

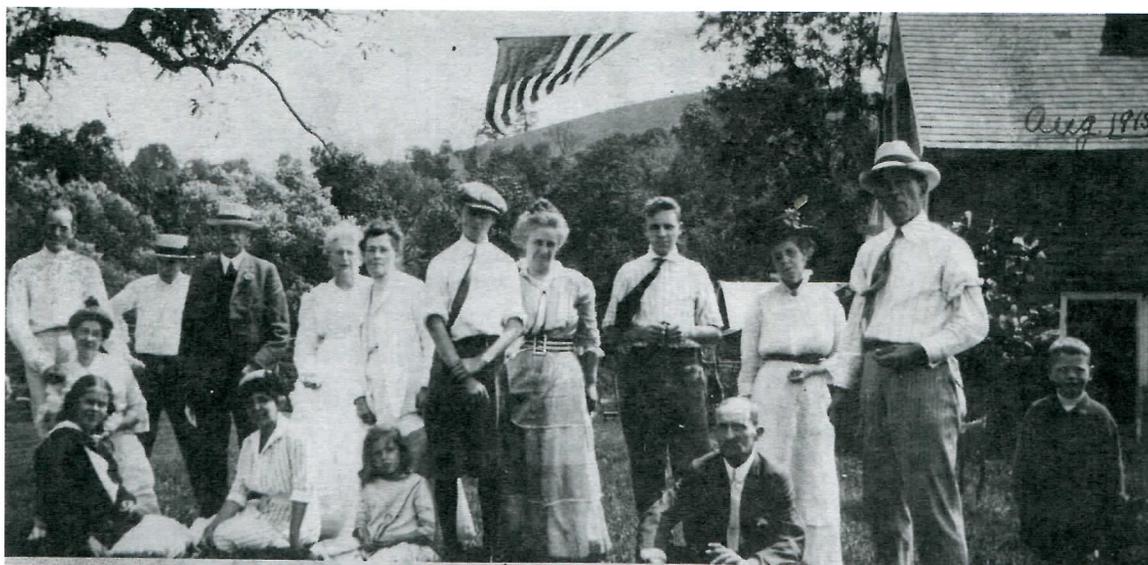
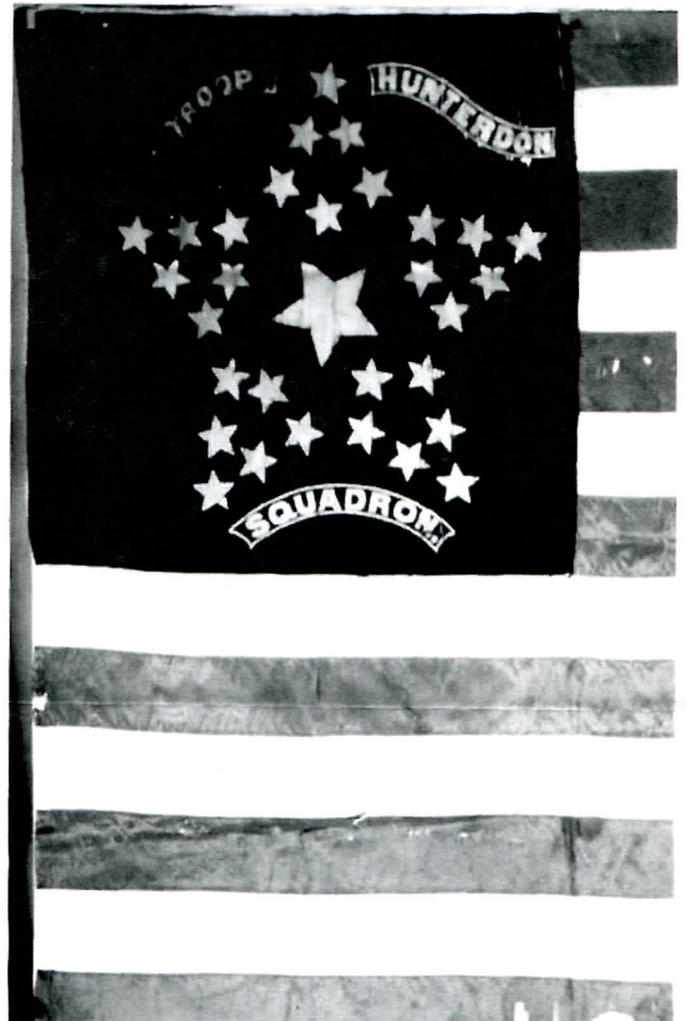


Open House June 14

The Hunterdon County Historical Society will hold an Open House at its museum, the Doric House, on Saturday, June 14, from 4 to 7 p.m., celebrating Flag Day with an exhibition of three rare flags from the Civil War era. The Doric House is located at 114 Main Street in Flemington, and was built in 1845 by Mahlon Fisher, a local architect, as his own family's home. Designed in the Greek Revival style, the house is furnished with period items, many of which were made in Hunterdon County or have local associations.

