



How Hunterdon Medical Center Came to Be Topic of Annual Meeting, Sunday, 26 March, 2000

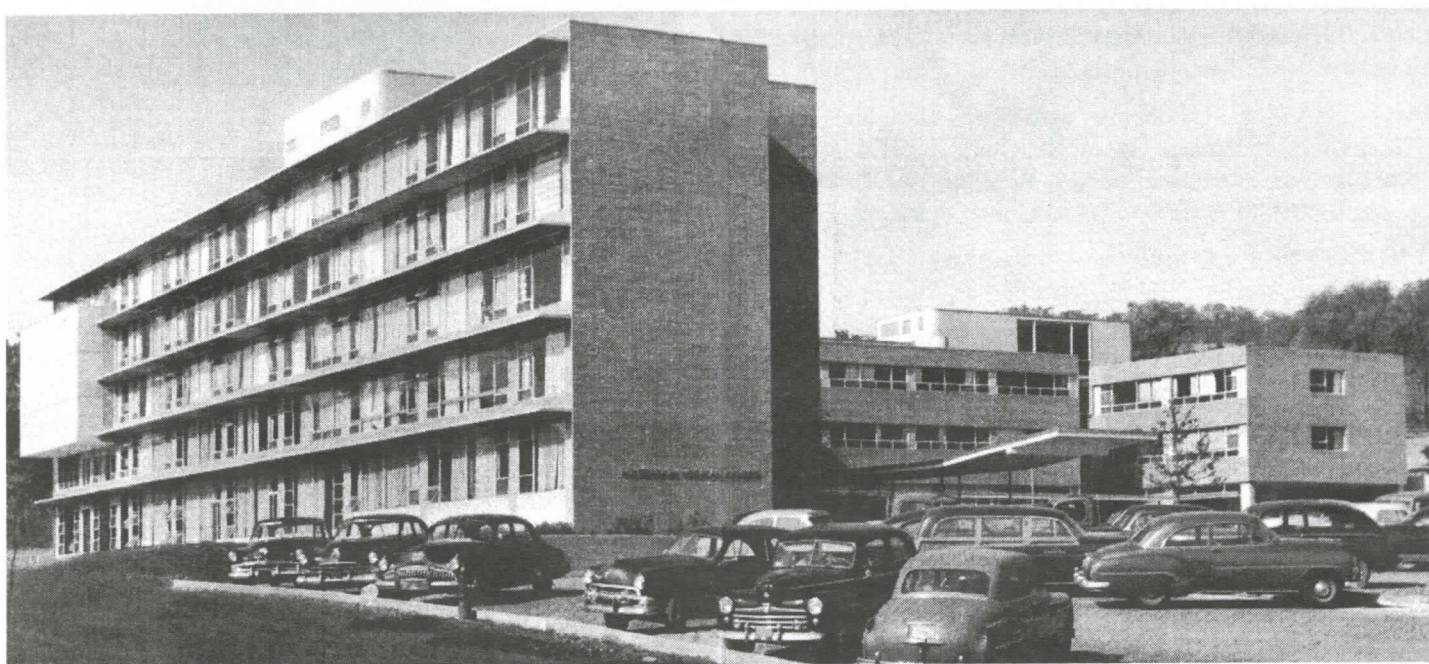
"The events which led to the creation of Hunterdon Medical Center were arguably the finest hours of Hunterdon County, New Jersey" so writes Dr. Avrum L. Katcher, retired Director of Pediatrics, at Hunterdon Medical Center, in his *Hunterdon Medical Center People and Ideas*, printed in October 1999. Dr. Katcher will be the guest speaker at the Society's Annual Meeting which is scheduled for Sunday, 26 March, 2000 in the auditorium at the Medical Center, off Route 31. Visitors may park in the Medical Center lots for the meeting.

Our quiet rural county created the most advanced health care system in the United States in seven years from 1946 to 1953. It was in 1946 that a proposal for a hospital was introduced to the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture and a study committee formed. This committee formulated a workable medical care arrangement and a fund drive to raise \$1,200,000 for a medical center was instituted in the spring of 1949. The site selected, Route 31 just north of Flemington, was convenient for most County citizens. Construction began even while fund-raising efforts continued. The Hunterdon Medical Center was completed ahead of schedule and formally opened 3 July 1953.

