22 chains into the swamp, (4) 19 chains to the beginning, containing 48 acres and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land.*

*“On June 23,1837, one John Ward conveyed by deed to Abner Ward and Nathaniel Ward, in consideration of seventy pounds, ‘Forty-eight and three-quarter acres, at the mountain plantation, so-called, at a place commonly called and known by the name Chestnut Hill. Beginning at tree by Swamp, and thence running (1) N.W.5 degrees, W.28 chains to a stake by a Highway, (2) S.W. twenty degrees, S. twenty-one chains, (3) S. eight degrees, E. twenty-two chains into the swamp, (4) thence nineteen chains to the beginning. Having Joseph Pierson S., Highway W., David Smith N., Elisha Stansborough, E.’ ”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 13 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 14

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN WALLS

*“John Walls designated ‘Carpenter’ had several tracts of land laid out to him in South Orange. One of these was in right of Gannon Laurie by Isabella Davis, his granddaughter. Dated May 20, 1721, and described as "Beginning at a white oak tree marked on four sides standing by a swamp, thence running N.W.5W. 28 chains, to a stake by a Highway (2) S.W.20S.21 chains, (3) S.E. 8 E.22 chains into the swamp, (4) 19 chains to the beginning containing 48 acres and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land.”<sup>31</sup>*

*“On June 23,1837,one John Ward conveyed by deed to Abner Ward and Nathaniel Ward in consideration of seventy pounds," Forty-eight and three-quarter acres, at the mountain plantation known by the name Chestnut Hill. Beginning by a tree by Swamp, and thence running (1) N.W.5 degrees, W.28 chains to a stake by a Highway, (2) S.W. twenty degrees, S. twenty-one chains, (3) S. eight degrees, E. twenty-two chains*

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<sup>31</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.



## Newark Mountain

*into the swamp, (4) thence nineteen chains to the beginning. Having Joseph Pierson S., Highway W., David Smith N., Elisha Stansborough, E.”<sup>32</sup>*

*“On the 29th of March, 1796, Jonathan Ward and wife, Rachel, conveyed to Jabez Pierson and Isaac Pierson, ‘in consideration of seven hundred and fifty pounds, good and lawful money of the State of New Jersey.’ As this deed was not recorded, we quote the description, and thereby locate the lands beyond reasonable doubt.*

*“Beginning on the north corner of Gershom Kilborn’s land on the south corner of the Road, leading from South Orange to Newark, and from thence, running along said Road, North seventy-eight degrees and twenty minutes, West four chains and ninety-two links; thence north fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes West, crossing said Road and running along the line of Benjamin Baldwin’s land, nineteen chains and sixty-two links, to Nathaniel Condit’s land; thence along his line; South thirty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes, West nineteen chains and eighty-three links, to said Road; thence along same South eighty-six degrees and twenty minutes, East two chains and twenty-two links, thence South forty degrees and six minutes west, crossing said Road and running along the Road leading to the Farms, six chains and ninety-seven links, to Aaron Ward’s corner; thence along his line, South fifty-one degrees and thirty-five minutes, East about twenty-five chains and forty links to Tichenor’s land; thence along his line and the line of said Kilborn, to a Ditch; thence along said Ditch to a splice at the end of said Ditch; thence along the line of said Kilborn, north thirty-one degrees and forty-five minutes East, to the said Road leading to Newark, or the beginning corner, containing about sixty-nine acres. Jonathan Ward*

*“Since the date last given the land has been owned by Nathaniel Lindsley, - Harrison, - Amos Freeman, Thomas Lowndes, and is now Seton Hall College grounds and farm.”<sup>33</sup>*

### Analysis:

The description of the parcel of land in Reference A is 116 years older than the land in Reference B, but the coordinates are the same as is the total acreage, that being 48 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The “Highway” mentioned was South Orange Avenue. This area was referred to as Chestnut Hill which is where the land in Note 18 is located on the map.

Reference B also states that its eastern boundary is “Elisha Stansborough, E.” which is Note 13 on the map.

Reference D identified portions of this land and it gave its area as sixty-nine acres with “the Road leading from South Orange to Newark” (South Orange Avenue) being its northeastern border: *“Beginning on the north corner of Gershom Kilborn’s land on the south corner of the Road leading from South Orange to Newark, and from thence, running along said Road, North seventy-eight degrees and twenty minutes, west four chains and twenty-two links; thence north fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes West.”*

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<sup>32</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.

<sup>33</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.

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Reference D also identified the southwestern border of this land “as the Road leading to the Farms” (Irvington Avenue), “South fifty-one degrees and thirty-five minutes, East about twenty-five chains and forty links to Tichenor’s land.”

#### Reference A:

“John Walls, designated ‘Carpenter’ had several tracts of land surveyed and laid out to him in South Orange. One of these was in right of Gannon Laurie by Isabella Davis, his grand-daughter, dated May 20, 1721, and described as ‘Beginning at a white oak tree marked on four sides, standing by a swamp; thence running N.W. 5W, 28 chains, to stake by a Highway (2) S.W. 20 S. 21 chains, (3) S.E. 8 E. 22 chains into the swamp, (4) 19 chains, to the beginning containing 48 acres and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land.”

#### Reference B:

“On June 23, 1837, one John Ward conveyed by deed to Abner Ward and Nathaniel Ward, in consideration of seventy pounds, ‘Forty-eight and three-quarter acres, at the mountain plantation, so-called and known by the name Chestnut Hill. Beginning at tree by Swamp, and thence running (1) N.W. 5 degrees, W. 28 chains to stake by a Highway, (2) S.W. twenty degrees, S. twenty-one chains, (3) S. eight degrees, E. twenty-two chains into the swamp, (4) thence nineteen chains to the beginning. Having Joseph Pierson S., Highway W., David Smith N., Elisha Stansborough, E....”

#### Reference C:

From Note 15, Reference A: “A tract surveyed by Daniel Dod for Jacob Arents, on the eastward side of Rahway River, beginning at the southwesterly corner of Samuel Tompkins land patented to Mr. John Treat in August 1696 and thence first, E. 12 chains. N. 63. 40 east, 20 chains along said patent - line to a highway, along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls, along Walls No. 48 W. 20: S. 2 W. 20 chains. S. 35 E. 21 (or 34) to the first corner of Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, along Campbell 47 chains to Rahway River to beginning, containing 53 acres. (16<sup>th</sup> May, 1726; Liber S. 63.)”

#### Reference D:

“On the 29th of March, 1796, Jonathan Ward and wife, Rachel, conveyed to Jabez Pierson and Isaac Pierson, ‘in consideration of seven hundred and fifty pounds, good and lawful money of the State of New Jersey.’ As this deed was not recorded, we quote the description, and thereby locate the lands beyond reasonable doubt.

“Beginning on the north corner of Gershom Kilborn’s land on the south corner of the Road, leading from South Orange to Newark, and from thence, running along said Road, North seventy-eight degrees and twenty minutes, West four chains and ninety-two links; thence north fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes West, crossing said Road and running along the line of Benjamin Baldwin’s land, nineteen chains and sixty-two links, to Nathaniel Condit’s land; thence along his line; South thirty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes, West nineteen chains and eighty-three links, to said Road; thence along same South eighty-six degrees and twenty minutes, East two chains and twenty-two links,

## Newark Mountain

*thence South forty degrees and six minutes west, crossing said Road and running along the Road leading to the Farms, six chains and ninety-seven links, to Aaron Ward's corner; thence along his line, South fifty-one degrees and thirty-five minutes, East about twenty-five chains and forty links to Tichenor's land; thence along his line and the line of said Kilborn, to a Ditch; thence along said Ditch to a splice at the end of said Ditch; thence along the line of said Kilborn, north thirty-one degrees and forty-five minutes East, to the said Road leading to Newark, or the beginning corner, containing about sixty-nine acres. Jonathan Ward*

*"Since the date last given the land has been owned by Nathaniel Lindsley, - Harrison, - Amos Freeman, Thomas Lowndes, and is now Seton Hall College grounds and farm."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 14 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 15

#### PROPERTY OF JACOB ARENTS

*"A tract surveyed by Daniel Dod for Jacob Arents, on the eastward side of Rahway River, beginning at the southwesterly corner of Samuel Tompkins' land, patented to Mr. John Treat in **August, 1696**, and thence first, E.12 chains, N. 63.40 east, 20 chains along said patent-line to a highway, along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls, along Walls No.48 W.20, S. 2 W. 20 chains, S.35 E. 24 (or 34) to the first corner of Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, along Campbell 47 chains to Rahway river to beginning, - containing 53 acres. (16<sup>th</sup> May, 1726; Liber S. 63.)"*<sup>34</sup>

*"Also a tract of land in the bounds of Newark on the eastward side of Rahway River, and beginning at the southwestwardly corner of Samuel Tompkin's land, which was patented to John Treat, late of said Newark, esquire, deceased, in **August, 1696**, on the east bank of the said River; thence east twelve chains and N. 63,40 E, 20 chains along said patented lands to a Highway; thence along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls; thence along John Walls line N.48, W. 20 chains; thence S.2, W. 20 chains; thence S.35,E.34 chains to the first corner of John Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, late of Newark, deceased; thence along the line of Campbell 47 chains to said Rahway River; thence on a direct line on to where it began.*

*"This tract contained fifty-three acres, and was purchased by Dr. Jacob Arents, defendant in the suit of Peter Sonman, May17, 1726...The tract was subsequently conveyed by Mr. Ogden to James Alexander."*<sup>35</sup>

*"Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to fifteen grantees; and on **April 10**,*

<sup>34</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 791.

<sup>35</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 784.

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*1696, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”<sup>36</sup>*

#### **Analysis:**

Reference A and B are the same descriptions of Jacob Arent’s land. Arent’s land was south and adjacent to John Treat’s land (Reference C).

John Treat’s land (Reference C) had two known topographical borders. The northern border was the Stone House Brook and the western border was the Rahway River. I identified John Treat’s parcel of land by using the above information along with an 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of that area. Treat’s land could then be used as a reference to locate any land directly or indirectly touching it.

Jacob Arent’s common northern border to Treat was (Reference B), *“on the east bank of the said River thence east twelve chains;”* and Treat’s common southern border to Arent was (Reference C) *“thence east twelve chains 12 chains at the south end.”*

Arent’s common western border to Treat was (Reference B), *“and N. 63,40 E, 20 chains along said patented lands to a Highway;”* Treat’s common eastern border to Arent was (Reference C) *“and N.63, 40 E., 20 chains along said patented lands to a Highway.”*

Jacob Arent’s other northern border was South Orange Avenue (Reference B) *“thence along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls.”*

The eastern border of Arent’s land was John Walls and at a later date it became John Ward’s. The southern border was 47chains (3102’) to the Rahway River. I chose to use the stream flowing west into the Rahway River as a natural and well-accepted type of property line. See the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of that area.

#### **Sidebar:**

Doctor Jacob Arents was a medical doctor with extensive land holdings.

#### **Reference A:**

*“A tract surveyed by Daniel Dod for Jacob Arents, on the eastward side of Rahway River, beginning at the southwesterly corner of Samuel Tompkins land patented to Mr. John treat in August 1696 and thence first, E.12 chains.N.63.40east, 20 chains along said patent - line to a highway, along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls, along Walls No.48W.20: S.2W.20 chains.S.35E.21 (or 34) to the first corner of Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, along Campbell 47 chains to Rahway River to beginning, containing 53 acres. (16<sup>th</sup> May 1726; LiberS.63.)”*

#### **Reference B:**

*“Also a tract of land in the bounds of Newark on the eastward side of the Rahway River, and beginning at the southwesterly corner of Samuel Tompkins's land, which was*

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<sup>36</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.

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*patented to John Treat, late of said Newark, Esquire, deceased, in August 1696, on the east bank of the said River; thence east twelve chains and N.63, 40 E., 20 chains along said patented lands to a Highway; thence along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls; thence along John Walls linen.48, W.20 chains; thence S.2,W.20 chains; thence south 35, E.34 chains to the first corner of John Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, late of Newark, deceased, thence along the line of Campbell 47 chains to said Rawack River; thence on a direct line to where it began. This tract contained 53 acres, and was purchased by Dr. Jacob Arents, defendant in the suit of Peter Sonman, May17, 1726. The tract was subsequently conveyed by Mr. Ogden to James Alexander.”*

### Reference C:

*“A survey made by John Curtis, deputy surveyor, for John Treat, bears the date April 27,1694, for “a tract of upland by the Rahway River on the east side, beginning at Stone House Brook, thence down the river 26 chains...12 chains at the south end, and 20 chains at the north end.” And “bounded north by the Brook, west by the river, south and east by unsurveyed Land.”<sup>37</sup>*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 15 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 16

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN TREAT

*“A survey made by John Curtis, deputy, surveyor, for John Treat, bears the date April 27,1694, for ‘a tract of upland by Rahway River on the east side, beginning at Stone House Brook, thence down the River 26 chains...12 chains at the south end, and 20 chains at the north end.’ And “bounded north by the Brook, west by the river, south and east by unsurveyed Land. The writer has no record showing who succeeded Mr. Treat as owner.”<sup>38</sup>*

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to nine grantees; one thousand nine hundred acres to fifteen grantees; and on April 10, 1696, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”<sup>39</sup>*

### Analysis:

John Treat (1650-1714).

I located John Treat’s parcel of land by using the above information along with the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15) of that area. John Treat’s land in April 27, 1694, had

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<sup>37</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 784.

<sup>38</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 784.

<sup>39</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.

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two known topographical borders. The northern border was the Stone House Brook “*bounded north by the Brook,*” and the western border was the Rahway River “*west by the river.*” The land was 1716’ down the Rahway River from the mouth of the Stone House Brook, on the east side of the Rahway River, “*on the east side, beginning at Stone House Brook, thence down the River 26 chains.*” The south border of his property was 792’, “*12 chains at the south end.*” The north border bounded by the Stone House Brook 1320’ “*20 chains at the north end.*” At that time in 1694 the land on both the south and east sides was still unsurveyed. The size of his property was approximately 42 acres.

#### Sidebar:

Prior to 1686 John Treat also owned property on the west side of the Rahway River and south of John Brown (Reference A), “*John Treat, South.*” Joseph Riggs (Reference B) eventually acquired this land and built his house on the southwest corner of South Orange Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue.

#### Reference A:

*“The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: ‘Item, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of Rahway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook.’ They also ‘had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them.’*

*The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, **John Treat** South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North, and the following memorandum was added: note this Land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it.”*<sup>40</sup>

#### Reference B:

*“By the will of Joseph Riggs, 1688, land at the mountain was given to his sons, Samuel and Zophar. The latter is supposed to have been the father of Joseph, who died in 1744, aged 69. It embraced probably the farm a little west of South Orange, on which an old house yet remains, in which Elder Joseph Riggs was born, in 1720.”*<sup>41</sup>

Daniel Riggs (1724-1786) was the son of Joseph Riggs (1675-1744).

*“The farm of Daniel Riggs extended from Rahway River to the westerly side of the mountain, the dwelling-house standing upon the site now occupied by the Rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion.”*<sup>42</sup>

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 16 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>40</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties, William H. Shaw, 974.9 SH2, 1884 A.D, pp. 783 and 784.

<sup>41</sup> Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church, James Hoyt, 285H85, 1860 A.D. p. 28.

<sup>42</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties, William H. Shaw, 974.9 SH2, 1884 A.D. p. 782.

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### NOTE 17

#### PROPERTY OF ELEAZER TOMPKINS

*“June 17, 1735, Eleazer Tompkins, ‘cordwainer’ made a deed-a gift-to his brother, David Tompkins, when twenty-one years of age. Three-fourth parts of a tract of land on the westward side of Rahway River, and ‘upon the side of the Mountain... Forty acres,’ Joseph Riggs north, Ebenezer Hedden south, River east, Top of Mountain, west. I say Three-Quarters of the said Lott of Land lying there and on the North side next onto Joseph Riggs.”<sup>43</sup>*

#### **Analysis:**

The location of this parcel of land was determined by using the Rahway River as the eastern boundary “*River east.*” The northern boundary was Joseph Riggs (References A, B and C) “*Joseph Riggs north*” which was formerly John Treat’s (Note 16). The top of the Watchung Mountain was the western boundary, “*Top of Mountain, west.*” The southern boundary was Ebenezer Hedden “*Ebenezer Hedden south,*” which was formerly Eleazer Tompkins.

#### **Reference A:**

*“The farm of Daniel Riggs extended from Rahway River to the westerly side of the mountain, the dwelling-house standing upon the site now occupied by the Rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion.”<sup>44</sup>*

#### **Reference B:**

*“By the will of Joseph Riggs, 1688, land at the mountain was given to his sons, Samuel and Zophar. The latter is supposed to have been the father of Joseph, who died in 1744, aged 69. It embraced probably the farm a little west of South Orange, on which an old house yet remains, in which Elder Joseph Riggs was born, in 1720.”<sup>45</sup>*

#### **Reference C:**

*“June 17, 1735, Eleazer Tompkins, ‘cordwainer’ made a deed-a gift-to his brother, David Tompkins, when twenty-one years of age. Three-fourth parts of a tract of land on the westward side of Rahway River, and ‘upon the side of the Mountain... Forty acres,’ Joseph Riggs north, Ebenezer Hedden south, River east, Top of Mountain, west. I say Three-Quarters of the said Lott of Land lying there and on the North side next onto Joseph Riggs.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 17 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>43</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D. 974.9 SH2, p. 790.

<sup>44</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D. 974.9 SH2, p. 782.

<sup>45</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D. 285H85, p. 28.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### NOTE 18

#### PROPERTY OF NATHANIEL WHEELER

Nathaniel Wheeler (1639-1726)

*“Nathaniel Wheeler, another of the ‘neighbors from Milford’ had a survey ‘at Upper Chestnut Hill, by the Stone House Brook,’ running East twenty-seven chains, and south 25 chains, and by Brook twenty-six chains; South, by Brook; west, Samuel Freeman, north, Thomas Luddington; and East, common. It is not known that Wheeler resided upon the land, above described; on the contrary, it seems probable that he did not; for the same record shows that he had land and bogs at the mountain by Amos Williams.”*<sup>46</sup>

*“Nathaniel Wheeler obtained a warrant, **April 10, 1696**, for 100 acres at the mountain, which were surveyed in three tracts: one north of the highway, with John Johnson north, Thomas Johnson and Mr. Wards lots west; one south of the mountain –path, with Robert Dalglish east, Jasper Crane south, Harrison’s lot west; **the third on the upper Chestnut Hill, by the Stone House Brook, bounded south by the said brook, west by Samuel Freeman and unsurveyed land, north by Thomas Luddington;** these several tracts to lie for 100 acres, because there was much barren in them. He was a son of Thomas Wheeler of Milford, where he was married, June 21, 1665, to Ester, daughter of Henry Bochford. With his young wife, he came to Newark with the first company, signed the agreement with the Branford Company, came to the mountain, and lived just long enough to see the Mountain Society organized, and to convey to it ‘a parcel of ground for a burying-place’ where he was one of the first to be interred. He died, Oct. 4, 1726, in his 87<sup>th</sup> year; his wife, March 14, 1732, at the same age.”*<sup>47</sup>

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to nine grantees; one thousand nine hundred acres to fifteen grantees; and on **April 10, 1696**, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”*<sup>48</sup>

#### Analysis:

Nathaniel Wheeler (ca. 1642-ca. 1727)

In 1696 Nathaniel Wheeler had a survey at Upper Chestnut Hill by Stone House Brook. The 1891 topographical map Fig.15 was used to help locate this parcel. The (rear) north portion of the property was 1782’ and ran along Thomas Luddington’s line “running East twenty-seven chains.” The east portion was 1650’ “south 25 chains.” The (front) south portion ran along Stone House Brook 1716’, “Brook twenty-six chains.”

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<sup>46</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D. 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

<sup>47</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, pp. 29-30.

<sup>48</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.



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The western portion ran near Samuel Freeman at an estimated distance of 1650', "*west, Samuel Freeman.*" The land was bounded by the following: ***bounded south by the said brook, west by Samuel Freeman and unsurveyed land, north by Thomas Luddington.*** I calculated the size of this property to be approximately 70 acres.