One of the Society's flags belonged to the Second Troop Hunterdon Squadron of Cavalry. It has 31 stars, so it was made between 1851, when California became the 31st state, and 1858, when Minnesota became the 32nd. From the same period is another flag with 31 stars, which was presented to the Delaware Guards, a militia unit raised in Sergeantsville.

The third flag was made for the Highland Cavalry, New Jersey State Militia, and was presented to the unit on Oct. 12, 1861, in Oldwick.



This photograph from the Society's collection shows a family gathering in August 1915, with the American flag fluttering in the summer breeze. The back of the photo is inscribed, "To Cousin Will and Cora, from Mary S Conover."

If anyone can identify any of the people, please let us know.

HUNTERDON HISTORICAL NEWSLETTER

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Family Reunions

The Apgar Family Association will hold their 34th family reunion at the Stanton Grange, Stanton, NJ, on September 20, 2008. The Apgar family has been historically significant to Hunterdon County since around 1786, settling first with their homestead at Apgar's Corner, Cokesbury, NJ, with trips to worship at the Reformed Church in Lebanon, NJ. For further information click on <http://ApgarFamily.com> or call George Apgar at 732-297-6686.

Membership Report

A warm welcome is extended to those members who have recently joined the Hunterdon County Historical Society.

Mr. William R. Anthes, Clifton, NJ
 Mr. John Baxter, Cranbury, NJ
 Ms. Linda G. Bishop, Rogersville, AL
 Mr. Wilbur L. Bowers, Chesapeake, VA
 Ms. Linda Hammell, Forked River, NJ
 Ms. Donna Tunison Ovadia, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Mr. Alonzo G. Paul, New Albany, PA
 Ms. Johanna S. Studdiford, Point Pleasant, NJ (Reinstated)
 Mr. Buzz Woods, Stockton, NJ

Harold O. Van Fleet
Membership Chair

NOTES AND QUERIES

Address correspondence to the Genealogical Committee. One query listing of ten lines free to members, 25 cents per line over ten lines; non-member rate is 25 cents per word. Remember to include a SASE (self-addressed, stamped envelope) with genealogical correspondence for the courtesy of a reply.

DEAN, GREEN, JAMES, LANE: Seek info re John Dean who appears in *Pioneers of Old Hopewell* in connection with a road laid out in the Township of Hopewell in Hunterdon County in 1723. He was one of the road Commissioners, Is he the John Dean, of Trenton, whose will was written in 1760 and probated 4 Feb 1761? His heirs included sons Stephen and John, daus. Martha Green, Elizabeth Lane, and Hannah James. ADD: Lucille Dean, 601 Van Ness, #526, San Francisco, CA 94202.

PETERSON: What were the names of Samuel Peterson's parents and were they also par/o Solomon Peterson who m. Harriet Stives. Solomon, b. circa 1798 in Warren County, PA, liv Tewksbury Twp. 1830, m. March 1833 Aletta Ann Warner, dau/o William and Mary [Levi] Warner. ADD: Lillian Snyder, 1401 E. Lakeshore Dr., Browns Mills, NJ [e-mail: lhs5254@msn.com]

BONHAM, CONOVER/COVENHOVEN, HUMMER, JONES: Need documentary proof of births for Mayflower Society application: Births in Hunt. Co. Joseph Conover 10 Jan 1790; Katharine Rebecca Cool, w/o Joseph Conover b. 23 June 1792; Susannah Jones, b. 29 Sept 1722, m. Ephraim Bonham; Elias Wyckoff Hummer, b. 22 Nov. 1806, d. Sept. 1875; Sarah Ann Conover, b. 9 Nov 1812, m. Elias Hummer, d. 1891; and death of Sarah Bonham Covenhoven, w/o Albert Covenhoven. ADD: Keith Beers, Laurel Wood Lane, Dallas, TX 75240 email: KeithBeers@aol.com.