Dr. Katcher's talk will highlight the history of our Medical Center—who did what, how and why. Join Society members and friends on March 26 to hear the inside story of our Medical Center. The meeting begins at 2 p.m. with a brief business meeting, followed by Dr. Katcher's presentation. Refreshments will conclude the afternoon.

2000 Calendar

- March 26** ANNUAL MEETING — 2 p.m.
Auditorium, Hunterdon Medical Center,
Route 31, Flemington
Speaker Dr. Avrum L. Katcher
- May 13-20** Historic Preservation Week
- November 19** FALL MEETING — Program to be
announced



Hunterdon Medical Center, circa 1955, as it appeared in
the inside story: A handbook for patients at hunterdon medical center, no date.

HUNTERDON HISTORICAL NEWSLETTER

© Copyright 2000

Published Winter, Spring, Fall, by the Hunterdon County Historical Society, 114 Main St., Flemington, NJ 08822

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Roxanne K. Carkhuff, Editor

— Library Hours —

Thursday, 1-3, 7-9 p.m. and by appointment

TELEPHONE: 908 / 782-1091

US ISSN-0018-7850

OFFICERS & TRUSTEES

President	Richard H. Stothoff (2001)
Vice Presidents.....	Harold O. Van Fleet (2002)
	Shirley V. Favier (2000)
Recording Secretary.....	John W. Kuhl (2002)
Corresponding Secretary.....	Roxanne K. Carkhuff (2001)
Treasurer.....	Helen S. LaRue (2000)
Mary Elizabeth Sheppard (2001)	Douglas D. Martin (2001)
Anne M. Thomas (2000)	J. Edward Stout (2002)
Wilson McWilliams (2000)	John F. Danziger (2002)

NOTES AND QUERIES

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

Correction

An incorrect town and state were provided in the address of a HART, THATCHER query in the last issue. The corrected full version of the query appears below:

HART, THATCHER: Seeking par/o Daniel Hart, b. 15 Feb. 1770, d. 4 Oct. 1860; wife Nancy Thatcher; Hunt. Co. NJ; bur Finesville; Hart homestead next to Windmill. ADD: Marge Laxson, 1040 38th Ave., #42, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

CLIFFORD: Seek info re George Clifford who d. 12-12-1757, his wife Mary, and his children: John, James, Margaret, Sarah and Ann. He liv Bethlehem Twp. Hunt. Co. West Jersey. ADD: Mary Ann Cottrell, 2233 Turnberry Lane, Fort Wayne, IN [e-mail: cottrell@aol.com] 46804

CHAMBERLAIN, DANBERRY/DANBURY, MOOR/MOORE, RUNYAN, SCOFIELD: Searching these lines. ADD: Mrs. Earl L. Mohr, 8201 Stevens Ave., Bloomington MN 55420.

STOUT: Need to identify relationship of James Stout (1717-1754) to Abel Sbout (1740-1797). Were they father and son? ADD: Joan Stout Roe, 360 West Nokomis Ct., Fox Point, WI 53217 [e-mail: roeplace@webtv.net]

BLOOM, COLE, KASE, VAN SYCKEL: Looking for info re my grandmother, Eleanor Bloom Cole, dau/o Henry Bloom and Elizabeth Kase(?) who m. Thomas Van Syckle Cole 11 Dec 1877, of Spring Mills and Milford, NJ. The Blooms may have lived in Little York or vicinity. Need marriage and death dates, where Eleanor Bloom was born. They are buried in Milford cemetery. She had a sister May Bloom Skillman. ADD: Thomas E. Cole, 103 Disston Rd., Oak Ridge, TN 37830.

**Membership Report**

A warm welcome is extended to these members who have recently joined the Hunterdon County Historical Society or upgraded to Life members.