In 1694 John Treat owned the land (Note 16) on the south side of Stone House Brook opposite Nathaniel Wheeler's land. The eastern boundary of Wheeler's land was both John Treat (Note 12) and Common land. Samuel Freeman (Note 25) formed his western boundary. Thomas Luddington (Note 20) formed the northern boundary and the date was recorded April 21, 1686. It is my contention the recorded date was actually April 21, 1696. Nathaniel Wheeler did not live on this property. For additional commentary on this issue see the Old Stone House in the chapter on Old Landmarks.

The location of this parcel of land is well documented by many sources. The Old Stone House still stands today several feet north of Stone House Brook. The brook is open from Grove Street to the Rahway River.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 18 in the map of Newark Mountain.

### Note 19

#### PROPERTY OF EZEKIEL JOHNSON

*"In 1767, Ezekiel Johnson was in possession of twenty-two acres of land on the north side of Stone House Brook...beginning at corner of said land on the east side of the River... (1) S.49, E.15.39 to the Road, (2) N.34.30, E.6.97 to land sold by Daniel Riggs to Jedediah Freeman, (3) N.43, W.26.33 to River, (4) down the River to beginning, being land bought of Daniel Riggs..."*<sup>49</sup>

#### **Analysis:**

The Rahway River bounded this land on the west and the road (South Orange Avenue) on the south. Scotland Road went through his property and I believe it was called that because he came from Scotland.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 19 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>49</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### NOTE 20

#### PROPERTY OF THOMAS LUDDINGTON

*“A record of a survey bearing date April 21, 1686, is made for Thomas Luddington for forty-five acres (by Town Surveyor, formerly laid out to Edward Riggs). The land was bounded with Nathaniel Wheeler south, one hundred and twenty rods, common north, one hundred and twenty rods, common west, seventy-two rods, common east, fifty-two rods. Also...Seventeen acres adjoining the above one hundred and thirty-six by twenty rods. Nathaniel Wheeler and his own land east, Common north, on the backside of the hill towards Rahway River, west common south, on Upper Chestnut hill”.*<sup>50</sup>

#### **Analysis:**

The description of these 45 acres of land (Reference A) was: Nathaniel Wheeler, south 1920' “*was bounded with Nathaniel Wheeler south, one hundred and twenty rods,*” common north 1920', common west 1152', common east 832'. Attached to this parcel were 17 acres of land (Reference B) which was 2176' x 320'. Nathaniel Wheeler along with his own property was on the east, and the Rahway River and common was on the west, “*on the backside of the hill towards the Rahway River west common.*” Upper Chestnut Hill is where the present Grove Road is located in South Orange. Reference C indicates that the adjacent property on the east was Thomas Luddington “*Thomas Luddington; and East, common.*” Luddington Brook also fed into the Rahway River near the northwest portion of Luddington's property.

#### **Reference A:**

*“A record of a survey bearing date April 21, 1686, is made for Thomas Luddington for forty-five acres (by Town Surveyor, formerly laid out to Edward Riggs). The land was bounded with Nathaniel Wheeler south, one hundred and twenty rods, common north, one hundred and twenty rods, common west, seventy-two rods, common east, fifty-two rods.”*

#### **Reference B:**

*“Seventeen acres adjoining the above one hundred and thirty-six by twenty rods. Nathaniel Wheeler and his own land east, Common north, on the backside of the hill towards Rahway River, west common south, on Upper Chestnut hill.”*

#### **Reference C:**

Note 18: “*Nathaniel Wheeler, another of the ‘neighbors from Milford’ had a survey ‘at upper Chestnut Hill, by the Stone House Brook,’ running East twenty-seven chains, and south 25 chains, and by Brook twenty-six chains; South, by Brook; west, Samuel Freeman, north, Thomas Luddington; and East, common. It is not known that Wheeler resided upon the land, above described; on the contrary, it seems probable that*

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<sup>50</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 787.

## Newark Mountain

*he did not; for the same record shows that he had land and bogs at the mountain by Amos Williams."*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 20 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 21

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN BROWN

John Brown (1620-1690)

*"John Brown came from Milford with the first settlers in 1666. His will (proved in 1690) names as his children, John (eldest), Joseph, Thomas, Daniel, Ester, Mary Pierson, Hannah Riggs, Phebe Dod, and Elizabeth Freeman, and also appoints my son 'Daniel Brown, Executor, my loving brother, Ephraim Burwell, and my loving son, John Brown, to be my overseers.' The inventory, dated Nov. 6, 1690, 'appraised Dec. 4, 1690, by us, John Curtis and Ephraim Burwell,' amounted to the sum of seventy pounds and sixteen shillings. Among the devises was the following: 'To my two sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, their heirs, etc., forty acres beyond Elizabeth River as bounded in my Patent to be equally divided between them.*

*"The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: 'Item, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of Rahway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook.' They also 'had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them.'*

*"The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: 'a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, John Treat South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North;' and the following memorandum was added: 'note this Land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it.' The survey to Thomas Brown was made at the same time and had Samuel Tichenor north; and the same proviso in regard to ownership of the house."*<sup>51</sup>

#### Analysis:

Joseph Brown (1652-1694)

Joseph and his brother Thomas gave up their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River (Note 1) to take up the quantity thereof on this side of the Rahway River (Reference A). The 30 acres was approximately 2300' x 500' (Reference B), bounded east by the Rahway River, *"bounded by the River East,"* south by John Treat, *"John Treat South,"* west by the top of the Hill, *"Top of the Hill West"* (which was the western boundary of Newark) and north by Thomas Brown, *"Thomas Brown North."*

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<sup>51</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 783-784.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

#### **Reference A:**

*“Among the devises was the following: ‘To my two sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, their heirs, etc., forty acres beyond Elizabeth River as bounded in my Patent to be equally divided between them.*

*“The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: ‘Item, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of Rahway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook.’ They also ‘had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them.’ ”*

#### **Reference B:**

*“The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: ‘a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, John Treat South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North;’ and the following memorandum was added: ‘note this Land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it.’ ”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 21 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### **NOTE 22**

#### **PROPERTY OF THOMAS BROWN**

*“John Brown came from Milford with the first settlers in 1666. His will (proved in 1690) names as his children, John (eldest), Joseph, Thomas, Daniel, Ester, Mary Pierson, Hannah Riggs, Phebe Dod, and Elizabeth Freeman, and also appoints my son ‘Daniel Brown, Executor, my loving brother, Ephraim Burwell, and my loving son, John Brown, to be my overseers.’ The inventory, dated Nov. 6, 1690, ‘appraised Dec. 4, 1690, by us, John Curtis and Ephraim Burwell,’ amounted to the sum of seventy pounds and sixteen shillings. Among the devises was the following: ‘To my two sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, their heirs, etc., forty acres beyond Elizabeth River as bounded in my Patent to be equally divided between them.*

*“The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: ‘Item, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of Rahway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook.’ They also ‘had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them.’ ”*

*“The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: ‘a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, John Treat South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North;’ and the following memorandum was added: ‘note this Land hath*

## Newark Mountain

*a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it.’ ”*<sup>52</sup>

### Analysis:

Thomas Brown (1655-1711)

Joseph and his brother Thomas gave up “*their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River (Note 1) and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of Rahway River*” (Reference A). The 30 acres was approximately 2300' x 500' bounded east by the Rahway River “*bounded by the River East,*” south by John Treat, “*John Treat South,*” west by the top of the hill, “*Top of the Hill West,*” and north by Thomas Brown. That means Joseph and his brother Thomas gave up their Father's Third Division of land and that Joseph Brown's land was south of Thomas Brown's “*Thomas Brown North*” (his brother). Also in Reference B it said, “*The survey to Thomas Brown was made at the same time and had Samuel Tichenor north; and the same proviso in regard to ownership of the house.*”

### Side Bar:

Samuel Tichenor (166? -ca.1689) was the son of Martin Tichenor.

### Reference A:

“*Among the devises was the following: ‘To my two sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, their heirs, etc., forty acres beyond Elizabeth River as bounded in my Patent to be equally divided between them.*”

“*The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: ‘Item, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond the Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side of Rahway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook.’ They also ‘had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them.’ ”*

### Reference B:

“*The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: ‘a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, John Treat South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North;’ and the following memorandum was added: ‘note this Land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it.’ The survey to Thomas Brown was made at the same time and had Samuel Tichenor north; and the same proviso in regard to ownership of the house.*”

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 22 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>52</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9SH2, pp. 783-784.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### NOTE 23

#### PROPERTY OF MARTIN TICHENOR

Martin Tichenor (16?? -1681)

*“A survey for land at the Mountain, dated April 27, 1694, for Martin Tichenor, at the Mountain, 35x5, bounded east by the River, west by the Mountain, north by John Brown south Thomas Brown.”<sup>53</sup>*

#### **Analysis:**

Martin Tichenor (16?? - 1681) and his son was Samuel Tichenor (166? -ca.1689).

The size of his parcel was 2310'x330' which would equate to be approximately 20 acres. The description of the land implies, *“north by John Brown, south Thomas Brown”* that Martin Tichenor's land was located between John Brown and Thomas Brown. This does not appear to be logical because the lands for the Browns were obtained from their Father. So it would be expected that they would adjoin one another; however, I used Thomas Brown's land in Note 24, Reference A to locate Henry Squire's land: *“Thomas Brown and David Brown (sons of Thomas; Cougar Record) by May 19th, 1720...binding north on Henry Squire.”*

In Note 22, Reference A it said: *“The survey to Thomas Brown was made at the same time and had Samuel Tichenor north; and the same proviso in regard to ownership of the house.”* The following was used as a justification to plot Tichenor's land north of Thomas Brown's land.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 23 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 24

#### PROPERTY OF HENRY SQUIRE

*“The land of Thomas Brown was sold in A.D. 1800 by Moses Osborne to Amos Freeman, and is described as ‘the farm formerly of Timothy Osborne, and was left by him to his son, Moses Osborn, said premises being those conveyed to said Timothy Osborn by Thomas Brown and David Brown (sons of Thomas; Cougar Record) by Deed, May 19th, 1720...binding north on Henry Squire, south on Samuel Brown, west on Top of the Mountain, east on Rahway River.’ The property is now owned by - Martin, who purchased it of the heirs of Ira T. Freeman in 1880. Henry Squire in 1774 resided in the Stone House – now the farmhouse - on the Redmond estate. His son, Nathan Squire, was Sheriff of Essex County.”<sup>54</sup>*

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<sup>53</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9SH2, p. 785.

<sup>54</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 784-785.

## Newark Mountain

### Analysis:

This land was owned by Thomas Brown by Deed: *“May 19th, 1720...binding north on Henry Squire, south on Samuel Brown, west on Top of Mountain, east on Rahway River. The property is now owned by - Martin, who purchased it of the heirs of Ira T. Freeman in 1880. Henry Squire in 1774 resided in the Stone House – now the farmhouse - on the Redmond estate. His son, Nathan Squire, was Sheriff of Essex County.”*

Thomas Brown owned the land in Note 22. The above indicated that Henry Squire in 1720 was on the north side of Thomas Brown. With that, I designated Squire's bounds as the top of the mountain (western boundary of Newark), the brook running down the mountain to the Rahway River (as the northern boundary), the Rahway River would have been his eastern boundary. I took the liberty of using the brook from the 1891 topographical map. I did this because it provided a natural boundary, which was so often used. I realize the associated information is vague, but I think it was also vague to them.

### Reference A:

*“The land of Thomas Brown was sold in A.D. 1800 by Moses Osborne to Amos Freeman, and is described as ‘the farm formerly of Timothy Osborne, and was left by him to his son, Moses Osborn, said premises being those conveyed to said Timothy Osborn by Thomas Brown and David Brown (sons of Thomas; Cougar Record) by Deed, May 19th, 1720...binding north on Henry Squire, south on Samuel Brown, west on Top of the Mountain, east on Rahway River.’ The property is now owned by - Martin, who purchased it of the heirs of Ira T. Freeman in 1880. Henry Squire in 1774 resided in the Stone House – now the farmhouse - on the Redmond estate. His son, Nathan Squire, was Sheriff of Essex County.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 24 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 25

#### PROPERTY OF SAMUEL FREEMAN

*“Stephen Freeman, from Milford, was one of the signers of the ‘original agreement.’ A home lot had been made to him, but his death occurred soon afterward. His will dated in 1667, named wife, Hannah, and children - Samuel, Hannah, Mary, Martha and Sarah. The widow Hannah Freeman had forty acres near the mountain, with Serjeant Richard Harrison, north, mountain west, common south and east.*

*“A survey is also recorded to Samuel Freeman, Jr., bearing date April 27, 1694. Beginning at the southeast corner of his own land, thence south fifteen chains to a small brook, hence west forty-seven chains in length. West, by mountain; north, his own; east, Rahway river; south, common.”<sup>55</sup>*

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<sup>55</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated **April 27, 1694**: two thousand and twenty acres to nine grantees; one thousand nine hundred acres to fifteen grantees; and on April 10, 1696, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”<sup>56</sup>*

#### Analysis:

Samuel Freeman, Jr. was the only son of the five children of Stephen and Hannah Freeman. His father died in 1667 and probably in a transaction error “*Jr.*” was added to Samuel Freeman's name. As shown in Reference A and C, the description of this parcel began at the southeast corner of Stephen Freeman, thence south 15 chains (990') to a small brook. (I previously plotted this small brook from the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15), which is a further confirmation of the land's location). Thence west forty-seven chains (3102') in length. That would equate to approximately 70 acres. This land was bounded by; north his own (Stephen Freeman), West by the mountain; east Rahway River; south common.

Reference B also confirmed that Samuel Freeman was on the east side of John Curtis's property “*W. Samuel Freeman.*”

#### Reference A:

*“A survey is also recorded to Samuel Freeman, Jr., bearing date **April 27, 1694**. Beginning at the southeast corner of his own land, thence south fifteen chains to a small brook, hence west forty-seven chains in length. West, by mountain; north, his own; east, Rahway river; south, common.”*

#### Reference B:

*“Survey for John Curtis, August, 1693...Upland on the branch of Rahway River, 20x20, bounded E. by River, W. Samuel Freeman; N. Captain Swaine, S. unsurveyed.”<sup>57</sup>*

#### Reference C:

*“Stephen Freeman, from Milford, was one of the signers of the ‘original agreement.’ A home lot had been made to him, but his death occurred soon afterward. His will dated in 1667, named wife, Hannah, and children - Samuel, Hannah, Mary, Martha and Sarah. The widow Hannah Freeman had forty acres near the mountain, with Serjeant Richard Harrison, north, mountain west, common south and east.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 25 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>56</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.

<sup>57</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.



## Newark Mountain

### NOTE 26

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN CURTIS

*“Survey for John Curtis, August, 1693...Upland on the branch of Rahway River, 20x20, bounded E. by River, W. Samuel Freeman; N. Captain Swaine, S. unsurveyed.”*<sup>58</sup>

#### **Analysis:**

Captain John Curtis (1642-1704)

The size of the land was 20x20. This would be square shaped 20 chains (1320') x 20 chains (1320'), which would equate to approximately 40 acres. It was on the west side of the Rahway River and located between the properties of Samuel Freeman and Captain Swaine. It appears that the Luddington Brook flowed through his property into the Rahway River.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 26 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 27

#### PROPERTY OF STEPHEN FREEMAN

*“Stephen Freeman... his will dated 1667, named wife, Hannah and children, - Samuel, Hanna, Mary, Martha and Sarah. The widow Hannah Freeman had forty acres near the mountain, with Serjeant Richard Harrison, north, mountain west, Common south and east.”*<sup>59</sup>

#### **Analysis:**

Stephen Freeman (16?? -1667)

The size of his parcel of land was 40 acres. I chose to use a square as I think they did. If that assumption is correct, it would be 1330'x1330'. The mountain would be on the west and Serjeant Richard Harrison would be on the north.

Reference A confirms that widow Freeman's (Stephen Freeman's wife) land would be south of Serjeant Richard Harrison's land. Reference B also confirms the location of the property.

#### **Reference A:**

Note 44: *“Richard Harrison had 50 acres, with the widow Freeman south.”*

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<sup>58</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.

<sup>59</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p 788.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Reference B:

Note 26: *“Survey for John Curtis, August, 1693...Upland on the branch of Rahway River, 20x20, bounded E. by River, W. Samuel Freeman; N. Captain Swaine, S. unsurveyed.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 27 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 28

#### PROPERTY OF SAMUEL SWAINE

*“August 28, 1675. Samuel Swaine had 40 acres at the foot of the mountain, with John Baldwin, Sen., on the north, Robert Lymon and Richard Harrison on the west, Richard Harrison on the east, the common on the south.”*<sup>60</sup>

### Analysis:

Samuel Swaine (ca 1625 - ca 1682)

This parcel of land contained 40 acres. While the dimensions of this property were not given, I used the following process to obtain them. The top of the first mountain was the western boundary of Newark; therefore, it was also Swaine's western boundary. The Rahway River was his eastern boundary. Most land would be of limited value without water so it would seem logical that the eastern boundary would be the Rahway River. In Note 32, it had the distance of one side at 50 chains (3300'). That would be the approximate distance from the Rahway River to the top of the mountain (western boundary of Newark); therefore, the dimensions of the Samuel Swaine's property would have to be 3300'x 540' to equal 40 acres.

John Baldwin's land would be his northern boundary; Robert Lymon and Richard Harrison's land would make his western boundary, common land on the south and Richard Harrison's land on the east. Richard Harrison's land on the east would be the land as Note 45 on the Rahway River. This land I plotted further north as a correction. Reference C also confirms the location of Samuel Swaine's property.

### Reference A:

Note 32: *“June 9, 1679. Thomas Johnson had a tract by the foot of the mountain, 50 x 13 chains, bounded north by John Ward, Jun. south by Mr. John Ward, Sen., east by the plain, west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for 50 acres, allowance being made for bad land.”*

### Reference B:

Note 29: *“Sept. 10, 1675. John Baldwin, Sen. had for his third division, near the mountain, 40 acres, with Capt. Samuel Swaine and John Catlin north, Sergeant Richard*

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<sup>60</sup>James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, pp. 25-26.

## Newark Mountain

*Harrison east, John Ward (distinguished as John Ward, turner) south, the top of the mountain west."*

### Reference C:

Note 43: "**Robert Lymon**, by warrant of Aug. 19, 1675, had 'part of his third division on the mountain' - 44 acres-bounded north-west by the mountain, northeast by John Baldwin, Sen., south-east by Capt. Samuel Swaine, south-west by Richard Harrison."

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 28 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 29

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN BALDWIN

*"Sept. 10, 1675. John Baldwin, Sen. had for his third division, near the mountain, 40 acres, with Capt. Samuel Swaine and John Catlin north, Sergeant Richard Harrison east, John Ward (distinguished as John Ward, turner) south, the top of the mountain west."*<sup>61</sup>

### Analysis:

John Baldwin, Sen. (1640-1706)

While the dimensions of the property were not given, I used the following process to obtain them. The top of the first mountain was the western boundary of Newark; therefore, it was also Baldwin's western boundary. Using the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15), the Rahway River was his eastern boundary. Most land would be of limited value without water so it would seem logical that the eastern boundary would be the Rahway River. The north side in Reference A was 50 chains (3300'). That would be the approximate distance from the Rahway River to the top of the mountain (western boundary of Newark); therefore, the dimensions of the John Baldwin's property would have to be 3300'x 530' to equal 40 acres. Reference B and C confirm that Swaine's land was south of Baldwin's rather than north as stated above.