HOLCOMBE: I am preparing an up to date genealogy of all descendants of JOHN HOLCOMBE of Lambertville. All information is invited by mail or email to Jon K. Holcombe at 47206 Oak Place, Wellesley Island NY 13640-3129 or holcombe.comm@verizon.net

Save The Date

Rural Awareness, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the rural and historic characteristics of Franklin Township, hosts a Harvest Home Historic House Tour on Saturday, October 25 from 11 am to 4 pm. Seven open houses — five of them stone and one of those a virtual 18th century decorative arts museum — offer living history from Colonial times to the Victorian Era. Also noted watercolor artist Dan Campanelli will sign and personalize prints of his historic landscapes. A self-guided walking tour of Quakertown is also featured, with crafts at the Quaker Community House and Corner Store. Tickets are \$15 in advance, \$20 on tour day. Lunch may be ordered in advance and enjoyed at the Methodist Church in Quakertown.

Visit <http://www.ruralawareness.org> for more details.

Recent Acquisitions

George B. Case Fraktur

By Roxanne K. Carkhuff

Among recent acquisitions received for the Society's collections is a small, framed Fraktur, 8" x 9", donated by David and Elizabeth McGrail of Hopewell, which records the birth of George B. Case, born June 9th A. D. 1811.

Despite attempts to identify his parents, using the Society's collections, including Dr. Erastus Case's multi-volume Case family notebooks, the parents remain unknown at this writing. However, three Case brothers emigrated to Hunterdon County from the Palatine region of Germany in the early 1700s and produced at least twenty-eight children, of which any one of the males is a potential grandparent of George B. Case.

Published by the New Jersey Historical Society in New Jersey History, Volume 105, Numbers 1-2, Spring/Summer 1987, is an informative article by David B. McGrail, "Late Eighteenth- and Early Nineteenth-Century Illuminated New Jersey Documents: An Introduction and Checklist" in which he provides details on the artists who produced the documents he studied, the published Frakturs and schools and several illustrations, detailed notes and a checklist of over 100 pieces of folk art. This checklist, arranged alphabetically by the subject's surname, i.e., George B. Case, pinpoints documents which may provide genealogical information on New Jersey persons and/or families.

Received with the McGrail donation were a Bible title page and record of Job and Elizabeth Holcomb, and several newspaper clippings:

Bible:

"Job Holcomb departed this life December 1st 1879" at Flemington, of heart disease, aged 73 years.

"Amy Ann Holcomb departed his life June 20th A. D. 1853

"Willard Holcombe died Jan. 29, 1928

"Elizabeth Holcombe died Jan. 11, 1931"

HOW TO JOIN

Hunterdon County Historical Society
114 Main Street
Flemington, NJ 08822

Please enroll me as a member of your Society

Annual	\$15.00 per year
Family	\$18.00 per year
Contributing	\$25.00 per year
Sustaining	\$50.00 per year
Institutional	\$50 and up per year
Life	\$250.00
Patron	\$1,000.00 or more
Student	\$3.00 per year (18 years of age or less)
Century Club	\$100.00

for which I enclose my remittance in the amount of \$

Name _____

Address _____



Clippings:

The clippings record deaths of Job Holcombe, "near Flemington ... aged 73 years" and Mrs. Elizabeth Holcombe, widow of the late Job Holcombe, near Flemington, died June 8 1897 Tuesday of last week at her home one and a half miles west of town from paralysis, aged 83 years. Interment on Friday in the Presbyterian yard."

Also a clipping announcing the death of Mrs. Rachel Yard, at Flemington on December 30, 1901, aged about 48 years. She was a daughter of the last Job Holcombe.

Another clipping announced the death of Mrs. Amy Woodruff, wife of Edward Woodruff. She died in Roselle Park and was buried at Prospect Hill cemetery in Flemington.

From the Curator's Desk

It should not be a surprise to our members and patrons that the most heavily used resources in our library are the Deats Genealogical Files and our collection of published family histories. Many of our library patrons are seeking genealogical information and these two sources are an obvious and rich source for the data they desire. What the casual researcher or the new genealogist often overlooks, however, is the fact that the Society's manuscript collections hold a virtually untapped wealth of historical and genealogical information concerning many Hunterdon County Families.