Rosemary Adams, Washington, NJ
William L. Bake, Ellicott City, MD
Jean Banowit, Tucson, AZ
Betsy J. Booth, Whitehouse Sta., NJ
Richard Butterfoss, Pennington, NJ
Gary Hingsley, Brooklyn, NY
Karla Hoagland, Ypsilanti, MI
Helen M. Horvath, St. Louis, MO
Bruce Hoye, Oxnard, CA
Christine Lopez, Edmond, OK
Joan Stout Roe, Fox Point, WI
Shirley Cool Sampson, Roseville, CA
Marilyn Souders, Brooklyn, NY
Mary A. Sparrow, Monument, CO
Caroline Vandervort, Whiting, NJ
Bradford L. Walton, Fairfax, VA
William R. Young, Milford, NJ

Mrs. Shirley V. Favier, Membership Chair

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 _____

War's Uncounted Costs: the Post-War Lives of the Families and Men of Company A, 15th N.J. Volunteer Regiment

Michael K. Heaney

In September 1862, amidst much local fanfare, a brand new thousand-man infantry regiment of 3-year volunteers mustered in at the Fair Oaks Campground in Flemington, and departed by train for the front. The "War of the Rebellion" was more than a year old, and it was by this time clear to all but the most optimistic that defeating the South was going to be a much longer and more arduous task than first anticipated. But martial spirits ran high, and the mood among the men was confident — even jaunty.

Designated the 15th NJ Volunteer Infantry Regiment, the unit comprised the standard ten companies of about a hundred men each. The traditional place of honor on the right flank of the regimental line was given to Company A, a group of men raised primarily from the Flemington area through the efforts of local merchant, Lambert Boeman, husband of Henrietta Kuhl. (Boeman's wartime career was featured in the Winter 1971 issue of the *Newsletter*). The "15th New Jersey" would eventually see action in some of the most terrible battles of the war, suffering more casualties than any other New Jersey regiment and ranking 11th in total losses among all Union regiments. Especially horrific were the unit's losses during the Wilderness Campaign in the Spring of 1864, which culminated in the fighting at Spotsylvania Courthouse and the slaughter of Union troops that took place in what the men would later call "the Bloody Angle." During the war, Boeman, along with many other local men, were either killed outright in the field or, in the benighted world of mid-19th Century medical practice, succumbed more gradually to the ravages of wounds and camp diseases. As losses mounted, about seventy-five new recruits, "drafted men," and substitutes were added to the Company's muster roll, some from the Hunterdon County area but many more from the immigrant pools more available in the state's urban areas.

In the summer of 1865, the war having ended at Appomatox in April, Company A's survivors came home at last, many undoubtedly intending to take up once again the bucolic life of farmer, tradesman or laborer — of son, husband or father — they had enjoyed before the war. But did they?

And what of the families of those who returned too enfeebled to work, or of those who did not return at all — families forced to fare as best they could without the manual labor and support of a key male family member (often a sole provider)? What became of *them* in an era that treated governmental assistance as dishonorable, and that discouraged or even prohibited women from doing "men's work"?

Questions such as these are the subject of a dissertation I am currently researching for a Ph.D. in History at Rutgers University. While a great deal has been written about the *war-time* experiences of soldiers, little scholarly attention has been devoted to the post-war life outcomes of veterans and their families. So far, my research has focused primarily on records available in the New Jersey and National Archives, particularly post-war, pension claim files, and on two unit histories of the 15th written by Alanson Haines, its chaplain, and Joseph



CDV John W. Kuhl Collection

Lucian A. Voorhees

Lucian A. Voorhees enlisted in Co. A of the 15th at age 19 on 29 July 1862 as a sergeant. He was one of the two authors of the 15th letters to the editor of the *Hunterdon Republican*. Voorhees was killed at Spotsylvania on 8 May 1864.

Bilby, a contemporary scholar. To round out the picture that emerges from these sources, I would appreciate hearing from anyone with information, documents (including photographs), or family lore pertaining to the post-war lives of my subject population (Company A soldiers and their immediate family). A roster of names follows. Please contact me by mail, at 8 Madison Springs Drive, Madison, CT 06443; by e-mail at Rightakl36@aol.com; by fax at 203-318-8139; or by telephone at 203-318-8071. Thank you! Michael K. Heaney

Original Volunteers, and subsequent Recruits and Draftees from local area

ABRAMS [Abrahams], Jacob
D. [aka Jacobs, Henry]
ALGARD [Elgard], David
ALLEN, Edward
ANDERSON, Thomas
ANTHONY, David
APGAR, Jacob D.