### Reference A:

Note 32: "*June 9, 1679. Thomas Johnson had a tract by the foot of the mountain, 50x13 chains, bounded north by John Ward, Jun., south by Mr. John Ward, Sen. east by the plain, west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for 50 acres, allowance being made for bad land.*"

### Reference B:

Note 28: "*August 28, 1675. Samuel Swaine had 40 acres at the foot of the mountain, with John Baldwin, Sen., on the north, Robert Lymon and Richard Harrison on the west, Richard Harrison on the east, the common on the south.*"

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<sup>61</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 26.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### Reference C:

Note 43: *“Robert Lymon, by warrant of Aug. 19, 1675, had ‘part of his third division on the mountain’ - 44 acres-bounded north-west by the mountain, northeast by John Baldwin, Sen., south-east by Capt. Samuel Swaine, south-west by Richard Harrison.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 29 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 30

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN CATLIN

*“Sept. 10, 1675 A.D.... John Catlin had 60 acres, extending to the top of the mountain.”*<sup>62</sup>

*“On Feb. 23, 1690, he (Nathaniel Wheeler) bought of Henry Lyon sixty acres near the head of the Rahway River, fifty by twelve chains. John Ward Sr., north, Richard Harrison partly east, Mountain West, John Baldwin, Sr., south.”*<sup>63</sup>

### Analysis:

John Catlin (1643-1704)

This parcel of land contained 60 acres (Reference D). While the dimensions of the property were not given, I used the following process to obtain them. The top of the first mountain was the western boundary of Newark; therefore, it was also Catlin's western boundary. The Rahway River was his eastern boundary. Rivers and other bodies of water were often used as property lines because of easy reference. Most land would also be of limited value without water, so it would seem logical that the eastern boundary would be the Rahway River. In (Reference A) it had the distance of one side at 50 chains (3300'). That would be the approximate distance from the Rahway River to the top of the mountain (western boundary of Newark); therefore, the dimensions of the John Catlin's property would have to be 3300' x 792' to equal 60 acres. It appears that Nathaniel Wheeler (Reference E) also bought this same parcel of land from Henry Lyon in 1690. This confirms my previous assumption that the land was 3300' x 792' (50 x 12 chains.)

John Catlin (Reference B) was north of John Baldwin and John Catlin (Reference C) was south of John Ward. These references would give further proof of the location of John Catlin's property.

### Reference A:

Note 32: *“June 9, 1679. Thomas Johnson had a tract by the foot of the mountain, 50 x 13 chains, bounded north by John Ward, Jun., south by Mr. John Ward, Sen., east by*

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<sup>62</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 26.

<sup>63</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

## Newark Mountain

*the plain, west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for 50 acres, allowance being made for bad land.”*

### Reference B:

Note 29: *“Sept. 10, 1675. John Baldwin, Sen., had for his third division near the mountain, 40 acres, with Capt. Samuel Swaine and John Catlin north, Sergeant Richard Harrison east, John Ward (distinguished as John Ward, turner) south, the top of the mountain west.”*

### Reference C:

Note 31: *“John Ward, Sen., had 50 acres, with Thomas Johnson north, the plain east, John Catlin south, the hill west.”*

### Reference D:

*“Sept.10, 1675 A.D.... John Catlin had 60 acres, extending to the top of the mountain.”*

### Reference E:

*“On Feb.23, 1690, he (Nathaniel Wheeler) bought of Henry Lyon sixty acres near the head of the Rahway River, fifty by twelve chains. John Ward, Sr., north, Richard Harrison partly east, Mountain West, John Baldwin, Sr., south.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 30 on the map of Newark Mountain.

## NOTE 31

### PROPERTY OF JOHN WARD

*“John Ward, Sen., had 50 acres, with Thomas Johnson north, the plain east, John Catlin south, the hill west.”*<sup>64</sup>

### Analysis:

John Ward, Sen. (ca.1619-ca.1684)

This parcel of land contained 50 acres. While the dimensions of the property were not given, I used the following process to obtain them. The top of the first mountain was the western boundary of Newark; therefore, it was also Ward's western boundary. The Rahway River was his eastern boundary. Rivers and other bodies of water were often used as property lines because of easy reference. Most land would also be of limited value without water, so it would seem logical that the eastern boundary would be the Rahway River.

In Reference A, it had the distance of one side at 50 chains (3300'). That would be the approximate distance from the Rahway River to the top of the mountain (western boundary of Newark); therefore, the dimensions of the John Ward's property would have to be 3300'x 792' to equal 50 acres.

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<sup>64</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 26.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

Note 30 shows that in 1675 John Catlin was north of John Baldwin and was also south of John Ward. Nathaniel Wheeler in Reference B also bought John Catlin's land from Henry Lyon. These references would give further proof of the location of John Ward's property.

#### Reference A:

Note 32: "*June 9, 1679. Thomas Johnson had a tract by the foot of the mountain, 50 x 13 chains, bounded north by John Ward, Jun., south by Mr. John Ward, Sen., east by the plain, west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for 50 acres, allowance being made for bad land.*"

#### Reference B:

Note 30: "*On Feb. 23, 1690, he (Nathaniel Wheeler) bought of Henry Lyon sixty acres near the head of the Rahway River, fifty by twelve chains. John Ward, Sr., north, Richard Harrison partly east, Mountain West, John Baldwin, Sr., south.*"

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 31 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 32

#### PROPERTY OF THOMAS JOHNSON

"*June 9, 1679. Thomas Johnson had a tract by the foot of the mountain, 50 x 13 chains, bounded north by John Ward, Jun. south by Mr. John Ward, Sen., east by the plain, west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for 50 acres, allowance being made for bad land.*"<sup>65</sup>

#### Analysis:

Thomas Johnson's land was 50 chains (3300') x 13 chains (858'), which equates to 64 acres. Were the additional 14 acres an "*allowance being made for bad land*"? The top of the first mountain was the western boundary of Newark; therefore, it was also Johnson's western boundary. The Rahway River was his eastern boundary. Rivers and other bodies of water were often used as property lines because of easy reference. Most land would also be of limited value without water, so it would seem logical that the eastern boundary would be the Rahway River. The 50 chains (3300') would be the approximate distance from the Rahway River to the top of the mountain (western boundary of Newark). In Reference A, Thomas Johnson's land was north of John Ward's.

#### Reference A:

Note 31: "*John Ward, Sen., had 50 acres, with Thomas Johnson north, the plain east, John Catlin south, the hill west.*"

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<sup>65</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 26.

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From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 32 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 33

#### PROPERTY OF ROBERT YOUNG

*“Feb. 20, 1695, survey for Robert Young, on the East side Rahway River on the Hill, as the branch thereof runs to the turn of the River 20 ch., (2) as the River runs 30 ch., (3) 20 ch. to the Hill, bounded W. & N. by River & branch, S. Samuel Freeman, E. unsurveyed.”*<sup>66</sup>

#### Analysis:

The dimensions of the Robert Young's land were 20 chains (1320') x 30 chains (1980'), which equates to 60 acres. The location of the land was determined by the description *“on the East side Rahway River on the Hill, as the branch thereof runs to the turn of the river.”* From the map, the turn in the river is obvious. Robert Young's west and north boundaries by the River and its branch are equally obvious. I couldn't find anything that confirmed Samuel Freeman's presence on the south side but the unsurveyed land on the south is evident.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 33 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 34

#### PROPERTY OF JONATHAN CRANE AND NATHANIEL WHEELER

*“Be it known to all whom it may concern: that at the request of Jonathan Crane and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Newark, Gentlemen: I have surveyed for them a tract of land lying between the Rahway River and Crooked Brook, within the bounds of Newark aforesaid...South and west by said Crooked Brook; north, Ebenezer Tompkins; east, by said river...containing by estimation one hundred acres, be the same more or less, to which the said Jonathan Crane and Nathaniel Wheeler lay claim by virtue of the purchase right of John Treat, Esq., and Nathaniel Wheeler, Jr., both of said Newark, as also by virtue of a deed of bargain and sale from William Robinson, Esq., for a certain share of Proprieties for right granted to the said Nathaniel Wheeler as by the said deed will appear, reference there to being had. Performed March 10, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and thirteen, by me, Daniel Dod. John Cooper, Town Clerk.”*<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 785.

<sup>67</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 790.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

#### Analysis:

Nathaniel Wheeler (ca. 1641 - ca. 1727), John Treat (1650-1714) and Jonathan Crane (1678 –1744)

The land was described as: *“I have surveyed for them a tract of land lying between the Rahway River and Crooked Brook: north, Ebenezer Lindsley; east by said river.”* The Rahway River and Crooked Brook encapsulate the land on three sides (east, south and west) and Ebenezer Lindsley on the north. Ebenezer Lindsley probably preceded Eleazer Lindsley as owner of the land in Note 17.

The size of Crane's and Wheeler's parcel was described as *“containing by estimation one hundred acres, be the same more or less,”* and that is what this area of land equaled; that being approximately 100 acres, which is also a confirmation.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 34 on the map of Newark Mountain.

#### NOTE 35

#### PROPERTY OF HEZEKIAH JOHNSON

*“August 7th, 1718. A survey for 72½ acres was made to Daniel Dod. In right of \_\_\_ Johnson. Beginning on the West bank of Crooked Brook at a reputed corner of the patented land of Joseph Johnston... (1) N. 42 W. 41½ ch. up North Mountain, (2) S. 43 W. 20½, (3) S. 51 E. 43½ ch. down the Mountain, (4) N. 40 E. 13.40, (5) N. 42 W. 1 ½ to beg.”<sup>68</sup>*

#### Analysis:

In Reference A, it states that Hezekiah Johnson is located north of Joseph Meeker and Crooked Brook bounds Hezekiah Johnson's land on the east; therefore the land is bounded south by Joseph Meeker, east by Crooked Brook, west by North Mountain (the mountain is Newark's western boundary) and north unknown.

#### Reference A:

Note 37: *“Survey for Joseph Meeker, of Elizabethtown, in right of Mr. William Robinson, derived from James Braines, of London. Four hundred and eight acres between Rahway River and the Mountain Watchung... Beginning at tree in the river near the mouth of Crooked Brook, thence north 63 degrees W. until it cometh to said brook, thence up the stream of the brook fifty-seven chains, more or less, to a certain corner of Hezekiah Johnson, thence along Johnson to the ridge of the said Mountain, thence along said ridge til it comes to a certain line lately run between Newark and Elizabethtown, thence eastward along said line to said Rahway River, thence up the stream of said river to beginning...Crooked Brook and said Johnson north, Mountain*

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<sup>68</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 790.



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*west. Line between Newark and Elizabethtown south, Rahway River and Crooked Brook east. March tenth, 1713. Daniel Dod. John Cooper, Town Clerk”*<sup>69</sup>

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 35 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 36

#### PROPERTY OF SAMUEL CROWELL

*“Samuel Crowell's land is mentioned in a road record in 1728. March 16, 1767. Joseph Crowell conveyed thirty-seven and three-tenths acres of land to Aaron Tichenor, being part of the plantation of Samuel Crowell, deceased. Beginning at a stake by the road from Newark to Bethuel Pierson's Mill and the Mountain, being the North corner of land sold by Joseph to Daniel Crowell...(1) S. 36 W. 23.74 to Thomas Ball, (2) along Ball N. 58, W.15.70, (3) N.36 E.21 to road, (4) up road, N. 61½ E.; 15.30, to beg'g. Newton Crowell, a lineal descendant of Samuel, owns and resides on part of the original farm. The road passing his house now bears his name “Crowell Road.”*<sup>70</sup>

#### Road Record:

*“Nov. 19, 1728. “Beginning at the road near the house of John Campbell, between the lands of John Campbell and Samuel Campbell, thence along the line that divides John and Samuel till it comes to Samuel Crowell's land, thence between Crowell's and Nathaniel Campbell to the house of Crowell, thence on a straight line to the east branch of Rahway River, where there is a bridge, partly built over the same, thence down said branch to lands of Joseph Thompson, thence between Thompson and James Campbell to lands of Thomas Wood's, thence between Wood and Thomas Lyon, thence through Wood's land to Crooked Brook, thence across the southeast corner of lands of Samuel Mill's( deceased), thence between the lands of Mill's and Thomas Wood's until it becomes the path that leads to Joseph Riggs, thence along said path, as the same goes, till it comes to the public road that runs by the house of said Joseph Riggs.”*<sup>71</sup>

#### Analysis:

In Reference B, the road that was laid out was the present day Parker Avenue to the bridge over the Rahway River to Jefferson Avenue, up Jefferson Avenue to Ridgewood Avenue, north to South Orange Avenue. Part of this road is the present day Parker Avenue in South Orange. It was formerly called Crowell Road. Joseph Crowell's house was on the southeast corner of Valley Street and Parker Avenue directly across from where Columbia High School is now located. Crowell Place, which is one block southwest of Valley Street and Parker Avenue, is a vestige of the past.

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<sup>69</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 790.

<sup>70</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 791.

<sup>71</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 793.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

In Reference A, in 1767 the land was referred to as the “*Plantation of Samuel Crowell*.” This name implies that he had a large working farm. Both Reference A and B describe a portion of Samuel Crowell's Plantation as being located on the southeast corner of Valley Street and Parker Avenue and containing 37 acres.

#### **Reference A:**

*“Samuel Crowell's land is mentioned in a road record in 1728. March 16, 1767. Joseph Crowell conveyed thirty-seven and three-tenths acres of land to Aaron Tichenor, being part of the plantation of Samuel Crowell, deceased. Beginning at a stake by the road from Newark to Bethuel Pierson's Mill and the Mountain, being the North corner of land sold by Joseph to Daniel Crowell...(1) S. 36 W. 23.74 to Thomas Ball, (2) along Ball N. 58, W.15.70, (3) N.36 E.21 to road, (4) up road, N. 61½ E.; 15.30, to beg'g. Newton Crowell, a lineal descendant of Samuel, owns and resides on part of the original farm. The road passing his house now bears his name “Crowell Road.”*

#### **Reference B:**

Road Record: *“Nov.19, 1728. Beginning at the road near the house of John Campbell, between the lands of John Campbell and Samuel Campbell, thence along the line that divides John and Samuel till it comes to Samuel Crowell's land, thence between Crowell and Nathaniel Campbell to the house of Crowell, thence on a straight line to the east branch of Rahway River, where there is a bridge, partly built over the same, thence down said branch to lands of Joseph Thompson, thence between Thompson and James Campbell to lands of Thomas Wood, thence between Wood and Thomas Lyon, thence through Wood's land to Crooked Brook, thence across the south-east corner of lands of Samuel Mill's( deceased), thence between the lands of Mill's and Thomas Wood until it comes to the path that leads to Joseph Riggs, thence along said path, as the same goes, till it comes to the public road that runs by the house of said Joseph Riggs.”*<sup>72</sup>

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 36 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### **NOTE 37**

#### **PROPERTY OF JOSEPH MEEKER**

*“Survey for Joseph Meeker, of Elizabethtown, in right of Mr. William Robinson, derived from James Braines, of London. Four hundred and eight acres between Rahway River and the Mountain Watchung... Beginning at tree in the river near the mouth of Crooked Brook, thence north 63 degrees W. until it cometh to said brook, thence up the stream of the brook fifty-seven chains, more or less, to a certain corner of Hezekiah Johnson, thence along Johnson to the ridge of the said Mountain, thence along said ridge til it comes to a certain line lately run between Newark and Elizabethtown, thence eastward along said line to said Rahway River, thence up the stream of said river to beginning...Crooked Brook and said Johnson north, Mountain*

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<sup>72</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2 p. 791.

## Newark Mountain

*west. Line between Newark and Elizabethtown south, Rahway River and Crooked Brook east. March tenth, 1713. Daniel Dod. John Cooper, Town Clerk.”*<sup>73</sup>

### Analysis:

The bounds of Joseph Meeker’s land were described as Johnson north, Watchung mountain west (which is also the western boundary of Newark), Newark and Elizabethtown division line (Essex and Union Counties division line) south, and Rahway and Crooked Brook east. The county division line along with the Rahway River was used as a known southern and eastern reference lines for locating this parcel of land.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 37 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 38

#### PROPERTY OF ZACHARIAH BURWELL

*“Zachariah Burwell, 1712 A.D...Adjacent to my other land lying at Chestnut Hill, 19 chains long and 18 chains wide. Two-thirds taken on east side, bounded by East Zachariah Burwell; North, Francis Lindsley; West, Zachariah Burwell; South, Thomas Hayes.*

*“Chestnut Hill: 30 chains length, 25 chains width; Bounded East by Thomas Hayes; South, by Highway; West, Zachariah Burwell; North, unsurveyed land. The **Third part taken off the west side of the lot.** Bounded by, East, Zachariah. Burwell; North, Francis Lindsley; South, Tom Hayes and West the Highway.”*<sup>74</sup>

### Analysis:

The Highway mentioned in Reference B and C is Irvington Avenue and curves at this location .The highway bounds Zachariah Burwell's land on both the south and the west because of this curvature. In Reference B, it indicates that Zachariah Burwell is on the east and in Reference C it indicates that Zachariah Burwell is on the west. This confirms that both parcels of land are adjacent to one another with highway frontage. Reference D indicates that Zachariah Burwell also had land west of Micha Tompkins. *“Beginning at the southeast corner of his land, and running as the river runs, nineteen chains to a tree, thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zachariah Burwell's corner.”* This parcel of land was probably Reference A. Reference E also locates Zachariah Burwell's land on Irvington Avenue *“to Thomas Brown's land and so along as the way now runs to the Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown and Hayes by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land. Thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell's land, thence to said Baldwin's and Burwell's, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's.”* Both the location of the Elizabeth River and the brook (*“so over a brook in Baldwin's land”*) were

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<sup>73</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2 p. 790.

<sup>74</sup> Steven Wicks, *The Founders and Builders of the Oranges*, 1896 A.D., 974.9W61, pp. 312-313.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

plotted from the 1891 topographical map (Fig.15). This small brook can be seen crossing Irvington Avenue between Notes 1 and 38.

#### Reference A:

*“Zachariah Burwell, 1712 A.D...Adjacent to my other land lying at Chestnut Hill, 19 chains long and 18 chains wide. Two-thirds taken on east side, bounded by East Zachariah Burwell; North, Francis Lindsley; West, Zachariah Burwell; South, Thomas Hayes.*

#### Reference B:

*“Chestnut Hill: 30 chains length, 25 chains width; Bounded East by Thomas Hayes; South, by Highway; West, Zachariah Burwell; North, unsurveyed land.”*

#### Reference C:

*“The Third part taken off the west side of the lot. Bounded by, East, Zachariah Burwell; North, Francis Lindsley; South, Tom Hayes and West the Highway.”*

#### Reference D:

Note 5: *“Deacon Micha Tompkins had... Fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands that he purchased of Mr. Treat, ‘Beginning at the southeast corner of his land and running as the River runs nineteen chains to tree; thence westerly thirty-nine chains, to Zachariah Burwell's corner; thence northerly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner; thence along his line thirteen chains, to his other corner, easterly; thence southerly fifteen chains so that his landforms an L; Elizabeth River east, John Dennison's gutter, south, common land west, William Muer and his own land north.’ ”<sup>75</sup>*

#### Reference E:

Road Record: March 18, 1718. *“A public road and general road four of rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's Bark House, and running up between Robert Hayes's and Captain Johnson's land, as the way now runs to the top of the hill, then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs to the top of the hill to the Two Mile Brook to Thomas Brown's land and so along as the way now runs to the Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown and Hayes by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land. Thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell 's land, thence to said Baldwin's and Burwell's, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs over Rahway River, thence to the line between and Joseph Brown's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up. The description unmistakably indicates Clinton Avenue to Irvington the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part laying west of the river being having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out.”<sup>76</sup>*

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<sup>75</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 691-788.

<sup>76</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 792-793.

## Newark Mountain

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 38 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 39

#### PROPERTY OF ROBERT CAMPBELL

*“To Robert Campbell, on Feb.13, 1714, in right of George Willocks, beginning at tree by Lightning Brook, thence westerly 57 chains to tree by a small brook; thence northwest-westerly 33 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 25 chains; thence east-southeasterly 71 chains to Lightning Brook; thence by said brook to beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres.”*<sup>77</sup>

#### Analysis:

William Camp, in Reference B, formerly owned this land. The land in Reference A was bounded by the Newark/Elizabethtown line (now Essex /Union County dividing line) on the south, Rahway River on the west and John Burwell on the north.