The savvy researcher who has been to a fair share of repositories knows to look beyond the reading or reference room and to inquire into the archival holdings of the Society. That is where they may find the hidden gems, such as Manuscript Collection No. 58, the Norman C. Witwer Collection II. This collection includes a group of papers and records donated to the Society by one of its past Presidents, Norman C. Witwer. The group of papers comprising this collection is a valuable source of genealogical and historical material.

Some of the materials that may interest researchers from this collection include a set of genealogical notes and records concerning the following families: Burnet, Scott, Castine, Wills, Sansman, Norton, Ogden, Humphrey, Wyckoff, Westbrook, Van Bruskirk, Van Cullin, Creveling-Moore, Phillips, Everitt, Vail, Earle, Welsh, Hulse, Hulsizer, Davis, Hummes, Emery, Kline and Mocher. There is also Oldwick Cemetery inscriptions and Cokesbury M.E. Church records to peruse for genealogical data.

This collection holds interest for the general historical researcher, as well. Records, such as Barnet Hall, the Delaware Join Toll Bridge Commission, preaching licenses of George Fisher, the ever-popular Hunterdon County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and more, represent a group of varied and diverse subjects.

It is quite possible that your hidden gem may be found in this or one of the many other manuscript collections held by the Society and open to research. To aid in that effort, the Hunterdon County Historical Society is pleased to provide a newly available Guide to Manuscripts, a detailed finding guide that describes the manuscript collections in the container level and also provides an index.

The Guide is a tool that researchers can use to determine if there is a collection that holds interest or the possibility of records for a particular subject or name. It describes in general terms, the contents of each collection by indicating what types of records are in each box within the group. If a collection becomes interesting or holds possibility, the actual folder level inventory of the collection may be obtained from the library volunteer on duty. The Guide is available in the reading room of the Deats Library in a three ring binder, and it is also available in electronic form by requesting it as an e-mail attachment from the Society's e-mail address: hunterdonhistory@embarq.com.

The guide will be updated on a periodical basis as new collections are added.

It is my sincere hope that this new guide will help you find that missing connection or historical document that makes all of your research time worthwhile. — Donald Cornelius, Curator

Dutch Religious Political Practices

Continued from page 1035

Rusten Hardenbergh who became the first President of Queens College, now Rutgers. Hardenbergh served three Dutch Reformed Churches; Readington, Somerville, and Bedminster. A Coetus minister, his sermons were so inflammatory in their anti British flavor that a price of 100 pounds was put on his head. As he traveled between his churches a musket was always close at hand, he even slept with it at his side. Legend tells us that once, when returning from Neshanic Church, he was fired on only to have the bullet pass through his hat without a scratch to his head. Another time seven British soldiers attempted to capture him without luck. Within a few weeks six of them had died, several of smallpox. Governor Wm. Livingston wrote, "Mr. Hardenbergh is a Dutch Clergyman who has been exceedingly instrumental in promoting the cause of America." He continued to comment that the Dutch clergy "are almost universally firm friends of our country."

With the end of the Revolutionary War and the schism within the Dutch Reformed Church resolved the emergence of a new generation of Dutch took place. No longer were they completely Dutch in architecture, religion, education and language, rather theirs had become an American subculture with strong remnants of their original Dutch culture. Architecture along with language became a mixture of English and Dutch until the end of the nineteenth century when surviving examples of this American regional subculture were to be found only in rural areas.

References:

- Cohen, David Steven. *The Dutch American Farm*.
 Fabend, Firth Haring. *A Dutch Family in the Middle Colonies, 1660 – 1800*.
 Vincent, Lorena Cole. *Readington Reformed Church History, 1719 – 1969*
 Reformed Dutch Church Consistory. *History of the School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church from 1633 to 1883*
 Jamison, Wallace N. *Religion in New Jersey: A Brief History*
 Leiby, Adrian C. *The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley*

Dutch Religious and Political Practices before and during the Revolutionary War

By Stephanie B. Stevens

During the late 1600s the Pietist movement within the Dutch Reformed Church was in full force both in the valley of the Hudson River and the valley of the Raritan River. Both were traditional Dutch settlement areas, but the movement was especially strong in Bergen County where the Pietist Guiliam Bertholf formed the Tappan Church and became their part time Minister. Pietism sought a religion that encouraged the necessity of personal spiritual "rebirth," and rejected lifeless traditions, and "unregenerate" clergymen. Generally the Pietists acted in their own spiritual interests and rejected church authority dictates. The Bible took precedence over formal religious practices.