APGAR, James H.
BARBER, William T.
BARTOW [Barton], George W.
BEAM, Jacob
BEAVERS, George S.
BELLIS, Theodore B.
BLACKWOOD, William F.
BRIGGS, William W.
BROGAN, John
BRYAN, Jacob F.
BRYAN, William P.

BULLOCK, James J.
 BULMER, John
 BURNS, John
 BUTLER, John, Sr.
 BUTLER, John, Jr.
 CANTRILL (Cantrell), David S.
 CASE, Samuel
 CATHRALL [Cathrell], Isaac
 CLARK, William D.
 CLAWSON, Andrew C.
 CLAYTON, William B.
 COLLINS, John P.
 COMINGS, James H.
 CONNET(T), Samuel R.
 CREGAR, Naum
 DANBERRY, Isaac N.
 DAVIS, Ebenezer W.
 DAWS, Joseph S.
 DAYTON, Daniel G.
 DAYTON, Isaac
 DAYTON, James W.
 DUNGAN, Wm B.
 DUNHAM, Warren M.
 EMERSON, Lowe
 EMERY, John
 EVANS [Evens], John
 EVERETT, James
 EVERETT, Jos. C.
 FOWLER, Henry M.
 FREY, Peter B.
 GIBSON, Wiliam.
 GRASSMAN, Martin V.
 GREEN, Erin [Evin] J.
 GREEN, John S.
 GREGORY, Thos. R.
 GULICK, Wm.
 HAMMITT, Van Meter P.
 HARRINGTON, Michael
 HASSEL, Isiah, Chas. G [A.]
 HEIMBOLD, Herman
 HENDERSHOT, Abraham
 HENDERSHOT, David D.
 HENDERSHOT, Philip J. [I]
 HENDERSON, Geo. B.
 HENRY, Andrew F.
 HENRY, John W.
 HICKS, David E.
 HIGGINS, Lewis
 HIGGINS, Wm L.
 HOCKENBERG [-bury], Silas N.
 HOCKENBERG [-bury], Lemuel
 HOFFMAN, James
 HOGAN, Garret
 HORN, Elijah
 HOUSEL, Moses G.
 HURLEY, James
 INGLE [Engle], David P.
 JACKSON, Alfred B.
 JACKSON, Chas.