The land described in Reference B confirms that John Burwell was on the north side of Robert Campbell *“and William Camp, southerly; now in possession of Robert Campbell.”*

#### Reference A:

*“To Robert Campbell, on Feb.13, 1714, in right of George Willocks, beginning at tree by Lightning Brook, thence westerly 57 chains to tree by a small brook; thence northwest-westerly 33 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 25 chains; thence east-southeasterly 71 chains to Lightning Brook; thence by said brook to beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres.”*

#### Reference B:

Note 40: *“To John Burwell, beginning at a tree by Lightning Brook, thence up the brook 4 chains; thence northwest-westerly 71 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 27 chains; thence to beginning, containing one hundred acres, with the brook easterly, Robert Campbell, West River, westerly, John Burwell and William Camp, southerly; ‘now in possession of Robert Campbell.’”*<sup>78</sup>

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 39 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>77</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 786.

<sup>78</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 786.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### NOTE 40

#### PROPERTY OF JOHN BURWELL

*“To John Burwell, beginning at a tree by Lightning Brook, thence up the brook 4 chains; thence northwest-westerly 71 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 27 chains; thence to beginning, containing one hundred acres, with the brook easterly, Robert Campbell, West River, westerly, John Burwell and William Camp, southerly; ‘now in possession of Robert Campbell.’ ”*<sup>79</sup>

#### Analysis:

In Reference A, it states that Robert Campbell's land was on the west side of John Burwell's property. The Rahway River was on westerly side and Lightning Brook on the easterly side. It omitted stating who was on the north side. It was a deduction on my part that it was William Camp.

#### Reference A:

*“To John Burwell, beginning at a tree by Lightning Brook, thence up the brook 4 chains; thence northwest-westerly 71 chains (4686') to the Rahway River; thence down the river 27 chains (1782'); thence to beginning, containing one hundred acres, with the brook easterly, Robert Campbell, West River, westerly, John Burwell and William Camp, southerly; ‘now in possession of Robert Campbell.’ ”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 40 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 41

#### PROPERTY OF WILLIAM CAMP

*“William Camp, dated April 27, 1694, for land on the east side of Rahway River, at Lightning Brook, beginning at the brook and running westerly 72 chains to the river; thence up the river 14 chains; thence east 66 chains; thence south and east 21 chains to beginning.”*<sup>80</sup>

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to nine grantees; one thousand nine hundred acres to fifteen grantees; and on April 10, 1696, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”*<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 786.

<sup>80</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 786.

<sup>81</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.

## Newark Mountain

### Analysis:

The common side of Camp and Burwell's property in Reference B was approximately 72 chains (4752'). Camp's western boundary was the Rahway River and Lightning Brook was the eastern boundary. It is a deduction on my part that William Camp was north of John Burwell because they both shared three common borders: westerly the Rahway River, easterly Lightning Brook and their adjacent land which was 71 and 72 chains in length respectively. A portion of William Camp's northern boundary was a stream that fed the Rahway River. This mentioned stream is adjacent to Tuscan Road and it was formerly an Indian campsite.

### Reference A:

*"William Camp, dated April 27, 1694, for land on the east side of Rahway River, at Lightning Brook, beginning at the brook and running westerly 72 chains to the river; thence up the river 14 chains; thence east 66 chains; thence south and east 21 chains to beginning."*

### Reference B:

In Note 40: *"To John Burwell, beginning at a tree by Lightning Brook, thence up the brook 4 chains; thence northwest-westerly 71 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 27 chains; thence to beginning, containing one hundred acres, with the brook easterly, Robert Campbell, West River, westerly, John Burwell and William Camp, southerly; 'now in possession of Robert Campbell.'"*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 41 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 42

#### PROPERTY OF EDWARD BALL

*"Thomas Ball, the youngest son of Edward, married Sarah Davis. She survived him more than thirty years, dying Feb. 1, 1778; in her 88th year...The homestead of Thomas Ball was where his son Ezekiel afterward built 'Tuscan Hall.' He left about 400 acres of land to be divided among his nine sons; most of it has since passed away from his descendants. His eighth son, also named Thomas, married Mary Crane."*<sup>82</sup>

*"Jan. 21, 1740-1741, Samuel Campbell conveyed to Aaron Ball for 15 pounds 70 acres; beginning at Lightning Brook running north west-westerly 57 chains to another tree...southerly 19 chains... Thence to beginning; bounded northeast by Haye's land, northwest by Tompkins' land, southwest by Crowell's land, west by Elihu Linle.*

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<sup>82</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 787.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*“On April 1, 1752, Nathaniel Campbell conveyed to Aaron Ball, by deed, one and one-quarter acres of land on the east side of the highway and southwest side of Lightning Brook.*

*“On Sept. 15, 1767, Silas Ball (blacksmith) conveyed to Joseph Ball (cord winder), for five schillings thirty-one and one-half acres, beginning at Lightning Brook near the Bark-House of Joseph Ball. This probably was the first separation of the lands devised by their father, and is the home lot of Mr. R. H. Ball, who is the fifth generation descending from Aaron Ball.*

*“On Nov. 8 and 9, 1766, David Campbell and Nathaniel Campbell executed mortgages to Joseph Ball for lands (on the south side of the road from Newark to Pierson's grist mill).”<sup>83</sup>*

#### **Analysis:**

Edward Ball (ca 1643-ca 1724), father of Thomas Ball (ca 1688-1744):

The homestead of Thomas Ball was located near the present day intersection of Springfield Avenue and Tuscan Road (Reference A). The present day Ball Terrace located between Parker and Boyden Avenue in Maplewood is a vestige of the Ball plantation from the past. The eastern boundary was Lightning Brook, which is where the present day Boyden Avenue is now located. The northern boundary is the road from Newark to Pierson's Grist Mill (formerly called Crowell Road now called Parker Avenue), the western boundary was Tuscan Road, and the northern boundary would have been in the area of the present day Prospect Street. This area described above is approximately 400 acres.

#### **Reference A:**

*“Thomas Ball, the youngest son of Edward, married Sarah Davis. She survived him more than thirty years, dying Feb. 1, 1778, in her 88th year...The homestead of Thomas Ball was where his son Ezekiel afterward built ‘Tuscan Hall.’ He left about 400 acres of land to be divided among his nine sons; most of it has since passed away from his descendants. His eighth son, also named Thomas, married Mary Crane.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 42 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>83</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 786-787.



## Newark Mountain

### NOTE 43

#### PROPERTY OF ROBERT LYMON

*“Robert Lymon, by warrant of Aug. 19, 1675, had ‘part of his third division on the mountain’ - 44 acres-bounded north-west by the mountain, northeast by John Baldwin, Sen., south-east by Capt. Samuel Swaine, south-west by Richard Harrison.”*<sup>84</sup>

*“On Feb.23, 1690, Nathaniel Wheeler bought of Henry Lyon sixty acres near the head of the Rahway River, fifty by twelve chains. John Ward, Sr., north, Richard Harrison partly east, Mountain West, John Baldwin, Sr., south.”*<sup>85</sup>

#### **Analysis:**

As stated in Reference A: Robert Lymon's land was *“bounded northwest by the Mountain, on the northeast by John Baldwin, southeast by Samuel Swaine, southwest by Richard Harrison.”* As stated in Reference B: Nathaniel Wheeler bought sixty acres from Henry Lyon. The dimensions were 50 chains (3300') x 12 chains (792'), which equates to be 60 acres. Robert Lyon's land on the Mountain was bounded south by John Baldwin, west by the mountain, east by Richard Harrison, and north by John Ward.

It is obvious that the lands described in References A and B is the same parcels. The main difference being that Reference A was purchased in 1675 and Reference B was purchased in 1690. This parcel of land, along with Richard Harrison's land in Note 44, goes further west than any others in that area. I think the reason for that is there is a meadow in that area. I believe that the western boundary of Newark (Watchung Mountain) was pushed further west to capture this area for farming.

#### **Reference A:**

*“Robert Lymon, by warrant of Aug. 19, 1675, had ‘part of his third division on the mountain’ - 44 acres-bounded north-west by the mountain, northeast by John Baldwin, Sen., south-east by Capt. Samuel Swaine, south-west by Richard Harrison.”*

#### **Reference B:**

*“On Feb.23, 1690, Nathaniel Wheeler bought of Henry Lyon sixty acres near the head of the Rahway River, fifty by twelve chains. John Ward, Sr., north, Richard Harrison partly east, Mountain West, John Baldwin, Sr., south.”*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 43 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>84</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 25.

<sup>85</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 788.

## Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

### NOTE 44

#### PROPERTY OF RICHARD HARRISON

*Richard Harrison had 50 acres, with the widow Freeman south.*”<sup>86</sup>

#### **Analysis:**

I located Richard Harrison's parcel by relating it to Widow Freeman's land. She was the widow of Stephen Freeman. His land was shown in Note 27 and was on the south side of Richard Harrison's in Reference A. In Reference B, it also states where Harrison's land is located and it is also reaffirmed in Reference C. Harrison's tract, not unlike Lymon's, went further west than the mountain (Newark's western boundary) because there was a farmable meadow in that area.

#### **Reference A:**

Note 27: “*Stephen Freeman's will, dated in 1667, named wife, Hannah and children - Samuel, Hanna, Mary, Martha and Sarah. The widow Hannah Freeman had forty acres near the mountain, with Serjeant Richard Harrison, north, mountain west, Common south and east.*”

#### **Reference B:**

Note 43: “**Robert Lymon**, by warrant of Aug. 19, 1675, had ‘part of his third division on the mountain’ - 44 acres-bounded north-west by the mountain, northeast by John Baldwin, Sen., south-east by Capt. Samuel Swaine, south-west by Richard Harrison.”

#### **Reference C:**

Note 28: “*August 28, 1675. Samuel Swaine had 40 acres at the foot of the mountain, with John Baldwin, Sen., on the north, Robert Lymon and Richard Harrison on the west, Richard Harrison on the east, the common on the south.*”

“Road Record: March 18, 1718. ‘A public road and general road of four rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's Bark House, and running up between Robert Hayes's and Captain Johnson's land, as the way now runs to the top of the hill, then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs at the top of the hill to the two mile Brook to Thomas Brown's land, and so along as the way now runs to Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown's and Hayes land by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land, thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell's land, thence by said Baldwin's and Burwell's land, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs over Rahway River, thence to the line between and Joseph Brown's and Joseph Riggs's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up.

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<sup>86</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 26.

## Newark Mountain

*“The description unmistakably indicates Clinton Avenue to Irvington the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part laying west of the river being having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out.”<sup>87</sup>*

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 44 on the map of Newark Mountain.

### NOTE 45

#### PROPERTY OF RICHARD HARRISON

*“Richard Harrison had 50 acres, with the widow Freeman south, and also 15 acres ‘upon the branch of the Rahway River,’ bounded west by John Catlin and John Baldwin, Sen., east by a small brook running from the mountain, north and south by the Common.”<sup>88</sup>*

#### Analysis:

Richard Harrison (1627-1690)

The 50 acres that Richard Harrison owned were shown in Note 44. Richard Harrison's land covered here is the *“also 15 acres upon the branch of the Rahway River, bounded west by John Catlin and John Baldwin, Sen., east by a small brook running from the mountain, north and south by the Common.”* This parcel was approximately 2000' x 330' which equates to 15 acres. It was on the west side of a branch of the Rahway River. As can be seen from the map, there are several branches of the Rahway River in this area. John Catlin and John Baldwin were on his western boundary. Common land was on both the north and south sides of Richard Harrison's property. Robert Young's property in Note 33 would not be mentioned as the eastern boundary because he was on the east side of the river.

From the above information and analysis, I located the land as shown in Note 45 on the map of Newark Mountain.

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<sup>87</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, pp. 792-793.

<sup>88</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 26.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## **Newark Mountain**

### **The Proprietors**

The Duke of York, in 1664, granted the land rights of New Jersey to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkley. They became the first Proprietors of New Jersey. As proprietors they had legal title and the privilege to form both a government and distribute the land as they wished. New Jersey was divided into two providences: East Jersey and West Jersey. George Carteret became the proprietor of East Jersey, which included Newark Mountain. When George Carteret died in 1680, his wife sold his claim to 12 men. These men obtained 12 additional investors to form the Proprietors of East New Jersey. On March 14, 1682, the Duke of York confirmed the corporation known as the Proprietors of East New Jersey.

The East New Jersey Board of Proprietors was initially divided into two groups. One group was for renting the land and the other was for selling it to the settlers. William Dockwra and Peter Sonmans headed the group, which favored the quick sale of lands to generate rapid profits. I think that the settlers who owned land, such as those on Newark Mountain, were caught in the middle. It appears that the land purchased in the Third Division on Newark Mountain was not entirely legal. The bill of sale (which would have included the lands in the Third Division) for land from the Indians was signed on July 11, 1667. The representatives of the Town at the time of the signing were: Micha Tompkins, Obdiah Bruen, John Brown, Samuel Kitchell and Robert Denison. But that apparently was not good enough for the Proprietors. It appears that the Proprietors looked upon some of the settlers as squatters. Some of these settlers were later evicted from their land.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain

### The Roads

The old paths that traversed the area were originally Indian trails. They would normally go in a direction that was something less than straight. South Orange Avenue was a typical Indian trail. Many portions of it ran alongside of streams and brooks while others evaded swamps and marshland. When it entered the Watchung Mountain (South Mountain Reservation) it snaked almost to the point of switchbacks. These paths were very narrow since the Indians normally walked single file. Other than the dog, they had no beast of burden. And so old paths continued; widened perhaps for the passage of an ox-team, but always straggling, rudely made and imperfectly kept.

Meanwhile, the number of the plantations was rapidly increasing; they reached from Bloomfield and Cranetown (now Montclair) on the north to South Orange on the west. There were frequent occasions for the planters to visit each other, and on the Sabbath and Town meeting day, it was necessary to return to the "Towne by the River." Their demand for proper highways gradually became louder and more persistent.

*"Suddenly in 1705, the other settlers were awoken to a proper sense of their neglect, and, as is usual in such cases, sought to make ample atonement therefore by extraordinary and unnecessary activity. On a single day, the commissioners laid out and recorded twelve new highways, of which seven were in the Mountain district. In the public records of our county, we find the following entry.*

*"High-Ways and Roads laid out by the Commis'rs for Newark in the County of Essex, 8<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1705."*

- ❖ *"First a Road from the Town to the foot of the Mountain, or Wheeler's, as the Path now runs, as streight as the Ground will allow."*
- ❖ *"An other Road from said Road South, by a line of mark'd trees, to Joseph Riggs House."*
- ❖ *"An other Road from said Riggs to Town, to run by a path as streight as may be, and by a Line of mark'd Trees, from the mention'd Road North, at Foot of said Mountain."*
- ❖ *"An other Road running by a line of marked Trees unto Anthony Olieve's House."*
- ❖ *"An other Road running from s'd Anthony's House to first mention'd Road, by a Line of mark'd Trees and path to the other Road running from s'd Anthony's Road to Caleb Ball's House, by path and marked Trees."*
- ❖ *"An other Road running N. E. from s'd Road to Town, by a path and Nuttman's line."*
- ❖ *"An other High-way from the way at the Foot of the Mountain, running up to the top of the Mountain, beginning on the North side of Amos Williams House;*

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*thence in the line between Amos and John Johnson as near as may be to Rocks, North to the Notch. "It must be confessed that it is not possible to locate all of these several roads with certainty. And, yet, tradition helps us somewhat"*<sup>89</sup>

The following three road identifications by Steven Wicks can be compared to the map in Fig. 16. The "*First Road*" would be Crane Road. It would be the present day West Market Street and Main Street. The "*Second Road*" would be the present day Valley Road and Ridgewood Avenue. The "*Third Road*" would be the present day South Orange Avenue.

*"Town Meeting, December 12, 1861. It is voted that there shall be surveyors chosen to lay out highways as far as the mountain, if need be...Item - William Camp, John Treat, Thomas Luddington, Jasper Crane, Mr. John Catlin, Richard Harrison and Stephen Davis are chosen for that purpose, and any three of them at each end of the town have power to act. Of these Messrs. Camp, Treat, Luddington, Crane and Harris owned lands near the mountain. If the surveyors took any official action under the authority named above, they made no record of the fact. The records as given below show, however, that the "paths" had been used for so long a time as to justify the surveyors or commissioners to make references to them in their official record."*

- ❖ *"Oct. 8, 1705. A road from town from the foot of the Mountain of Wheeler's, as the path now runs, as straight the ground will allow. Nathaniel Wheeler owned land and resided near St. Mark's Church now stand, in West Orange. He deeded the land where the old graveyard is located, corner Main and Scotland Streets, to a committee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark (now First Presbyterian Church of Orange.). It is safe to presume that Main Street, Orange, stands for survey number one."*
- ❖ *"Oct. 8, 1705. Another road from said Riggs to town, to run by a path as straight as may be, and by a line of marked trees from first-mentioned road north at the foot of said mountain. (This clearly is South Orange Avenue.)"*
- ❖ *"Aug. 1, 1705. One public, general and common highway beginning at the north-east corner of Richard Baker's Home lot...running north over Cranes brook, as the old road runs to Mr. Willock's lands, thence along between the lands of Mr. Willock's and Jacob Mitchell, taking four rods in breadth out of the south end of Mr. Willock's orchard, thence along the north side of Benjamin Wade's dwelling-house, thence along by the line of marked trees over Rahway River, then along by a line of marked trees till it comes to Minnesink path, at the rear of Edward Riggs' plantation."*
- ❖ *"1709. Another road beginning at the saw-mill path, thence running as the path runneth to Brown's line, thence as the Brown's line and the path runneth to Edward Riggs' line, and by Riggs' and Abraham Wilkins' line to Captain Johnson's land to Rahway River."*

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<sup>89</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, p. 46.



## Newark Mountain

- ❖ *“March 18, 1718. A public road and general road four of rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's Bark House, and running up between Robert Hayes's and Captain Johnson's land, as the way now runs to the top of the hill, then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs to the top of the hill to the Two Mile Brook to Thomas Brown's land and so along as the way now runs to the Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown and Hayes by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land. Thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell 's land, thence to said Baldwin's and Burwell's, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs over Rahway River, thence to the line between and Joseph Brown's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up. The description unmistakably indicates Clinton Avenue to Irvington the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part laying west of the river being having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out.”*
- ❖ *“Nov. 19, 1728. Beginning at the road near the house of John Campbell, between the lands of John Campbell and Samuel Campbell, thence along the line that divides John and Samuel till it comes to Samuel Crowell's land, thence between Crowell's and Nathaniel Campbell to the house of Crowell, thence on a straight line to the east branch of Rahway River, where there is a bridge, partly built over the same, thence down said branch to lands of Joseph Thompson, thence between Thompson and James Campbell to lands of Thomas Wood's, thence between Wood and Thomas Lyon, thence through Wood's land to Crooked Brook, thence across the southeast corner of lands of Samuel Mill's( deceased), thence between the lands of Mill's and Thomas Wood's until it becomes the path that leads to Joseph Riggs, thence along said path, as the same goes, till it comes to the public road that runs by the house of said Joseph Riggs.”*
- ❖ *“April 18, 1726. A road of four rods in width, beginning at the Mountain road on Brushy Plain, at the south-west corner of Israel Canfield, northerly on the westerly side of his line to the end of his line; straight to Elizabeth River on the south-east corner of Micha Tompkins' land over the River, westerly between Tompkins and Hugh Roberts 59 rods, northerly across Tompkins on the easterly side of his orchard and house to Hezekiah Johnson's land; northerly through Johnson's land on a brow of a hill, to the Mountain Road by Ebenezer Lindsley.”<sup>90</sup>*

The third road described above: “Aug. 1, 1705. One public road and common highway...” mentions the Minnisink Path, “line of marked trees till it comes to the Minnisink path, at the rear of Edward Riggs plantation.” I believe that this Minnisink Path was actually the present day South Orange Avenue going west from the Rahway River up into the Watchung Mountain (present day South Mountain Reservation). No

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<sup>90</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 72.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

one lived immediately west of the Watchung Mountain other than the Indians. This would have prevented it from being named the road to a settler's house.

The fourth road described above: "*1709. Another road beginning at the sawmill path,*" might have been a portion of Valley Street.

The fifth road described above: "*March 18, 1718. A public road and general road...*" This road was as the author indicated as the present day Clinton, Irvington and South Orange Avenues to Ridgewood Avenue. It began at Israel Crane's house, which was located near the present day Clinton and Orange Avenues in Irvington. The Newark Morristown Turnpike that the author referred to was built in 1812 and is now the present day Springfield Avenue.