It was in this wilderness of colonial New Jersey that the Dutch sought to create a farming community with extended families at the hub and a potential for trade within and without the developing area. Along with this was the Pietist vision that their church would be a "New Jerusalem set on the hill" – just as the Massachusetts Puritans envisioned.

The Dutch traditional republican values which extended from families to the community and church encouraged security in the questioning of authority, both political and ecclesiastical. These were values inherent in the lives of the Dutch and emanated from the Motherland. Essential to republicanism ideals was the ownership of land which then conferred upon the owner responsibility, self-reliance, a desire for order in all things and political freedom to control ones' own affairs. New Jersey Dutch farmers acquired hundreds of acres of land for their own use as well as inheritance for their children.

Within this social structure women held great status for the Pietist belief in the priesthood of all believers extended to women. While women were among the earliest to undergo self-examination and conversion, they were not selected to serve as Deacons or Elders of the church. In the Dutch culture women held power that was denied to the English woman; they could and did inherit large properties and money, which they were allowed to keep even if there was a remarriage. These privileges emanated from the Roman Law under which the European Netherlands was governed. Marriage contracts along with female wills were not uncommon. The Dutch woman was able to bequeath inherited property to children from her 1st marriage while, if she were widowed, sharing in the property of her second husband.

The Pietist fervor grew and spread throughout the Raritan valley with the installation of the Reverend Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen in 1720. Frelinghuysen, ordained in the Netherlands and the son of a minister, oversaw the churches at Readington, Somerville, Three Mile Run, and Franklin Park.

During the 1740s the British Royal Governor determined increased funds were necessary to defend the north border with Canada as well as rebuild Fort Saratoga and six blockhouses. Dutch farmers in the valleys of the Hudson and Raritan Rivers who were accustomed to peaceful self-governance protested that these acts were a subversion of their liberties and constitutional rights. Distaste for what was considered British arrogance was

mounting. The Stamp Act of 1765 added fuel to the fire of dissension as did the subsequent Townshend Acts.

It was in this climate when economic, social, political and religious feelings merged that the Dutch communities were becoming fertile fields in which the growing desire for freedom from British rule was planted.

As the Pietist movement swung from the 17th through 18th centuries it eventually led to the dissension that plagued the Dutch Reformed Church until 1771. The split in the church became known as the Coetus vs. Conferentie movement. Coetus believers were the more progressive Dutch who believed, amongst other things, that the clergy should and could be ordained in America and a Seminary should be established. Queens College, known as Rutgers University today, was an outgrowth of the Coetus movement in the Dutch Reformed Church. On the other hand, Conferentie members represented the conservative element within the church believing that the Mother Church in the Netherlands should have full sway over the American Church. The schism within the general church became a defining factor in the church at Tappan and throughout Bergen County, so much so that the congregation appealed to the classis of Amsterdam asking it to intervene with the King of England seeking his protection from the Coetus reformers. This proved to be a hopeless cause. Not only were there three thousand miles between the American Church and the Netherlands, but the independent spirit of self government both within and without the Church was coming to be a way of life for the Dutch. The seeds of dissension and dissatisfaction with British rule were sown and reinforced in the Coetus pulpits throughout New Jersey.

When the Revolutionary War became a reality those ministers and believers committed to the Coetus movement, which stressed republican values of personal freedom and responsibility, fell into the Patriot camp, while Conferentie members, devoted to the formality of the European Netherlands church, leaned toward the Loyalist movement and support of the King.

As the British Army rolled over New Jersey, their barbarity was legend. Governor William Livingston spoke of their "indiscriminate rapine and unparalleled barbarity: they have butchered the wounded asking for quarter; mangled the dying weltering in their blood; refused to the dead the Rites of Sepulture; suffered prisoners to perish for want of sustenance; violated the chastity of women; disfigured private dwellings of taste and elegance; and in the rage of impiety and barbarism, profaned edifices dedicated to Almighty God."

All of this had a profound effect on factions within the Dutch Reformed Church. Continuously witnessing destruction of personal property and ravishing of the countryside caused some of the Dutch Conferentie members to become patriots. Others who continued to support the government of England had their lands confiscated by local Courts of Inquisition.