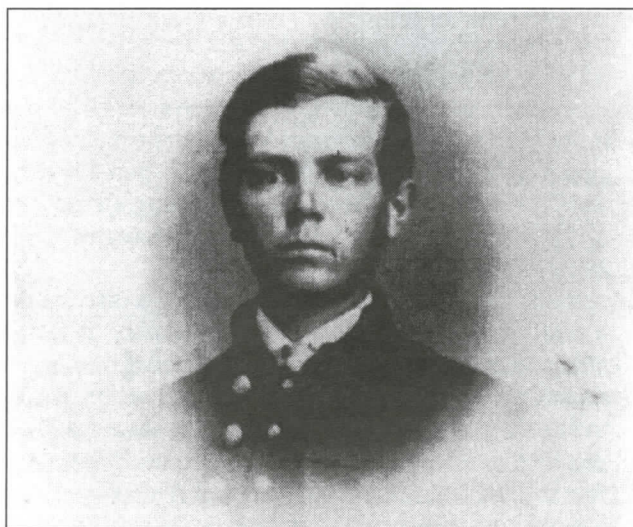
JACOBS, Henry [aka Jacob D. Abrams, Abrahams]
 JOHNSON, Abraham, Jr.
 JOHNSON, Bernard
 JOHNSON, Henry P.
 JOHNSON, Joseph
 JUSTICE, George. C.
 KELLER, Frank
 KESSLER, Simon N. R.
 KISE, Solomon
 KLINE, Manuel
 KREWSON, Joseph M.
 KUHL, Paul
 KUTTER, John A.
 LANGDON, Joseph
 LATTARETTE [Latourette], Abraham
 LEWIS, Horace E.
 LOZIER, Alexander H.
 MCGARVEY, Thos.
 MATTISON [Madison], James
 MIDDAUGH, Benjamin
 MORROW, James
 MOSER, John
 MULLEN, Patrick
 NEVINS [Nevius], Cornelius J.
 NEVINS [Nevius], Peter
 OLBON, Wm.
 PALMER, James C.
 PARRISH, John W.
 PEER, Wm
 RAY, Michael
 REDDEN, Harvey
 READING, Albert J.
 READING, John
 RUNKLE, Joseph G.
 RUNYAN [Runyon], Levi
 SAYERS, Jacob F.
 SCHEERER, Chas.
 SERVIS, John F.
 SERVIS, Samuel
 SHAUGER, William H.
 SHIMER, Cornelius
 SLATER, John
 SLAUGHTER, Charles, C.
 SMILEY, Chas. E.
 SMITH, Henry C.
 SNYDER, Lewis
 SNYDER, Wilson H.
 SORTER, Robt. S.
 SPACHIAS, Wm. N.
 STAATS, John C.
 STARKER, Andrew C.
 STARKER, Sutphen
 STEWART, Chas. B.
 STONEMETZ [Stamets], Theodore
 STOUT, Thos. P.
 STRYKER, Theodore
 SULLIVAN, Joseph E.
 SUTTON, Gee.
 TEN BROEK, Peter I.
 THOMPSON, Lewis M.



TRAUGER, Abraham
 TURNER, Albert F.
 VAN CAMP, George C.
 VAN DE GRIFT, John H.
 VAN EMBURGH, George
 VAN FLEET, Abram
 VAN RIPER, Abraham
 VOORHEES, Lucien A.
 WEAN, Benjamin. F.
 WELSH [Welch], Michael
 WELSH, Morris
 WHITE, John M.
 WHITFORD, Alexander

WHITNEY, Augustus
 WINTERMUTE, Watson
 WOLVERTON, Benjamin S.
 WOODRUFF, Danl
 WYCKOFF, John H.
 YORK[S], John

Listed Deserters
 AGIN, William H.
 GARMO, Chas.
 JACKSON, William B.
 YOUNG, William. H.



Acquisitions

Artifacts, manuscripts, family Bibles, and other material representative of the history of Hunterdon County and the families who resided here are welcome additions to the Historical Society's collections. To the donors of recent acquisitions the Society expresses its appreciation.

Sussex County New Jersey Marriages from Justice-of-the-Peace Dockets, 1773-1828 by Sharon Meeker, 1999. Donated by Ms. Meeker, Budd Lake, [Editorial Note: 39 pages, listings in alphabetical order by name of bride and groom, may be purchased from Legacy of America, PO Box 179, Budd Lake, NJ 07828, for \$6 postpaid]

Images of America Neshanic and Neshanic Station, compiled by the Neshanic Station Historical Society. Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Harold O. Van Fleet, Flemington, NJ.

Hunterdon Co. New Jersey 1895 State Census, part I Alexandria-Junction, part II Kingwood-West Amwell, by Patricia B. Duncan, 1999. Purchased by Society.

Illusions of Rural Character Hunterdon County, New Jersey, by Mary Anne Adams, 1999. Donated by the author, Milford, NJ.

Three compilations published by General Society of Mayflower Descendants and donated by New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants, Phyllis Hansen, Secretary, Westfield, NJ:

George Soule of the Mayflower and His Descendants for Four Generations, originally compiled by John E. Soule, Col. USA, Ret., M.C.E. and Milton D. Terry, PHd, revised by Robert S. Wakefield, FASG, 1999

William Brewster of the Mayflower and the Fifth Generation of his son Jonathan, compiled by Barbara Lambert Merrick, typed and indexed by E. Virginia Hunt, 1999

Mayflower Families Through Five Generations: Family of Richard Warren The fifth generation descendants of his daughter

See left photographs: the top one is an image of James J. Bullock who enlisted in the 15th on 4 August 1862 as a Corporal and was promoted to 1st Sgt. after Paul Kuhl [photo below] was killed. Bullock was badly wounded at Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah in Oct. 1864. After a promotion to Captain he was lost at sea off Cape Hatteras NC on 31 March 1865 while escorting prisoners and reluctant troops south to the Carolinas. It is a CDV from the collection of NJ Dept. State, Div. Archives, Trenton, NJ.