The sixth road above: "*April 18, 1726. A road four rods in width,*" This road was Orange Avenue beginning at Clinton Avenue, going north to Valley Street unto Stuyvesant Avenue, to Silver Street unto South Orange Avenue near Center Street. This portion of the road from Silver Street to South Orange Avenue was closed in circa 1838. I have written about it as the "Lost Road."

The seventh road above: "*Nov.19, 1728. Beginning at the road by the house of John Campbell...*" This road was Ridgewood Road from Millburn Avenue to South Orange Avenue.

The local roads that were formerly Indian trails traversed from west to east. I believe that their function, not unlike the Minnisink Trail, was for access between the mountains and the saltwater areas. The areas of the Passaic River and other tidal rivers along with Newark Bay were abundant with sea life. This sea life of clams, oysters, turtles, crabs and fish was essential to their lifestyle and trade. These trails would include South Orange Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Stuyvesant Avenue, and Main Street among others.

## Newark Mountain

### The Bark House

From my research I have noted that both the Indian wigwam and longhouse were referred to as Bark Houses.

The wigwam was ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Saplings were used to form a spherical frame and the sides were covered with large sheets of peeled bark and hides. The opening in the doorway was probably covered with a large animal hide.

The longhouses resembled log cabins but the outside of the longhouse was also covered with peeled park.

It appears that the most common Indian shelter in this area was the wigwam. There is also a brook in Orange called Wigwam Brook. I have read that there were several wigwams in that area.

I found it very interesting that two early settlers had Bark Houses. One was mentioned in 1718 as belonging to Israel Canfield.<sup>91</sup> The other was mentioned in 1767 as belonging to Joseph Ball.<sup>92</sup>

It is my contention that the Bark Houses located on both Canfield's and Ball's properties were actually wigwams. It is my understanding that after the Indians sold their lands some remained. They were like vagabonds looking for handouts and charity. Others were held in servitude like Indian Wenches. In 1771, William Barnet is charged "*to one Indian Wench, forty pounds.*"<sup>93</sup>

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<sup>91</sup> "**M**arch 18, 1718. A public road and general road four of rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's **Bark House**, and running up between Robert Hayes's and Captain Johnson's land, as the way now runs to the top of the hill, then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs to the top of the hill to the Two Mile Brook to Thomas Brown's land and so along as the way now runs to the Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown and Hayes by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land. Thence turning north-easterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell 's land, thence to said Baldwin's and Burwell's, and so along Robert Hayes and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs over Rahway River, thence to the line between and Joseph Brown's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up. The description unmistakably indicates Clinton Avenue to Irvington the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part laying west of the river being having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out."

<sup>92</sup> "**O**n Sept.15, 1767, Silas Ball (blacksmith) conveyed to Joseph Ball (cord winder) for five schillings thirty-one and one- half acres, beginning at Lightning Brook near the **Bark House** of Joseph Ball. This is probably the first separation of the lands devised by their father."

<sup>93</sup> William H. Shaw, History of Essex and Hudson Counties, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 693.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

It would seem logical that this type of Indian labor could have been used to build what was referred to as a Bark House and used by the plantation owners, Canfield, Ball and others as barns or utility sheds.

## Newark Mountain

### The Lost Old Road

Stuyvesant Avenue was a small segment of an Indian trail that was later called the road from Camptown to the Orange Meeting House. It started in Irvington at Clinton Avenue as Orange Avenue, heading north to Valley Street and then to Stuyvesant Avenue, to Silver Street, to Center Street, to South Center Street, unto Main Street. The portion of Stuyvesant Avenue that went west up Silver Street and crossed South Orange Avenue and continued over Center Street to the Orange Meeting House was diverted in the early 1800's. It was changed to make a right hand turn where Silver Street and Sandford Avenue now meet. It headed north towards Josiah Baldwin's house on the corner of present day Sandford and South Orange Avenues. The portion that went westerly from Silver Street to Center Street was called the **"Old Road"** and was eventually forgotten.

Listed below are several land deeds from 1827-1838 A.D. referring to the **"Old Road."**

A) From Josiah Baldwin to James Headley

Deed # V2 308, 1827 A.D.

*"East corner by Aaron Peck upon the south side of South Orange Road and opposite the dwelling house of Nehemiah Baldwin; along Aaron Peck's line S 68 Deg. W 4 C, S 70 Deg. W 3 C, S 80 Deg. W 4 C, N 49 Deg. W 4 C, thence along the line of the 'Old Road' to the Turnpike Road laid out for that purpose, S 84 Deg. E along the south side of the road as it now runs and strikes the beg (four acres)."*

B) From Benjamin Lindsley to John Lindsley.

Land deed from 1837 also referring to the **"Old Road."**

Deed # H29 424, 1837 A.D.

*"At the northwest corner of Josiah Baldwin west up South Orange Avenue to the corner of Jephtha Baldwin's land gotten from Robert Lavielle, then east of Lavielle's lot South West to the middle of the 'Old Road' which formerly ran from Newark to South Orange, along the middle of the old rd east to Josiah O. Baldwin, along western line northwesterly to beg."*

C) From John Lindsley to Thomas Kilburn.

Deed # H29 H25, 1838 A.D.

*"At northwest corner of Josiah O. Baldwin along south side of road, Westerly to Jephtha Baldwin (gotten from Lavielle), thence along the eastern side of road to Lavielle's lot, southwardly to the middle of the 'Old Road,' along old road Eastwardly to Josiah O. Baldwin, along his western line to the beg."*

D) From Ebenezer Lindsley (father) to Jedediah Lindsley (son)

Deed #T609, 1811 A.D.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*“Beg east of Jedediah Lindsley homestead at Samuel Lindsley’s farm and John Lindsley, N 54 Deg. W 22 C along Samuel Lindsley’s to **Road** (Camptown to Orange Meeting House), N 41 Deg. E 4 C along **Road** to corner of Samuel Lindsley, N 41 Deg. W 5 C to Jedediah Lindsley, N 33 Deg. E 6 C to Zenus Baldwin, N 62 Deg. W 14 C along Zenus Baldwin, N 40 Deg. W 4 C along Zenus Baldwin, N 56 Deg. W 13 C to Thomas Edwards, S 31 Deg. W 7 C, S 46 Deg. E 13 C, S 40 Deg. W 10 C, Quinlays and Daniel Dodd, S 57 Deg. E 21 C along D. Dodd to **Road**, S 33 Deg. W 11 C along **Road** to another corner of D. Dodd, N 53 Deg. W 16 C along D. Dodd to Zenus Baldwin, S 31 Deg. W 10 C along Zenus Baldwin to Jepetha Baldwin, S 57 Deg. E 17 C along Jepetha Baldwin to **Road**, S 36 Deg. W 2 C along **Road** to Judge John Lindsley, S 70 Deg. E 14 C to another corner of Judge J. Lindsley, N 52 Deg. E 20 C to the beg. (Eighty-seven acres).”*

## Newark Mountain

### The Indians

The Indians that were here when Newark Mountain was developed was the Lenni Lenape. That name means the “original people.” Some local white settlers on Newark Mountain referred to them as “country people.” The Lenni Lenape probably settled on the Newark Mountain around two hundred years before its development. They most likely came from southeastern Canada via New York.

*“The number of Indians belonging to the Hackensack tribe and who laid claim to the Passaic lands sold to the Newark settlers, is believed to have been small. The whole number in the Province, at the time of its coming under the dominion of the Crown, was probably, not more than two thousand. They were under the rule of about twenty kings, and some of the tribes numbered less than fifty souls. Oraton was king of the Hackensack’s, and Perro claimed proprietorship of the Passaic lands. In the years of the early settlement of the mountain, the few remaining natives of the soil were of vagabond habits, getting a precarious subsistence upon game, occasional patches of corn, and the good offices of the settlers.”<sup>94</sup>*

These Indians were well mannered, healthy, tall and handsome. They were not immune from our diseases and fell prey to our rum.

There are two Indian campsites shown on the Newark Mountain map. One was on the southwest corner of Valley Street and Tuscan Road. While most of the Indians moved elsewhere as the Eighteenth Century approached, some still retained their attraction to the home of their ancestors. Chief Tuscan was not an exception. He would return frequently and stay at the ancestral campsite of his people. This was located on the southwest corner of Valley Street and Tuscan Road. Even today it is still a very tranquil location with a stream flowing down the mountain into the Rahway River. At his request his people performed his Indian funeral ceremony there in 1801. This was met with strong objection from the local settlers. The problem was that the Indian ceremony dictated that the corpse be suspended on a scaffold for seven days prior to interment. The pre-interment ritual was accelerated to keep the peace.

The other Indian campsite was located where Center Street and Harrison Avenue come together. This area is known today as Orange Park. While Chief Perro has long since moved on, his presence is still sensed by the water flowing from the spring that feeds the brook. This body of water today is still called Perro Brook.

*“A certain Scotchman, James Johnstone, writing to his friends at home, said the wolves ‘are nothing to be feared, neither are the country people afraid to be among them all*

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<sup>94</sup> Stephen Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, p. 22.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

*night, insomuch that I oftentimes going wrong, and lying out all night, and hearing their yells about me, and telling that I was afraid of them, the country people laughed at it. ’”<sup>95</sup>*

This man, James Johnstone, lived near the present-day Scotland Road and South Orange Avenue; hence the name Scotland Road.

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<sup>95</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285 H85, p. 39.



# Newark Mountain

## OLD LANDMARKS

### Old Stone House

The accepted history of the Old Stone House stated that Nathaniel Wheeler purchased this property in 1680 and that the original owner was unknown. I have spent many years researching this area, its residents and the Old Stone House. The following is my interpretation and understanding of its associated history.

The History of the Old Stone House by William H. Shaw and William Whitehead.

*“On Sept. 27, 1680, the Town adopted the following: Item, Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward Riggs and Joseph Riggs, have a Grant to take up Lands upon the upper Chestnut hill by Rahway River, near the **Stone House**; provided they exceed not above sixty Acres apiece. The land taken up by Edward Riggs was afterwards surveyed to Thomas Luddington, in 1686, on Stone House Brook. Our road history, 1705, shows that Edward Riggs's plantation was somewhere near Millburn. It also locates a Joseph Riggs immediately in South Orange; this Joseph Riggs the writer conjectures to have been the elder son of Edward Riggs mentioned.”<sup>96</sup>*

*“A few of the old landmarks, erected long before the Oranges came into existence, still remain, some of them in a fair state of preservation; the most notable of these is the Old Stone House by the Stone House Brook, of which frequent mention is made in the descriptions of surrounding property. This is located at the corner of South Orange Avenue and Grove Road. It is mentioned as early as 1680, in a grant made to Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward and Joseph Riggs. When, and by whom it was built, is not shown in the records. This, or adjoining property, was afterwards surveyed to Thomas Luddington. It became the property of Dr. Bethuel Pierson, 'heir-at-law,' who administered upon the estate of Samuel Pierson, Jan. 11, 1773. The records state 'Bethuel Pierson gave a mortgage upon one hundred acres, whereon he now lives, at the mountain plantation, by a certain brook called the Stone House Brook.' Deacon Bethuel Pierson built a stone addition to his dwelling-house, which he caused to be dedicated with religious ceremonies, especially requesting that the following words should be sung on the occasion:*

*“Be not too proud, by any means, Build not your house too high, but always have before your mind that you were born to die.*

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<sup>96</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 780.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

*“He must have had the subject ‘before his mind’ for a long time, for he lived many years after making the addition. The property was inherited by Dr. Cyrus Pierson, his son, who conveyed it, in 1793, to Nathaniel Condit. It then consisted of one hundred and sixteen acres, and described as ‘beginning at the road in the lands formerly of Bethuel Pierson and Able Ward, both deceased.’ Later it was owned by Moses Lindsley, and after passing through other hands, the homestead, with about seven acres, was purchased in 1867 by William A. Brewer, Jr., the present owner, who gave it the name of Aldworth. He built a modern house in front, but the walls of the old house and a portion of the interior remain nearly in their original form.”<sup>97</sup>*

Contrary to what William Whitehead stated in his book “Passaic Valley New Jersey, 1896,” Thomas Luddington did not own the Old Stone House property; however, he did own the adjoining land on the north side.

The actual date when Nathaniel Wheeler (ca.1642-ca.1727) purchased this property is questionable. Did he purchase the Old Stone House property in 1680 or in 1696? Both William Whitehead in his book, “Passaic Valley New Jersey, 1896” and William Shaw in his book, “History of Essex and Hudson Counties 1884” spoke about a land grant to Nathaniel Wheeler for the Old Stone House property in 1680. James Hoyt in his book “Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church, 1860” refers to a warrant issued to Nathaniel Wheeler for the Old Stone House property in 1696. It is interesting to note that the author William Shaw refers to James Hoyt as a historical reference source in “History of Essex and Hudson Counties” on page 781. I’m sure that the author William Whitehead in his book, “Passaic Valley New Jersey” also used James Hoyt as a similar source of historical knowledge. It would seem logical that the dates provided by James Hoyt would be more accurate since he wrote his book 24 to 36 years before the other two authors. I know that Nathaniel Wheeler was the first recorded owner of the Old Stone House, though he never lived in it. It is my opinion that Nathaniel Wheeler purchased this land for speculative reasons on **April 10, 1696**.

I believe that a warrant orders a survey of a parcel of land prior to the issuance of a land grant.

*“Warrants were accordingly granted for upwards of six thousand acres, the most of which was at six pence per one hundred acres. There were three general warrants dated April 27, 1694: two thousand and twenty acres to nine grantees; one thousand nine hundred acres to fifteen grantees; and on **April 10, 1696**, two thousand four hundred and nine acres to twenty-six grantees; in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres to fifty-five grantees, in amounts varying from twenty-three to two hundred and eighty acres each.”<sup>98</sup>*

**The following are some of Nathaniel Wheeler’s land warrants and purchases:**

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<sup>97</sup> William Whitehead, *Passaic Valley New Jersey*, 1896 A.D., 974.9 W581R, p. 353.

<sup>98</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 82-83.

## Newark Mountain

*“Nathaniel Wheeler obtained a warrant, **April 10, 1696**, for 100 acres at the mountain, which were surveyed in three tracts: one north of the highway, with John Johnson north, Thomas Johnson and Mr. Wards lots west; one south of the mountain-path, with Robert Dalglish east, Jasper Crane south, Harrison’s lot west; **the third on the upper Chestnut hill, by the Stone House Brook, bounded south by said brook, west by Samuel Freeman and unsurveyed land, north by Thomas Luddington**; these several tracts to lie for 100 acres, because there was much barren in them. He was a son of Thomas Wheeler of Milford, where he was married, June 21, 1665, to Ester, daughter of Henry Bochford. With his young wife, he came to Newark with the first company, signed the agreement with the Branford Company, came to the mountain, and lived just long enough to see the Mountain Society organized, and to convey to it a parcel of ground for a burying-place’ where he was one of the first to be interred. He died, Oct. 4, 1726, in his 87<sup>th</sup> year; his wife, March 14, 1732, at the same age.”<sup>99</sup>*

The previous bold-faced description of land is that of the Old Stone House property.

The land of Thomas Luddington, as described below, indicates that Nathaniel Wheeler’s Old Stone House property was on his southern border on **April 21, 1686**. I think that there was a slight possibility that William Shaw gave the above date as April 21, 1686 in error. The actual date could have been **April 21, 1696**, which was closer to April 10, 1696 when the warrants were issued.

*“A record of a survey bearing date **April 21, 1686**, is made for Thomas Luddington for forty-five acres (by Town Surveyor, formerly laid out to Edward Riggs). The land was bounded with Nathaniel Wheeler south, one hundred and twenty rods, common north, one hundred and twenty rods, common west, seventy-two rods, common east, fifty-two rods. Also...Seventeen acres adjoining the above one hundred and thirty-six by twenty rods. **Nathaniel Wheeler and his own land east**, Common north, on the backside of the hill towards Rahway River, west common, south, on Upper Chestnut Hill.”<sup>100</sup>*

### Nathaniel Wheeler’s Residence

By triangulating the information from the 1705 A.D. Road Records, I was able to locate Nathaniel Wheeler’s residence. He lived in a house located west of Main Street between Northfield and Mount Pleasant Avenues. It appears that he never lived in the Old Stone House on South Orange Avenue and Grove Road. The first road described in this 1705 A.D. Road Record, runs from Newark to Nathaniel Wheeler’s house in West Orange as the present day West Market and Main Streets. *“First a Road from the Town to the foot of the mountain,”* or **Wheeler’s**, *“as the Path now runs, as straight as the ground will allow.”*

The second road is also from the same road record that goes from Nathaniel Wheeler’s house near the present day Valley Road over Ridgewood Avenue to Joseph

<sup>99</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, pp. 29-30.

<sup>100</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 787.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

Riggs house on South Orange Avenue. *“An other Road from the said Road South, by a line of mark’d trees, to Joseph Riggs House.”*<sup>101</sup>

*“The second road is easily ascertained. It ran from the main road - that is, the one from the Town to **Wheeler’s** – ‘South, by a line of mark’d Trees to Joseph Riggs’ House. Tradition says that its starting-point was at or near **Wheeler’s house**, and that it proceeded southwardly in a straight course to the corner near the present dwelling-house belonging to Mrs. Jephtha B. Lindsley; and thence, following the line of the existing Valley Road and Ridgewood Road, to present South Orange Avenue, at a point opposite the Church of the Holy Communion. The stone house of Joseph Riggs stood on the north-westerly corner of Ridgewood Avenue and South Orange Avenue, on the lot now occupied by the rectory of the said church. Soon after 1800, and for a reason now forgotten, the first section of the road was abandoned, and was laid out anew in such manner as to begin at a point near St. Mark’s Church, and to proceed to the Lindsley corner by the winding course now occupied therefore.”*<sup>102</sup>

#### Joseph Riggs Stone House and the Old Stone House

The Old Stone House (Fig. 4) and Joseph Riggs stone house (Fig. 3) were very similar. Both of them were one and a half story brown stone houses. They were also both built on South Orange Avenue around the same time frame and within a half mile of each other. There was an old stone quarry on South Orange Avenue at the top of Watchung Mountain (see 1891 Topographical Map, Fig.15). This quarry was identified as a trap on the map and is one mile west of Riggs stone house. This quarry was right across South Orange Avenue from the present day Newstead Condominiums and may have been the source of the brown stone that was used to build both stone houses.

The Stone House of Joseph Riggs in Fig. 3 was located on the southwest (not the northwest as stated above) corner of Ridgewood Road and South Orange Avenue as described in 1688: *“By the will of Joseph Riggs, 1688, land at the mountain was given to his sons, Samuel and Zophar. The latter is supposed to have been the father of Joseph, who died 1744, aged 69. It embraced probably the farm a little west of South Orange, on which an old stone house yet remains, in which Elder Joseph Riggs was born, in 1720.”*<sup>103</sup>

The original “Old Stone House” was just that; a one and a half story brown stone house. The front of the house with three windows and one door faced east. The chimney and fireplace were on the north wall; the south wall had at least three windows and faced the Stone House Brook. The 1896 sketch of the Old Stone House in Fig. 4 is very unique. It shows the Old Stone House as it was before it was encapsulated by the last addition. There is also great similarity between Joseph Riggs stone house and the Old Stone House.

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<sup>101</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, p. 46.

<sup>102</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, pp. 48-49.

<sup>103</sup> James Hoyt, *Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church*, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 28.

## Newark Mountain

The floor plan with the original walls of the Old Stone House was colored in yellow. The floor plan is not to scale and the north is actually south, but otherwise it appears to be very accurate as seen in Fig. 5. The original footprint of the Old Stone House was approximately 29 feet on the side and 35 feet in the front.

A collage of exterior pictures of the Old Stone House was taken in March 1987 as shown in Fig. 8.

The interior pictures of the Old Stone House are as they appeared in March 1987. They include the three main areas: kitchen, scullery and parlor shown in Figure 9. The exterior pictures on the east side of the Old Stone House were taken in October 2004, as seen in Fig. 6, and the west side of the house is shown in Fig. 7.