In the pulpit at the Readington Church was Domine Jacob

(Continued on page 1034)

Fund Appeal



As construction work on our new archives storage building continues, the fund raising committee is renewing its efforts to spur donations to cover the costs. With a few add-ons and a few reductions, the contractor's bill will come in at about \$800,000. Adding on some \$80,000 for the rolling shelving and allowing for the cost of the engineers, the architect, and municipal escrow charges, the total will run to just about \$1,000,000. The masonry walls of the exterior are now erected but the pouring of the

concrete floors and the application of the roof has lately been delayed by the nondelivery of the steel necessary to support the heavy floors and ceilings. But that material is expected momentarily as this is written and we now hope to have the project near completion by late summer.

Your trustees thought it necessary to first demonstrate that our membership was ready and willing to support this project and that was the direction of our first appeal. We have been pleased to have received from you to date, just over a third of the million dollars mentioned above. A number of members who gave initially indicated then that they would contribute in annual or future installments. It is our sincere hope that member donations will continue to be received.

Meanwhile, the committee is now to the process of reaching out to prospective commercial donors, and to private foundations which have a history of donating to such projects. That effort will soon kick into high gear. We need to be successful in this endeavor so as to preserve our working capital which as you know, provides us with the bulk of our operating income. In any event we will need the continued financial support of our membership as the project nears completion. Please do not overlook us. Our survival and ability to continue our historical mission, depends upon you.

—John W. Kuhl, Treasurer

Archives Building Campaign Donors

Since the last newsletter was published, we have discovered that some donations were unfortunately omitted. We apologize for any inconvenience, and we emphasize that we are grateful for each and every contribution. The following gifts were received in the past.

Contributions up to \$99

Clarence W. Edmonds
Linda McElroy
Joyce Ossinger

Patrons \$100-\$499

T. James Luce
Mary Jo C. Martin

Trustee Club \$1,000-\$4,999

Richard Stothoff

Platinum Club \$5,000 and up

C. Ryman and Cowles Herr
Harold and Margey Case Van Fleet

The following gifts have been received since the last newsletter was published.

Contributions up to \$99

Martha Koblisch
Newton Levine

Patrons \$100-\$499

Susan and Thomas Dilts

Hiram E. Deats Papers II Collection open for Research

The Hunterdon County Historical Society is pleased to announce that at long last, the Hiram E. Deats Papers II Collection is complete and is now available for research in the Deats Memorial Library.

The Hiram E. Deats Collection II (or Deats II, for short) is a very large compilation of correspondence, personal records, family records, historical documents, and photographs from the personal collections of one of our most notable past Society members and Hunterdon County residents, Hiram E. Deats (1871-1963). Mary Fletcher, an heir of Mr. Deats and the principal organizer of the donated material, donated the collection to the Society in November of 2001.

In some ways, the name of Mr. Deats is almost synonymous with the Hunterdon County Historical Society. Not only is our library named for this giant of Hunterdon County history, but also many of the books in the library and a large portion of our open genealogical resources are composed of the Deats Bequest, a monumental donation made by Mr. Deats upon his passing in 1963. In addition, it is well known that some portions of Mr. Deats papers and records are already ensconced in our archives. Manuscript Collection No. 32, the Hiram E. Deats Papers (I), contains nine boxes of correspondence and other material. Also, further records from Mr. Deats appear in Collection No. 57, the HCHS collection Part V, and Collection No. 58, the Norman C. Wittwer II collection.

Any previous archival donations are dwarfed in size, however, by this truly astounding collection of personal material. The Deats II collection, in its final form after processing, is comprised of over 160 archival boxes holding over 5,500 folders of manuscripts, probably containing well over 50,000 documents. For comparison purposes, the next largest collection in the Society's archives is the Large Collection, which is 31 boxes. This one collection alone increases the historical manuscript holdings of the Society by almost 25%! Our previous Curator, Mr. Ron Schultzel, started the initial processing of the collection in 2003. The present Curator has been continuing the project since his arrival in 2004. This one collection has taken almost 3,000 man-hours to complete and open for research.