The lower photograph is Paul Kuhl, born near Copper Hill 26 Nov. 1842, youngest child of Leonard P. Kuhl and Dorothy Ten Eyck Sutphin. Leonard had been the 1st Sergeant of the Copper Hill Guards of the Hunterdon County Militia in 1828. Paul was commissioned a 2nd Lt. also in the Copper Hill Guards in April 1862 and enlisted in Co. A of the 125th at age 19. Promoted up the enlisted ranks to 1st Sgt., he was killed on 12 May 1864 at Spotsylvania where the regiment lost three-quarters of their strength in that one battle. He is buried in Fredericksburg [VA] National Cemetery although there is a memorial stone in the Flemington Presbyterian Church Cemetery. CDV John W. Kuhl Collection.

ters Mary, Anna and Elizabeth, compiled by Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G., 1999.

Stone Arch Bridge Inventory, Phase II Hunterdon County, New Jersey, by Thomas E. Boothbay, Cecilia J. Rusnak, John Hawkins, and Agelika Elefteriadi for Hunterdon County Planning Board, 1998. Donated by the Planning Board, Flemington, NJ.

Sussex County, New Jersey Deed Abstracts Books A, B, C, D, E abstracted and compiled by Clyde W. Downing, [1999]. Donated by Mr. Downing, Kent, WA.

Collector's Encyclopedia of Stangl Dinnerware, by Robert C. Runge, Jr., 2000. Two Fulper Pottery Company postcards, one canceled 1921, the other canceled 1924. Donated by Stangl Fulper Collector's Club, Flemington, NJ.

Genealogical Abstracts from The Lambertville Press Lambertville, New Jersey 4 Nov 1858 (Vol. 1, No. 1 to 30 Oct 1861 (Vol. 3, No. 155) by Patricia B. Duncan, 1999. Purchased by Society.

Keys to The Kiple Konnection, 1999, by Sandy (Davison) Bressler and Diane (Kiple) McGee. Donated by Ms. McGee, Hickory, KY.



HATTIE HUNTERDON as she appeared in the Feb. 12, 1953 issue of the *Hunterdon County Democrat*. The weekly cartoon created by Gertrude Espencheid [died 1993 age 81] and Sara Boutelle [died 1999 age 90], ran for several years and featured a woman named Hattie who presented the viewpoint of the typical Hunterdon housewife.

Some Ancient Hunterdon Boundary Lines

Theodore A. Hagios

For those of us who are old enough to remember, Douglas MacArthur only had it half right when he said, "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away." He may have been correct about soldiers, but old boundaries don't even fade away. With reference to our beloved Hunterdon County three ancient lines still exist as boundaries and show no signs of fading away.

The three ancient lines to be noted are the East Jersey-West Jersey Province Line, secondly the Mercer County-Hunterdon County line, and lastly the Delaware, Kingwood, Raritan, Franklin Township lines.

Knowing the story of that pesky **Province Line** (see map left) will help the uninitiated get a better perspective on our colonial history. By way of background, in 1660 a Stuart, Charles II, was restored to the English throne. He gave his younger brother, James Duke of York much of what is today southern New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, notwithstanding the fact that the Dutch were in New York, and there were Swedes and Dutch in the Delaware basin. At the time he granted these lands to his younger brother James (later King James II), he dispatched the fleet and royal marines to oust control from the Dutch and the Swedes.