### John Treat's Presence on Newark Mountain

John Treat (1650-1714)

John Treat was the son of Governor Robert Treat (ca.1623 –1710). I have read that John Treat owned the second lot south of Henry Lyon on High Street. Henry Lyon's lot is #8 on the upper left hand side of Conger's map in Figure 25. John Treat married Abigail Tichenor (1654 –1713), the daughter of Martin Tichenor (ca.1629-1681). John Treat was also a judicial official for Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, who was the Governor of New Jersey and New York from ca.1703-1708. John Treat owned over 1000 acres in Essex County. His lands, not unlike others, usually contained fertile soil and road frontage including a source of water (stream or a spring). He owned property on the west side of the Rahway River and south of John Brown as stated in Reference G from Note 16. Joseph Riggs (ca. 1675-1744) acquired this land from John Treat and built his house (see Figure 3) on the corner of South Orange and Ridgewood Avenues.

In addition, John Treat owned the land on both the south and east side of the Old Stone House property. In both of the descriptions in Reference A from Note 16, and Reference B from Note 15, it indicated that John Treat was located on the southern boundary (Stone House Brook) of Reference E (Old Stone House property). In the description of Reference D from Note 12, it is indicated that John Treat is located on its eastern boundary of Reference E (Old Stone House property), "*westerly by John Treat.*" This area was called the Dismal Swamp

In 1696 John Treat also owned the land described in Reference B from Note 15. As indicated "*this tract contained fifty-three acres, and was purchased by Dr. Jacob Arents; defendant in the suit of Peter Sonman, May17, 1726.*" Peter Sonmans was one of the Lord Proprietors of West Jersey.

### Reference A:

*Note 16: "A survey made by John Curtis, deputy, surveyor, for **John Treat**, bears the date April 27,1694, for 'a tract of upland by Rahway River on the east side, beginning at Stone House Brook, thence down the River 26 chains...12 chains at the south end, and 20 chains at the north end.' And "bounded north by the Brook, west by the river, south and east by unsurveyed Land. The writer has no record showing who succeeded Mr. Treat as owner."*

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

#### Reference B:

Note 15: *“Also a tract of land in the bounds of Newark on the eastward side of Rahway River, and beginning at the southwestwardly corner of Samuel Tompkin's land, which was patented to John Treat, late of said Newark, esquire, deceased, in August, 1696, on the east bank of the said River; thence east twelve chains and N. 63,40 E, 20 chains along said patented lands to a Highway; thence along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls; thence along John Walls line N.48, W. 20 chains; thence S.2, W. 20 chains; thence S.35,E.34 chains to the first corner of John Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, late of Newark, deceased; thence along the line of Campbell 47 chains to said Rahway River; thence on a direct line on to where it began. This tract contained fifty-three acres, and was purchased by Dr. Jacob Arents, defendant in the suit of Peter Sonman, May17, 1726....The tract was subsequently conveyed by Mr. Ogden to James Alexander.”*<sup>104</sup>

#### Reference C:

Note 15: *“A tract surveyed by Daniel Dod for Jacob Arents, on the eastward side of Rahway River, beginning at the southwesterly corner of Samuel Tompkins' land, patented to Mr. John Treat in August, 1696, and thence first, E.12 chains, N. 63.40 east, 20 chains along said patent-line to a highway, along said highway 25 chains to a line of John Walls, along Walls No.48 W.20, S. 2 W. 20 chains, S.35 E. 24 (or 34) to the first corner of Walls in the line of Robert Campbell, along Campbell 47 chains to Rahway river to beginning, - containing 53 acres. (16<sup>th</sup> May, 1726; Liber S. 63.).”*<sup>105</sup>

#### Reference D:

Note 12: *“Jan. 3, 5, 10, 170¾. Francis Lindsley, by deed of gift, conveyed to his sons, as follows in brief: To his son Joseph Lindsley... 60 acres in Newark, being by the Dismal Swamp; bounded easterly by Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins, southerly by highway, westerly by John Treat, northerly Stone house brook and unsurveyed land.”*<sup>106</sup>

#### Reference E:

Note 18: *“Nathaniel Wheeler, another of the' neighbors from Milford,' had a survey 'at upper Chestnut Hill, by the Stone House Brook,' running East 27 chains, and South twenty-five chains, and by Brook twenty-six chains; South, by Brook; west, Samuel Freeman, North, Thomas Luddington; and East, common. It is not known that Wheeler resided upon the land, above described; on the contrary, it seems probable that he did not; for the same record shows that he had land and bogs at the mountain by Amos Williams.”*<sup>107</sup>

#### Reference F:

*“By the will of Joseph Riggs, 1688, land at the mountain was given to his sons, Samuel and Zophar. The latter is supposed to have been the father of Joseph, who died in*

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<sup>104</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties, William H. Shaw, 1884 A.D., p. 784.

<sup>105</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties William H. Shaw, 1884 A.D., p. 791.

<sup>106</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties, William H. Shaw, 974.9 SH2, 1884 A.D., p. 789.

<sup>107</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties, William H. Shaw, 974.9 SH2, 1884 A.D., p. 788.

## Newark Mountain

*1744, aged 69. It embraced probably the farm a little west of South Orange, on which an old house yet remains, in which Elder Joseph Riggs was born, in 1720.”<sup>108</sup>*

Daniel Riggs (1724-1786) was the son of Joseph Riggs (1675-1744).

*“The farm of Daniel Riggs extended from Rahway River to the westerly side of the mountain, the dwelling-house standing upon the site now occupied by the Rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion.”<sup>109</sup>*

### Reference G:

Note 21: *“The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: ‘a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, John Treat South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North;’ and the following memorandum was added: ‘note this Land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it.’ ”<sup>110</sup>*

### Disorder and Confusion on Ownership of Property

*“In 1688, the then king, James, broke through the rules of property, by seizing the government of New Jersey, and things continued in disorder and confusion till sometime after the glorious revolution in England, that the Proprietors’ government was restored; from which time, peace and tranquility remained until 1698. From that time till 1703, all rules of property were slighted; many riots, and much disorder and confusion ensued.”<sup>111</sup>*

The East New Jersey Board of Proprietors was initially divided into two groups. One group was for renting the land and the other was for selling it to the settlers. William Dockwra and Peter Sonmans headed the group that favored the quick sale of lands to generate rapid profits. I think that the settlers who owned land, such as those on Newark Mountain, were caught in the middle. It appears that the land purchased in the Third Division on Newark Mountain was not entirely legal. The bill of sale (which would have included the lands in the Third Division) for land from the Indians was signed on July 11, 1667. The representatives of the Town at the time of the signing were: Micha Tompkins, Obdiah Bruen, John Brown, Samuel Kitchell and Robert Denison. But that apparently was not good enough for the Proprietors. It appears that the Proprietors looked upon some of the settlers as squatters. Some of these settlers were evicted from their land. This type of conflict is shown between Peter Sonman and Dr. Jacob Arents in Note 15.

Some of these examples are: Hugh Roberts bought the same land twice. Once from Peter Sonman and another time from Dr. Jacob Arents in Note 6. John Brown brought the same land from George Willocks and also John Johnston. Both of these gentlemen were Proprietors.<sup>112</sup>

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<sup>108</sup> Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church, James Hoyt, 285H85, 1860 A.D., p. 28.

<sup>109</sup> History of Essex and Hudson Counties, William H. Shaw, 974.9 SH2, 1884 A.D., p. 782.

<sup>110</sup> William H. Shaw, History of Essex and Hudson Counties, 1884 A.D., 974.9SH2, pp.783-784.

<sup>111</sup> James Hoyt, Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church, 1860 A.D., 285H85, p. 45.

<sup>112</sup> William H. Shaw, History of Essex and Hudson Counties, 1884 A.D., p. 691.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

Also as seen in Note 37, Joseph Meeker purchased this land in 1713 from William Robinson and again in 1718 from John Johnston one of the Proprietors.<sup>113</sup>

Finally, a conflict can be seen in Note 37. Joseph Meeker purchased this land in 1713 from William Robinson and again in 1718 from John Johnston one of the Proprietors.<sup>114</sup>

In circa 1680, John Treat also owned most of the land adjoining that of the Old Stone House property. In the description of Reference F in Note 16, it is indicated that John Treat is located on its eastern boundary. This area was called the Dismal Swamp. This would also reinforce my theory is that John Treat owned the Old Stone House as shown in Reference H, Note 16. I think John Treat also owned the land described in Reference B, Note 16. The land referred to in both Reference A and B is the same parcels of land. As indicated, *“This tract contained fifty-three acres, and was purchased by Dr. Jacob Arents; defendant in the suit of Peter Sonman, May 17, 1726.”*

Peter Sonmans was one of the Lord Proprietors of West Jersey. Did Peter Sonman seize this land and the Old Stone House from John Treat?

### Conclusion on the Old Stone House

It is my opinion that John Treat in circa 1676 acquired many parcels of land along South Orange Avenue from the Garden State Parkway to the top of Watchung Mountain (present day South Mountain). Prior to 1686 he owned the land on South Orange Avenue between the Rahway River and the top of the mountain, which later became Joseph Riggs Plantation. He purchased many parcels of land when they became available through the Third Division and eventually owned over 1000 acres. In 1676 John Treat would have been 26 years old and his wife Abigail would have been 22 years old. They were of an age to start a family and establish a household in that area.

*“The young men and maidens, some of whom had reached and many more were approaching adult life when they came to Newark, had formed marriage alliances and were now seeking homes for themselves on the inviting mountain lands. The settlers had traversed them, and had learned the value of their New Jersey purchase. They were ambitious to occupy them. An Order was accordingly made in Town Meeting, May 28, 1675, to lay out the third division. The Home lots of six acres extended a little beyond the line of High Street in Newark, as it is now laid out. All east of this was known and continued to be known till 1807, as the Town at the River. The region west to the top of the First Mountain was called ‘Newark Mountain.’ During their ten years residence at the river, the settlers had greatly increased in horses and cattle and other stock, which were pastured on the mountain lying in common, the animals being marked or branded, and recorded in a book for that purpose. In laying out this new division it was ordered that the highest estate should not exceed forty-one acres, and lowest not less than twenty; and ‘that this land should all lie common for pasture, timber and stone, till it*

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<sup>113</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., p. 790.

<sup>114</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., p. 790.



## Newark Mountain

*be enclosed by fence.’ The estimate by the settlers of the mountain lands is made evident by the readiness with which they were taken up. It is manifest that this division was a very popular measure, and the lots were rapidly occupied, many by the original associates and some by their children. It does not appear that in laying out the land the surveyors were careful to conform with any accuracy to the number of acres ordered to be laid out to each share. They varied in amount from forty to sixty acres.”<sup>115</sup>*

The Old Stone House land area was called Chestnut Hill. There were many Chestnut trees growing in fertile soil on top of this hill. It also had a brook flowing through it with direct access to South Orange Avenue. It was a very desirable place for a newly married couple to start a plantation and build a house. I think that it was very probable that John Treat acquired this land and built the Old Stone House. As previously stated, there were many land disputes between 1688 and 1703. It is my contention that Peter Sonmans (West Jersey Proprietor) took this land and house from John Treat. James Hoyt in his book, *“Mountain Society, History of the First Presbyterian Church, 1860,”* refers to a warrant issued to Nathaniel Wheeler for the Old Stone House property in 1696. That would have been 20 years after the proposed purchase by John Treat

My historical analysis of the origin of the Old Stone House was that Nathaniel Wheeler purchased this property in 1696 and that the original owner in 1676 was John Treat.

### Aaron Baldwin's House

There is a tradition that Washington and some of his men stayed at Aaron Baldwin’s house during the Revolution in 1780 A.D. (Battle of Springfield). Aaron Baldwin owned this property and willed it to his son Joel. The map at that time, dated September 7, 1797 A.D., showed the old house (Fig. 10) on South Orange Avenue, which at that time made a north-east turn near what is now Munn Avenue. The road was much higher than it is now. South Orange Avenue is referred to as *“The Road”* and Munn Avenue *“as the road running from the main road to North Orange.”*

In my research I came across this house many times. This area was also called “Dogs Misery.” The house was probably built prior to 1717 A.D. Aaron Baldwin owned slaves (slaves in Vailsburg ?). Unfortunately this house (Fig. 11) was demolished in circa 1960 and was replaced by Kravet's Pharmacy. A childcare center now occupies the site located on the northeast corner of Chelsea and South Orange Avenues.

### Micha Tompkins's House

This house was located on the west side of Stuyvesant Avenue between Lindsley Place and Silver Street. When I was a young boy in the early 1940's I lived a couple of houses away from it. I was invited inside a couple of times. The six-inch wide floorboards and the open fireplace always impressed me. It was a local tradition that George Washington visited this house during the Battle of Springfield.

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<sup>115</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A. D., 974.9W63, pp. 32-33.

### Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.

Unfortunately in the 1960's, and with no regard for its historic value, the house was torn down and replaced by a small apartment building. I tried to salvage portions of it. I retrieved two large beams and a portion of the brick oven. I have two of the pegged beams (tendon and mortise) with roman numerals carved on them. The roman numerals were evidently used to identify each beam. The roman numerals were corrupt. For the number 4 they used IIII instead of IV. For the number 8 they used IIIV instead of VIII. This is seen in Fig. 14. My guess is that the beams were cut and arranged on the ground prior to lifting and attaching them together. As mentioned in Note 4, Micha Tompkins built this house.

In 1726, when Stuyvesant Avenue was being laid out, it spoke about road four rods in width running northerly across on the easterly side of Micha Tompkins orchard and house. It takes many years to develop an orchard. I would guess that his house was built in circa 1700.

As previously stated, this house was located on the western side of Stuyvesant Avenue. Stuyvesant Avenue was a small portion of an Indian trail that was later called the road from Camptown to the Orange Meeting House. It began in Irvington at Clinton Avenue as Orange Avenue, heading north to Valley Street and then to Stuyvesant Avenue to Silver Street, then to Center Street, South Center Street unto Main Street.

It was described in an early road record as: *"April 18, 1726. A road four rods in width, beginning at the Mountain Road on Brushy Plain, at the south-west corner of Israel Camfield, northerly on the westerly side of his line to the end of his line; straight to Elizabeth River on the south-east corner of Micha Tompkins' land over the River, westerly between Tompkins and Hugh Roberts 59 rods, northerly across Tompkins on the easterly side of his orchard and house to Hezekiah Johnson's land; northerly through Johnson's land on a brow of a hill, to the Mountain Road by Ebenezer Lindsley."*<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>116</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 793.

# Newark Mountain

## The Conclusion

I named this book “**Newark Mountain**” because that is what this area was called prior to 1807. The following are two examples of where I found reference to the name Newark Mountain:

*“An order was accordingly made in Town Meeting, May 28, 1675, to lay out the third division. The Home lots of six acres extended a little beyond the line of High Street in Newark, as it is now laid out. All east of this was known and continued to be known till 1807, as the Town at the River. The region west to the top of the First Mountain was called the “**Newark Mountain**.”*<sup>117</sup>

*“Capt. Nathaniel Wheeler died 13th March, 1761, aged 84 years, buried in Newark. S. H. Congar record on the back of the deed, viz.: Obadiah Norris quit - claims to Norris Baker. ‘All rights...to all the within-mentioned premises which I bought of Nathaniel Wheeler...dated 26 April, 1791.’ ”*

*“April 23, 1791, Obdiah Norris of Newark, and wife, Mary, conveyed to Norris Baker...on the side of **Newark Mountain**, being one of these small tracts of land...”*<sup>118</sup>

In the Map portion of this book, I stated the following:

“I wanted this map to be on the same reference level as the one generated by Samuel Hayes Conger (1796- 1872). It is my understanding that he was a Librarian at the Library of Newark and also at the New Jersey Historical Society. He held both jobs for twenty years until his death in 1872. This man was obviously an expert on the history of Newark. In all probability he knew people who knew George Washington.”

I spent all of 2004 working on this book and generating the 1696 A.D. Map of Newark Mountain, Third Division. I tried to be as accurate as possible. I used my engineering skills to plot the coordinates from historic deeds into a manuscript form of a map. This manuscript allows a view of history from a different perspective. To my knowledge, local historians have never done this before.

I would like to think that someone in the future could use my work as a basis for further research in this area. It is like an archeological dig where more can be dug and everything can be reevaluated with the knowledge acquired in the passing of time.

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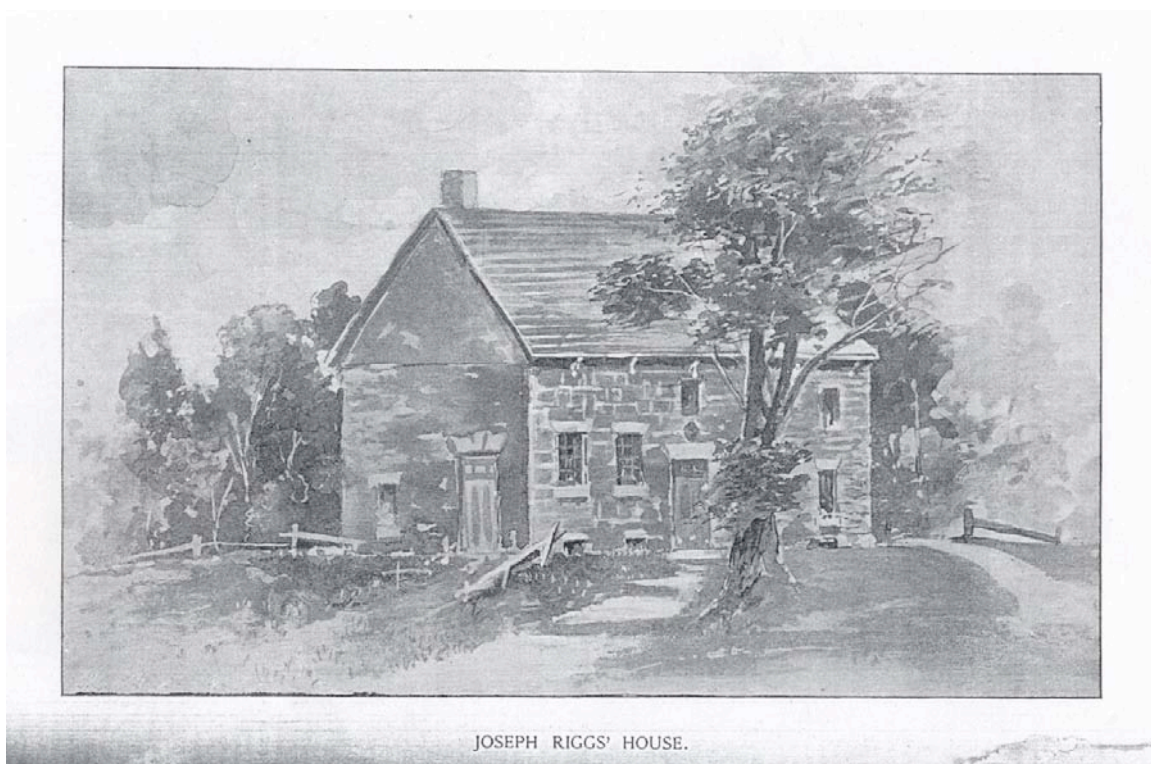
<sup>117</sup> Steven Wicks, *History of the Oranges*, 1892 A.D., 974.9 W63, p. 33.

<sup>118</sup> William H. Shaw, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 1884 A.D., 974.9 SH2, p. 791.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

Maybe, if I am fortunate, my map and book will be remembered and critiqued in the future not unlike Samuel Hayes Conger's.