It is always mentioned as a source of amusement amongst those Hunterdon residents who knew Mr. Deats that he was simply unable to throw anything away. That idiosyncrasy is fortunate for us, however, as Mr. Deats has left us, through his papers, a wonderful, rich and varied source of material that help to explain both himself as an individual and to reveal the history of the place he called home. The largest portion of this collection, over 50 boxes, is comprised of personal correspondence of a general nature. Mr. Deats kept a voluminous correspondence with many people over his lifetime, and in this collection we have a good portion of it, principally from the years between 1888 and 1920, although earlier and later correspondence is present.

In addition to his correspondence, there are several groups of records that record significant pieces of his private life. Records are here from his time at the Peddie School, and for Alpha Phi, the fraternity of which he was a member. There is a series of correspondence between Deats and W. H. Apgar, who apparently

was a friend as well as the lawyer for much of Mr. Deats' business interests. There is a series of genealogical inquiries made by Mr. Deats into various families, as well as a significant amount of newspaper clippings relating to him and others. There are also some Date books, notebooks, and School Books that belonged to him.

The Deats Family is represented in this collection as well. There is a large series of family correspondence that stretches back into the days of Mr. Deats' father. There are also Diaries from Eva Taylor Deats (his wife), and Elmira Stevenson Deats (his mother). There are other personal records from Eva Deats and a collection of personal records concerning his daughter, Helen. And there is also a series of historical documents from the Deats family (wills, deeds, etc.) and genealogical research conducted by Mr. Deats into his own family.

A little known fact about Mr. Deats is that he was an internationally famous stamp collector and a founding member of the American Philatelic Society. His love of philately is well represented in this collection.

There are series of correspondence between himself, EB Sterling, the Mekeel Brothers, John Luff, and J. W. Scott, all of who were historical giants in the world of Philately. Also preserved in his papers is a series of correspondence concerning Confederate Philately, APS records, Philatelic periodicals, pamphlets, catalogues, books, newspaper clippings and other miscellaneous materials.

Contemporaries of Mr. Deats would also remember him as a remarkably active citizen, who maintained an active role in countless clubs, societies, and organizations. Records remaining in this collection illustrate many examples, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots, The Collector's Club, the American Bookplate Society, Numismatic organizations, the various orders of Freemasonry in which he was active, and many others. Records of Hunterdon County Schools in this compilation preserve Mr. Deats' work as a School Board member. So too is his collection of records from the early Hunterdon County telephone companies, and from the Deats Memorial Home for Children, an organization started by a bequest from his Father. In addition, a very large group of records is preserved concerning his work as a trustee in the national Agassiz Association, a precursor to several of today's scientific and geographical societies.

The collection further reflects the originator's predilection for collecting in some of its quirkier aspects. There is a section of materials collected by Mr. Deats for broader historical purposes, mostly from Hunterdon County, alongside a three-year collection of clipped Clare Briggs cartoons. There is a series of saved national newspapers along with a series of pamphlets, as well as a collection of business and calling cards. There is even a collection of various forms of letterhead used by Mr. Deats over the years, often reflecting the clubs, societies, and positions he held.

Hiram E. Deats Papers II Collection for Research

(continued from previous page)

Rounding out the collection is a series of over 350 unique photographs. Many of them are portraits or candid shots of Mr. Deats alone, with family, or with others. Others document Minneakoning, his family farm and residence in Flemington Junction. Still others document other Hunterdon County people and places, and some are obviously exchanged with his philatelic and other collecting peers. More of the photographs are of unknown locations or individuals.

The Hiram E. Deats Papers II may be referenced during the open hours of the Society's library, which are between the hours of noon and four pm on Thursday, and between 10 am and 4 pm on the second and fourth Saturday of every month (excluding holidays). All in all, this collection is an amazing look inside the life of a prominent Hunterdon County citizen, and a reflection of the local and even national world he lived in. We here at the Society hope that it will be a source of historical research and inquiry for generations to come.

Library Hours

Don't forget that the Society's Library is now open Thursdays from 12 noon to 4 p.m., and the second and fourth Saturdays of every month from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The schedule of Saturday openings for the rest of 2008 is as follows:

June 14, 28

July 12, 26

August 9, 23

September 13, 27

October 11, 25

November 8, 22

December 23, 27

Volunteers Welcome

With the additional hours that the Library is open, there are new opportunities for volunteers to help in assisting visitors, indexing, and organizing collection materials. Anyone interested can stop by during open hours, or email us at hunterdonhistory@embarqmail.com