## Newark Mountain



**Figure 3, Joseph Riggs House, circa 1696 A.D.**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain

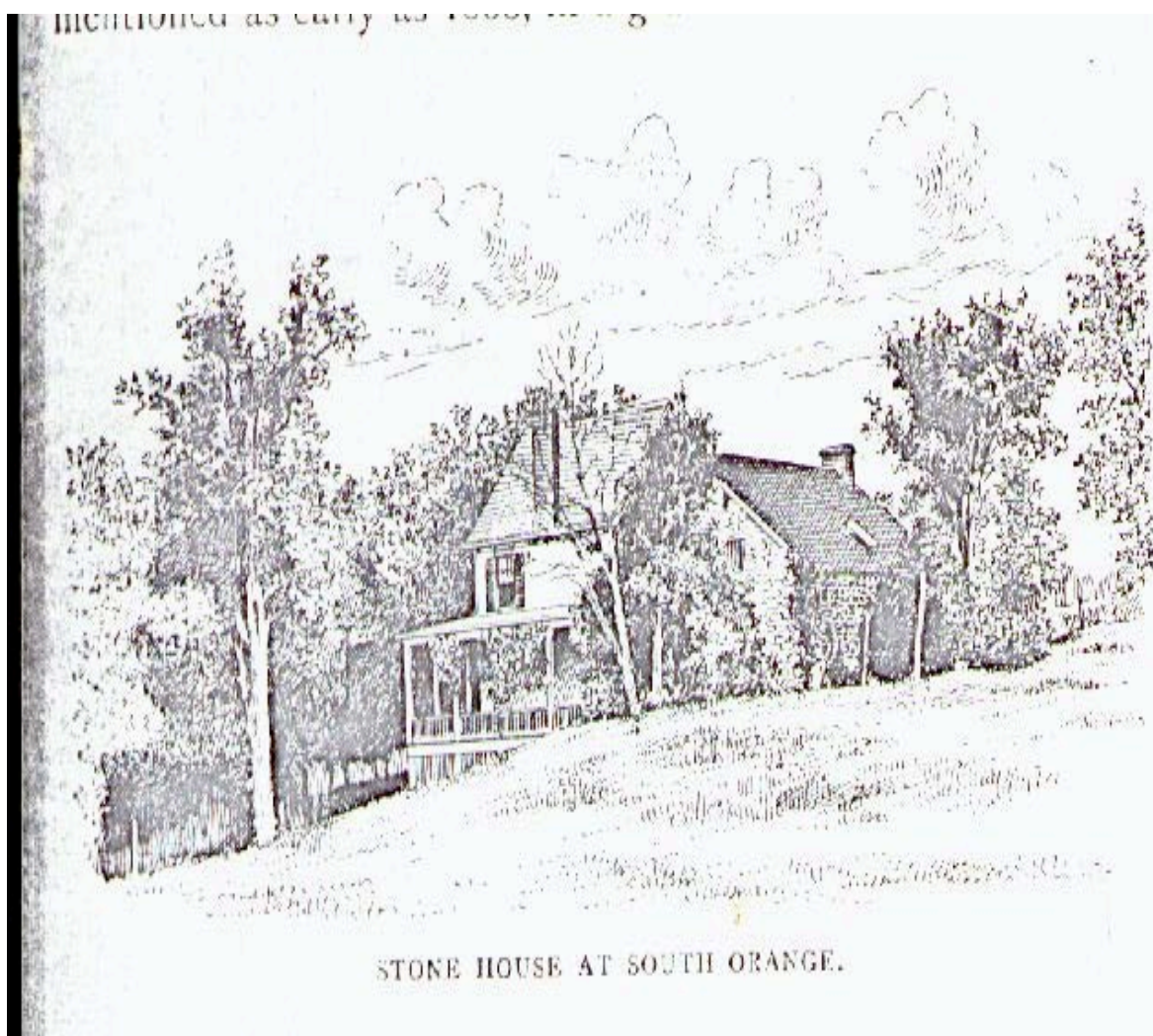


Figure 4, 1896 A.D. Sketch of the Old Stone House

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



*Floor Plan*  
 STONE HOUSE BY STONE HOUSE BROOK

The floor plan shows a house with the following layout and features:

- Entrance:** Leads into a small hall with a door labeled 'P' and a staircase labeled 'STAIRS' HALL'.
- Front Parlor:** Features a 'CEILING PAINTED BEAMED' and is adjacent to an 'OPEN PORCH'.
- Dining Room:** Includes '2 PART FRENCH DOORS' and a 'PANELLED CEILING AND WALLS'.
- Butler's Pantry:** Located between the Dining Room and Kitchen, with a 'CEILING CHANGE' noted.
- Kitchen:** Features 'COVERED PASSTHROUGHS' leading to a 'SCULLERY'.
- Rear Parlor:** Includes a 'COVERED FIREPLACE' and is separated from the Butler's Pantry by 'MODERN PARTITIONS'.
- Other Features:** A 'SAFE' is located near the scullery, and a 'CLOSET' is near the rear parlor. The plan also indicates 'STONE WALL' sections and a 'NORTH' arrow.

Handwritten notes on the right side of the plan indicate the house was built in the '19TH C.' and 'NOT TO SCALE'. A note at the bottom right mentions '17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> C.' and '20<sup>th</sup> C.' with arrows pointing to specific areas of the plan.

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### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain



Figure 6, 2004 A.D. East wall of the Old Stone House

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 7, West wall of the Old Stone House in 2004**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 8, 1987 A.D. Old Stone House**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 9 .Old  
Stone House  
interiors in 1987,  
listed top to  
bottom: Kitchen,  
Skullery and Rear  
Parlor**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain

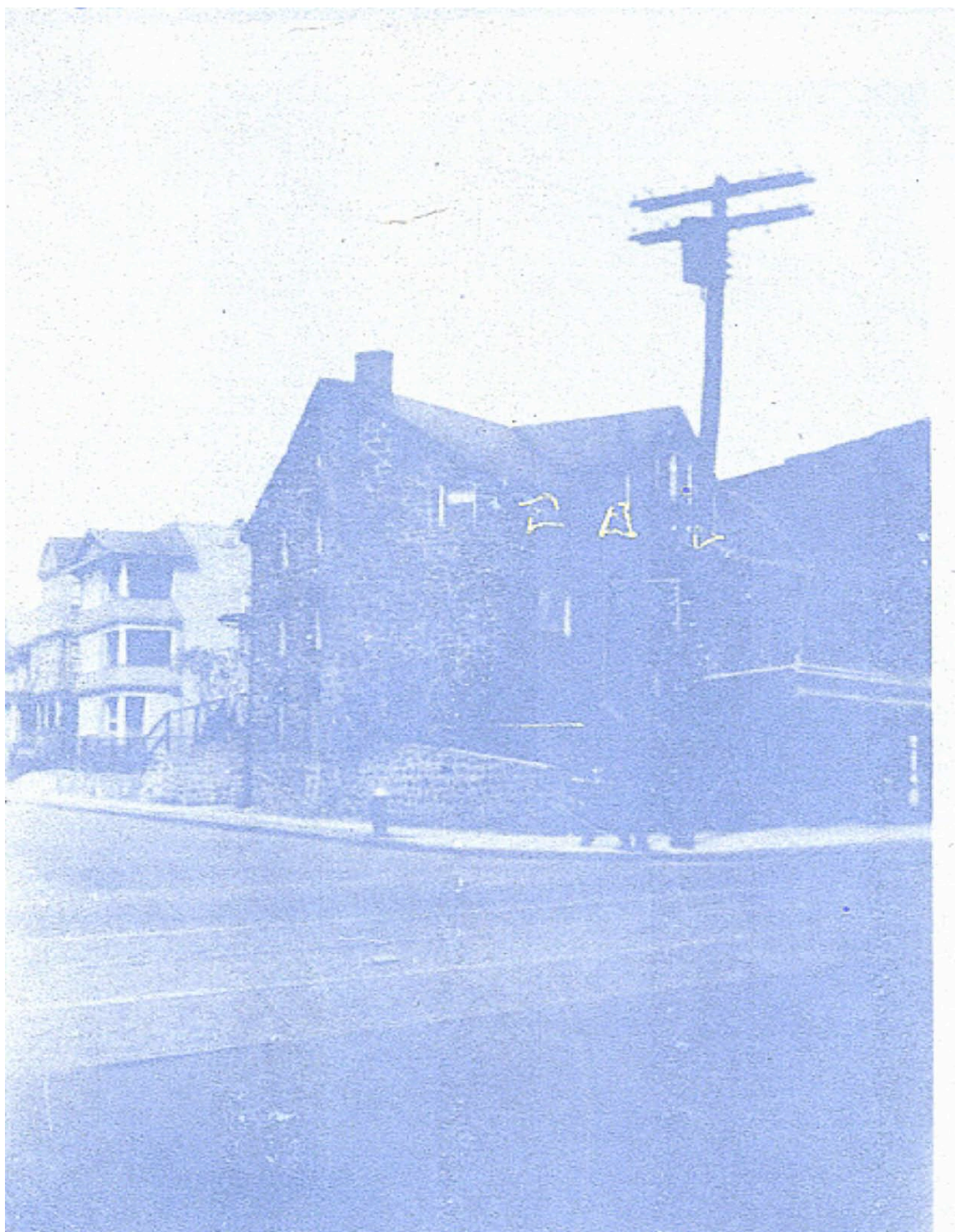


**Figure 10, 1964 A.D. Sketch of Aaron Baldwin's house by Charles Benedict**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 11, 1936 A.D. Photo of Aaron Baldwin's house**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 12, 1936 A.D. Photo of Micha Tompkins's House**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 13, 1964 A.D. Sketch of Micha Tompkins's house by Charles Benedict**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain



**Figure 14, 1964 A.D. Marked beams from Micha Tompkins's house**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



Figure 15, 1891 A.D. Topographical Map of Essex County

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



# Newark Mountain

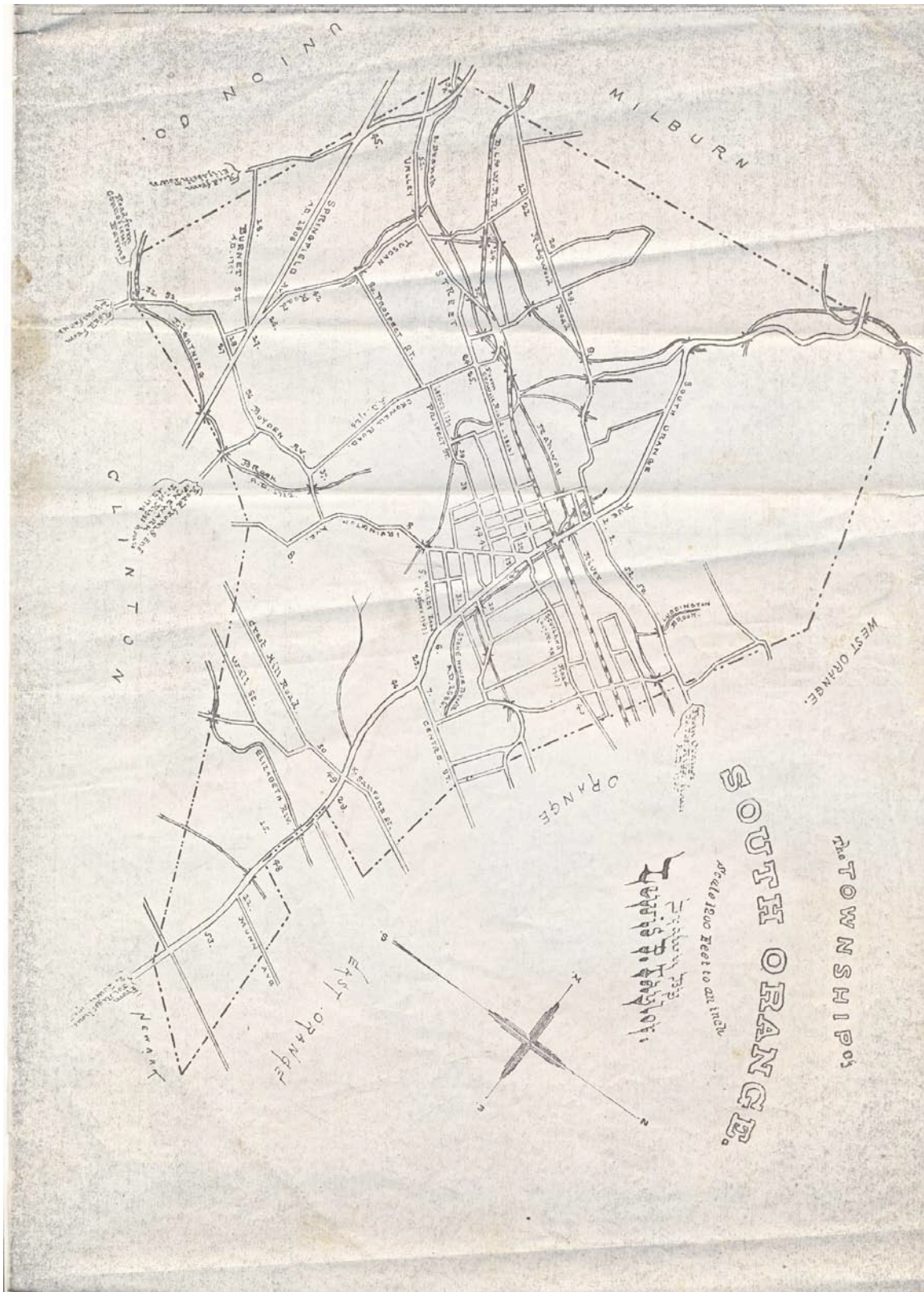


Figure 16, 1884 A.D. Map of South Orange

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain

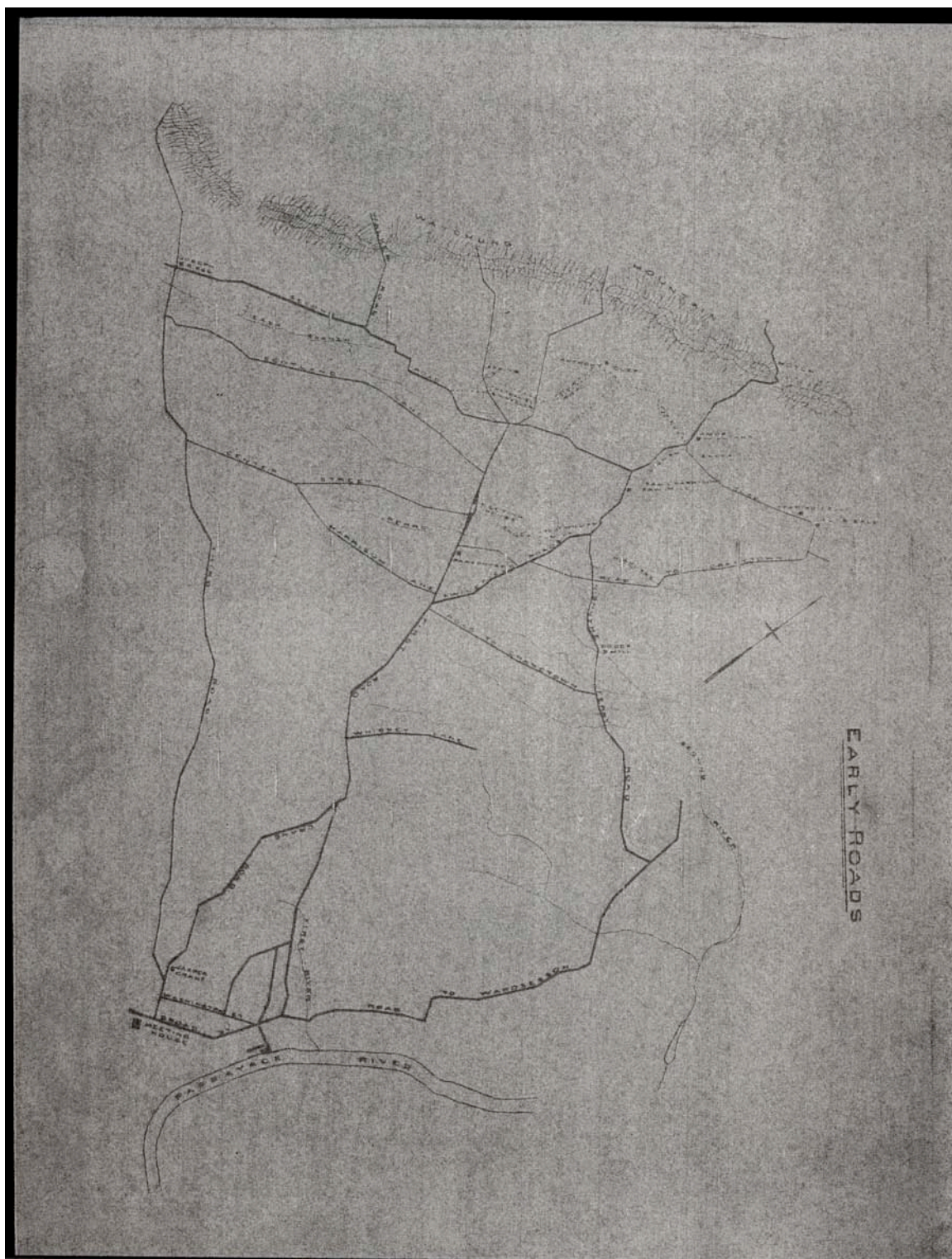


Figure 17, 1710 A.D. Map of Early Roads in Essex County

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



This is a historical map of the East Orange, New Jersey area. The map shows a grid of streets and numerous property owners. Key features include:

- Streets:** Central Ave, Orange Ave, Schenck Ave, and others are visible.
- Property Owners:** J.C. Lindley, Joseph M. Chesney, Almond Underwood, and many others are listed.
- Landmarks:** A large area is labeled "CITY OF ORANGE POOR FARM". There is also a "SCHUTZEN PARK" and a "CEMETERY" in the upper right.
- Orientation:** A compass rose indicates North (N) is towards the top of the map.
- Boundaries:** A thick diagonal line runs from the bottom left towards the top right, likely representing a railroad or a major boundary.

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### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain

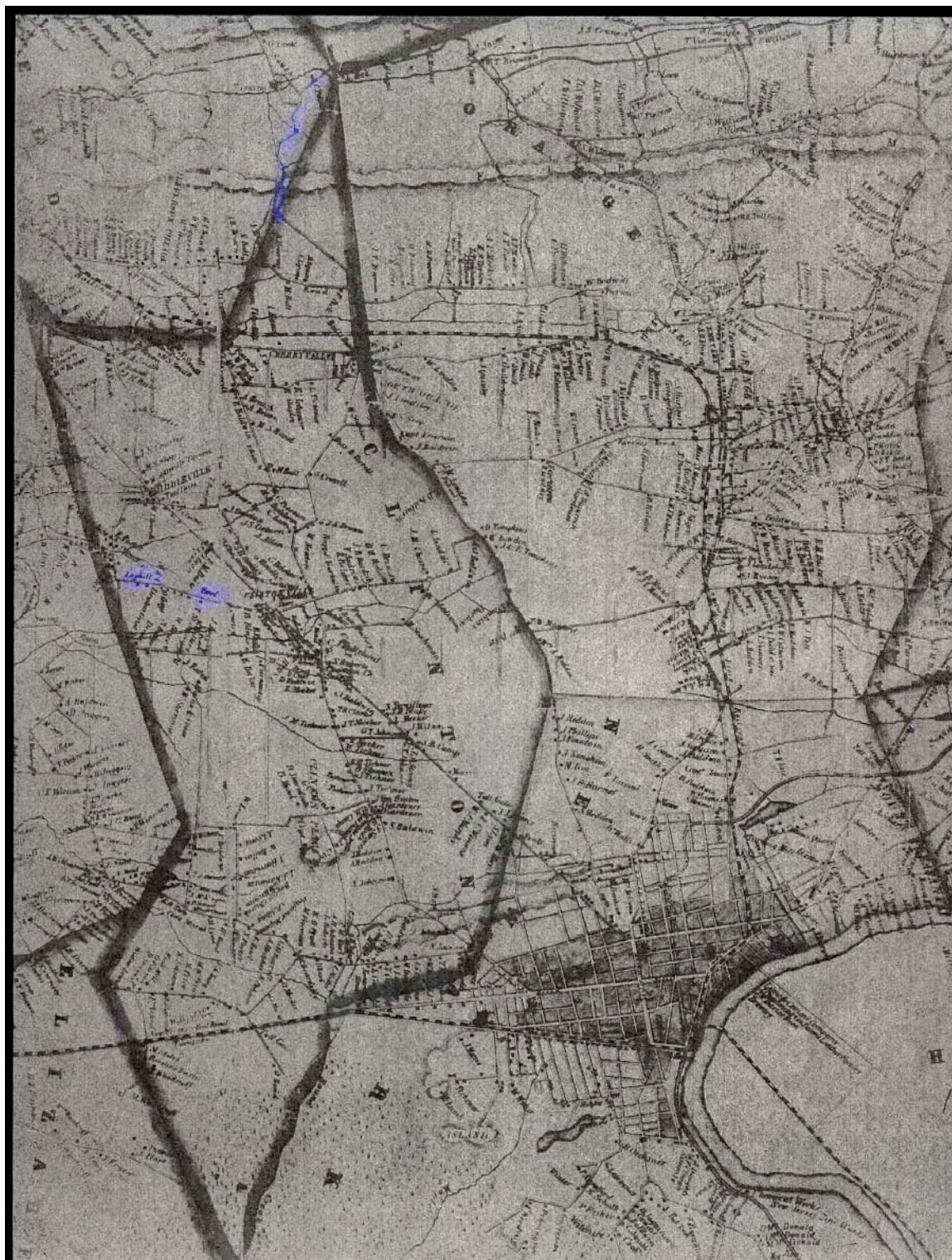


Figure 19, 1850 A.D. Map of Essex County

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain

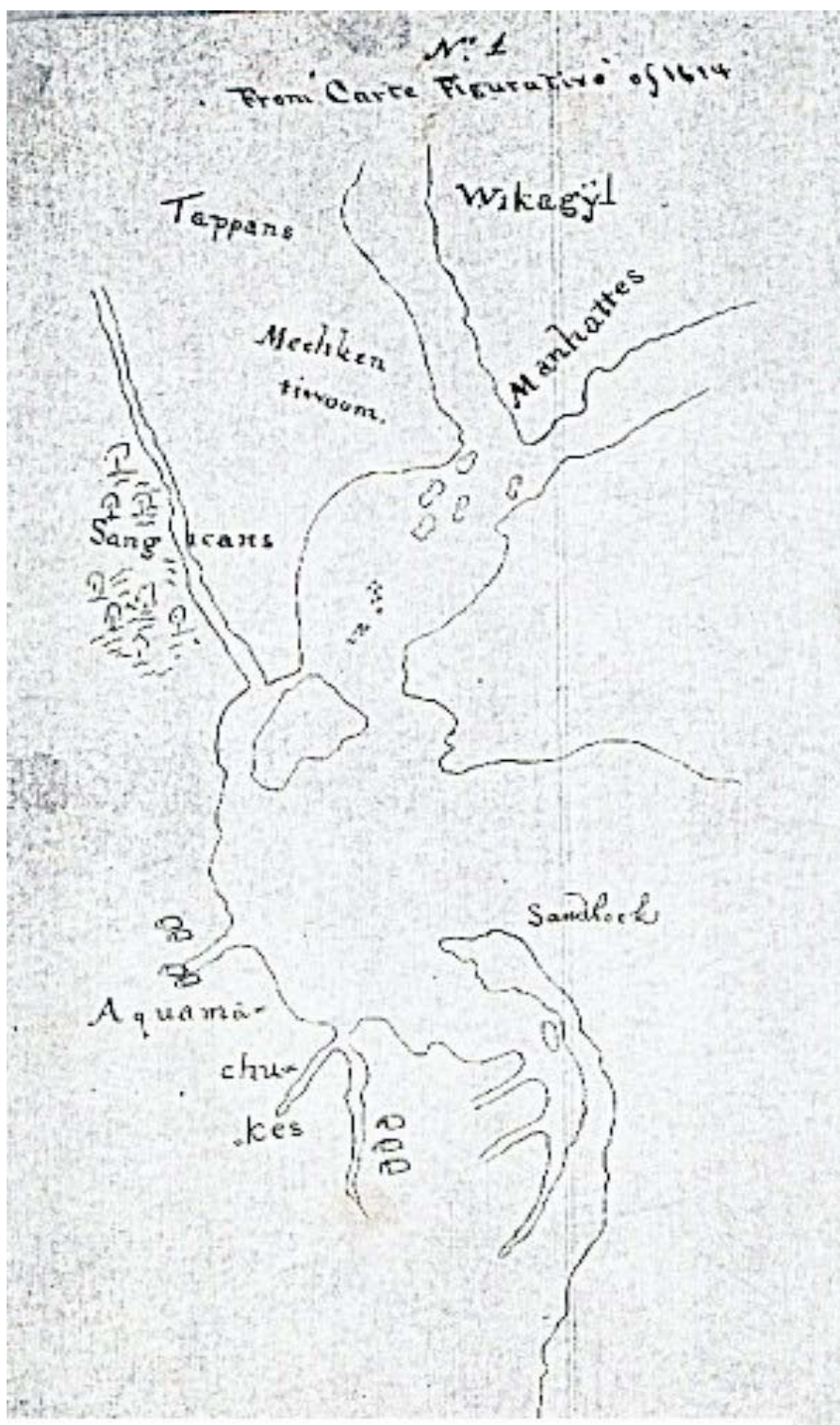
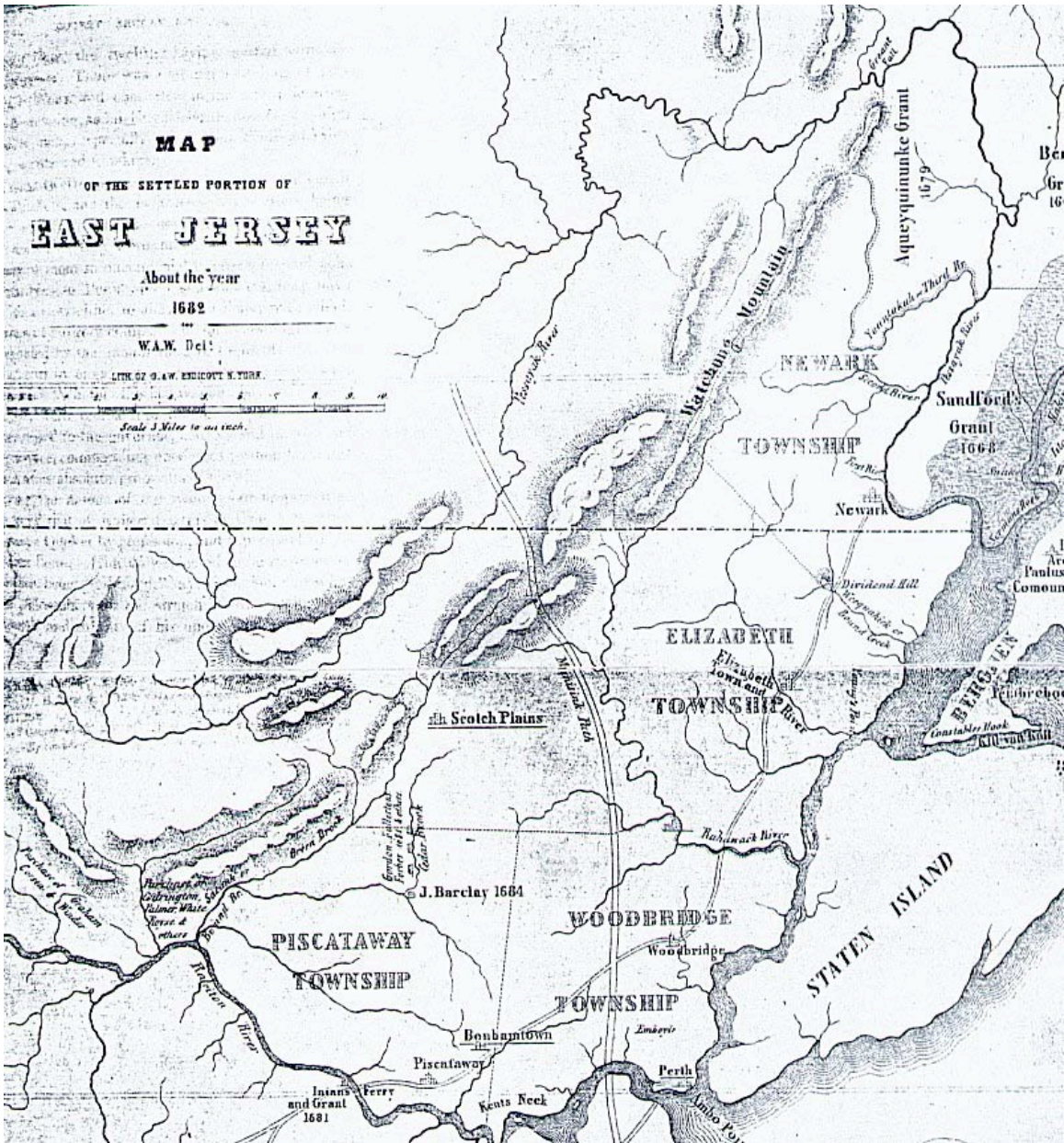


Figure 20, 1614 A.D. Map of East Jersey

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



**Figure 21, 1682 Map of East Jersey**

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain



Figure 22, 1747 A.D. Map of East Jersey

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



# Newark Mountain

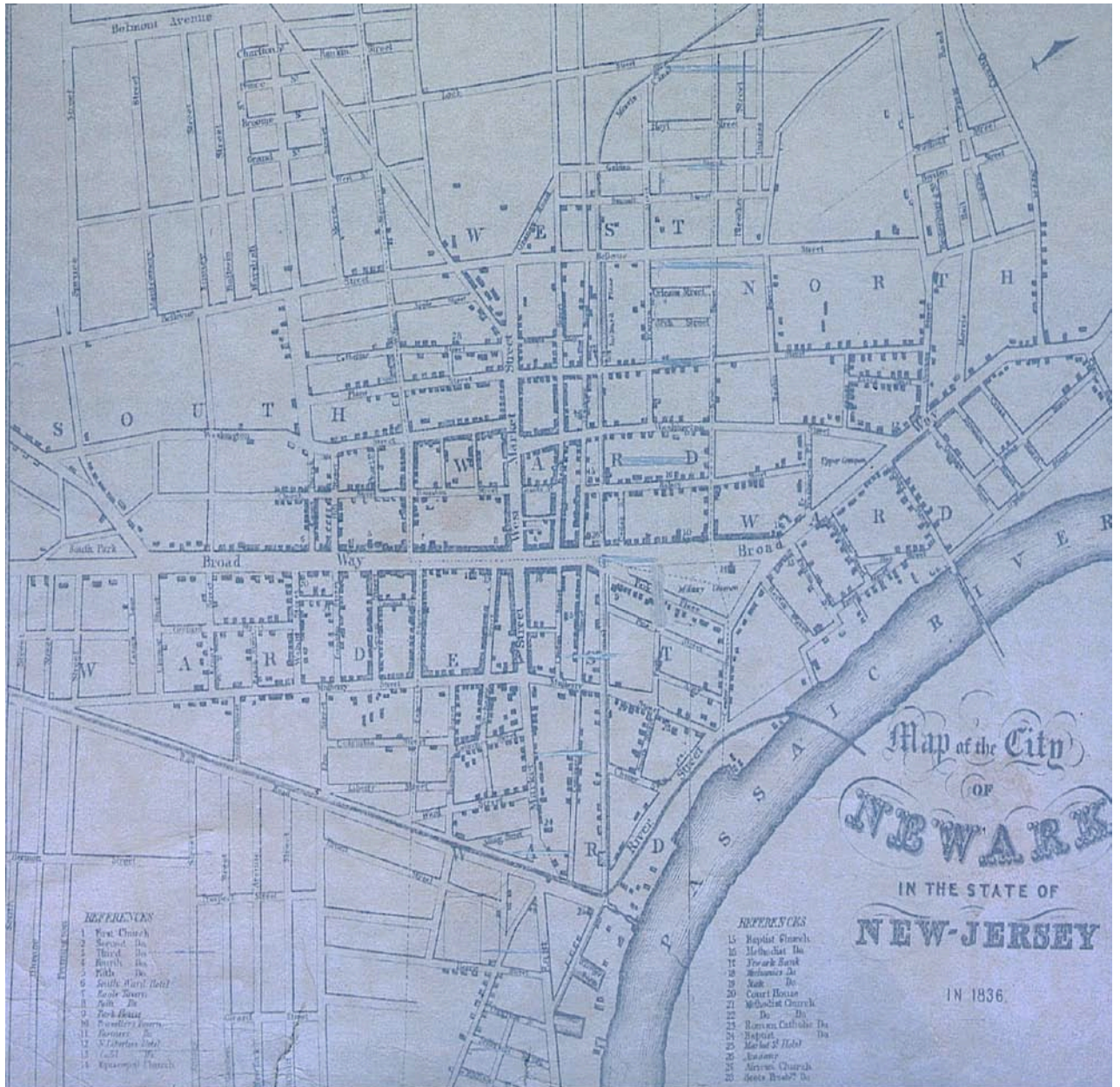


Figure 23, 1836 A.D. Map of Newark, N. J.

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain

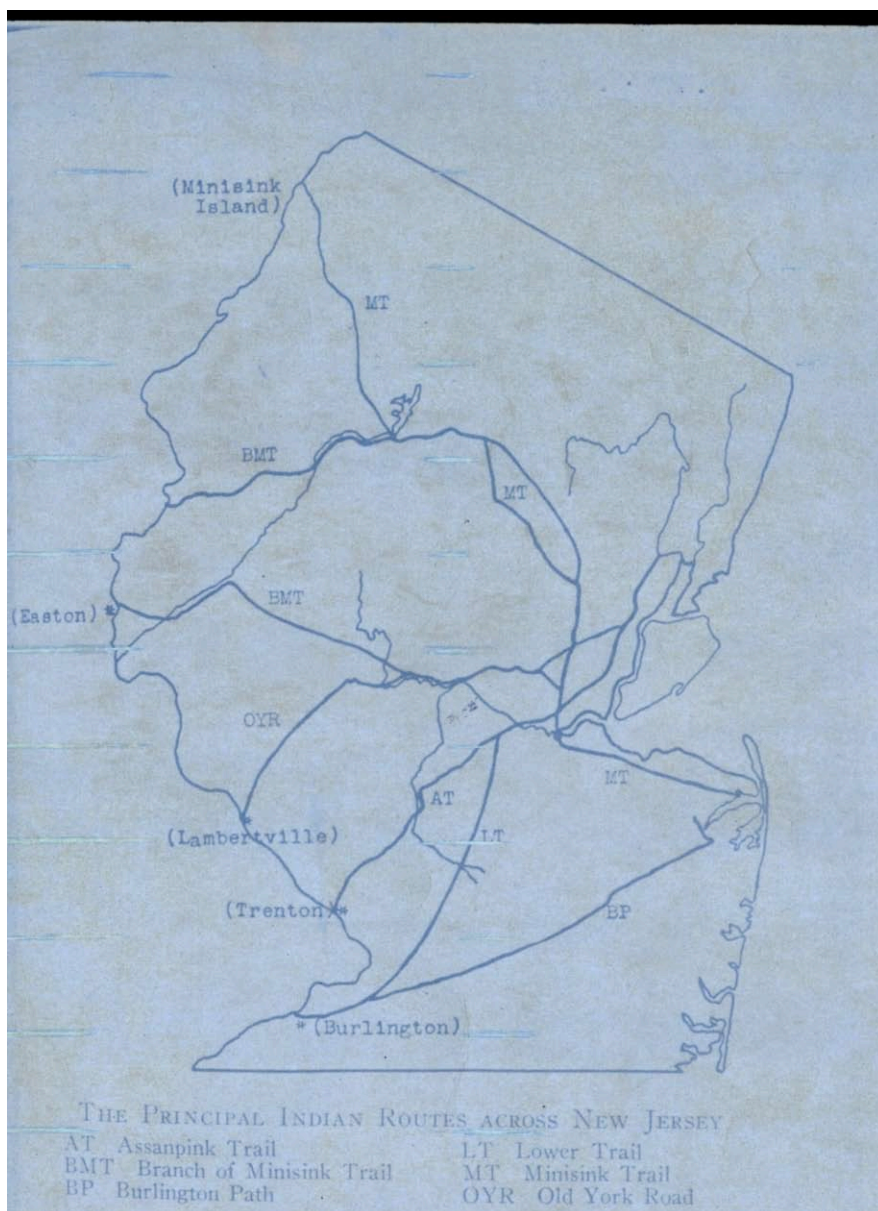


Figure 24, 17th Century, Principal Indian Routes across New Jersey

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**



## Newark Mountain

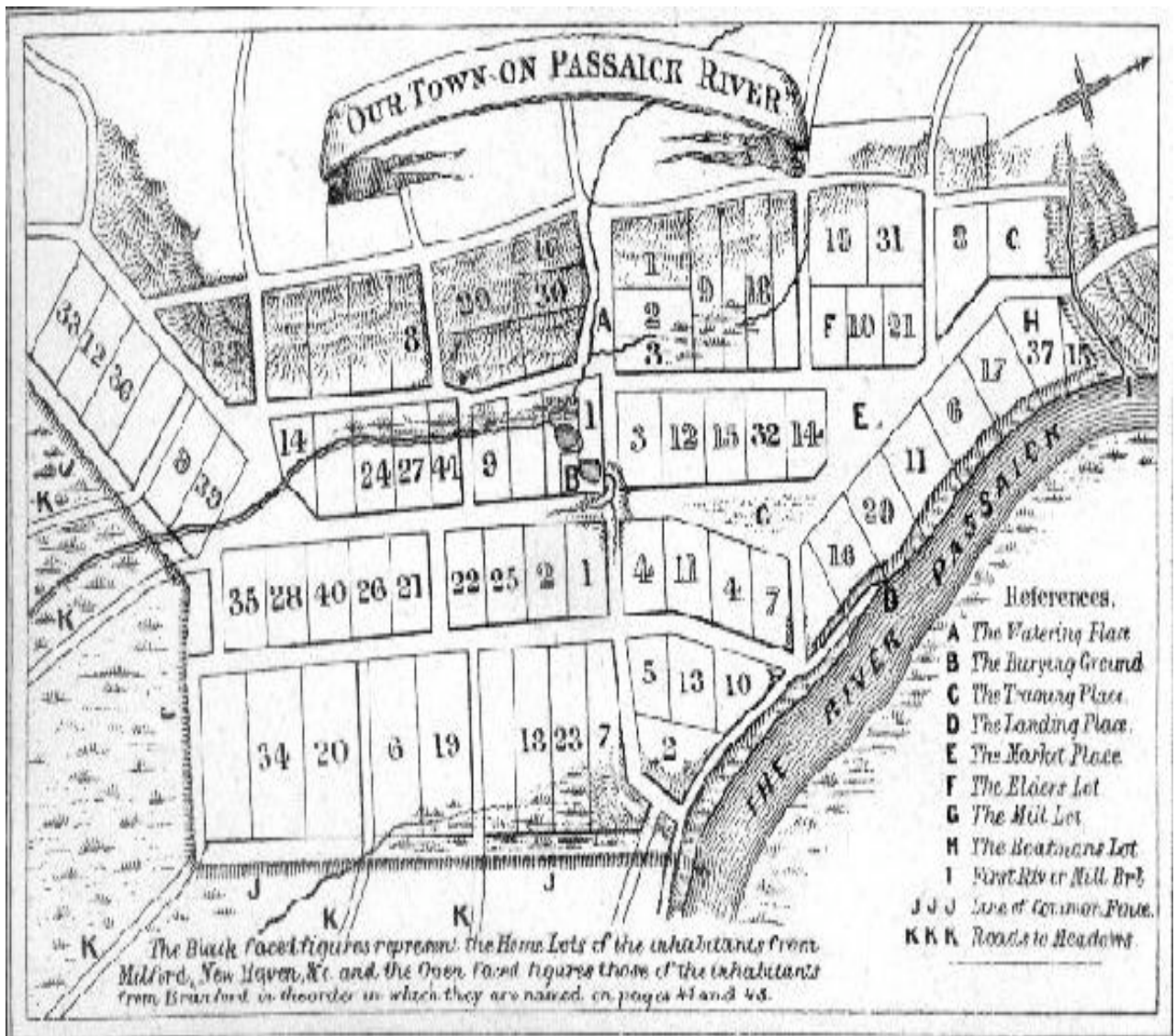


Figure 25, 1666 A.D. Map of Newark by Samuel Hayes Conger

### **Third Division, Circa 1696 A.D.**

## Newark Mountain