Supporters of Charles and James during their exile in France prior to the restoration now had great tracts of land bestowed upon them. In 1664 Berkeley and Carteret were given New Jersey and later, Penn was given Pennsylvania. Two important features of the New Jersey Colony were, 1) the grant was ambiguous as to who was to govern and 2) the colony was not a "royal" colony, but a "proprietary" colony. It was really a giant real estate development. The proprietors issued stock, and dividends consisted of lands. Proprietors could make money on the sale of their stock, or fractions thereof, or, on the sales of their lands, or subdivisions thereof. Berkeley sold his half to a Quaker friend of Penn's, one Edward Byllynge, and his agent, John Fenwick.

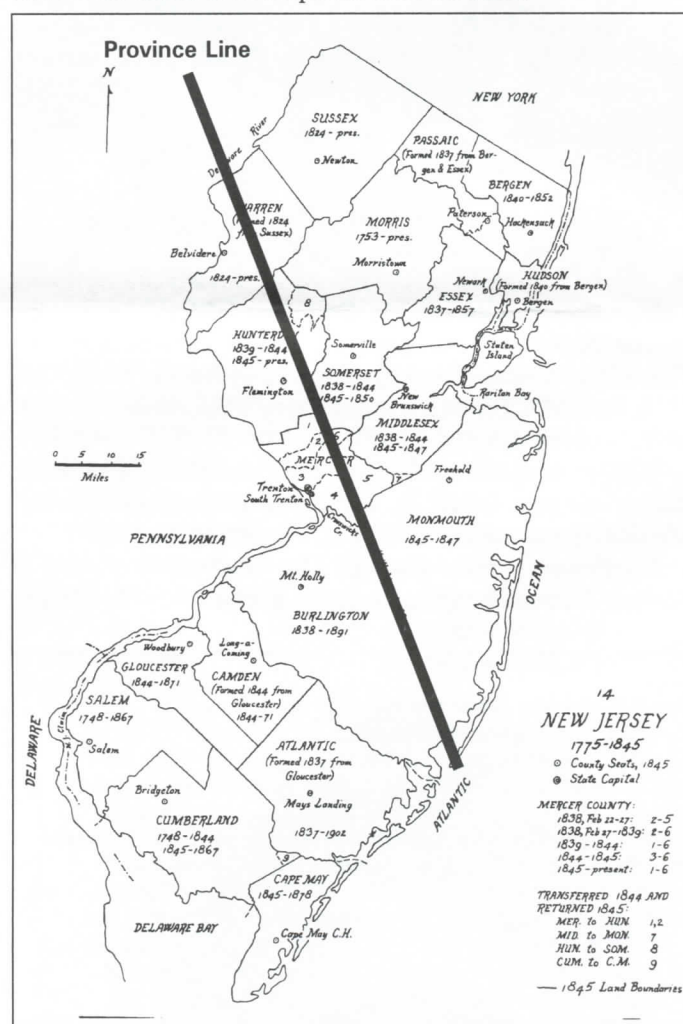
New Jersey was developing in the Newark, Elizabeth, and Amboy areas from east to west. Western New Jersey, the more Quaker group, was developing along the Delaware River from the south to the north, and thence east to the center of the province. The prime centers were Burlington in the west (Quaker), and Amboy in the east (Anglican leaning). It is important to remember we were not a royal province, but a proprietary province, a business development. It began to look like two distinct colonies were emerging. Businesses can accomplish things in days that government can belabor for years. The Quakers in the west arranged for a deed and a stock split with the Carteret interests in the east, to divide the colony along a line from Little Egg Harbor in the South to the Delaware Water Gap in the north.

In 1676, with the stroke of a pen (and five signatures, thus the "Quintipartite Deed") Jersey became two provinces: East Jersey (capitol in Perth Amboy) and West Jersey (capitol at Burlington).

From the outset New York and East Jersey looked west

covetously. They had "annexation" in mind. However, the deed granting lent validity to the West's claim of the Upper Delaware basin, and also seemed to legitimize the West's right to govern. Though the colonies were reunited in 1702 with the surrender of government back to the crown, the provincial capitols remained until the Revolution. In fact New Jersey did not get its own governor (separate from New York) until 1738 when Lewis Morris was appointed.

The clever Quakers divided their ownership into 100 shares and started selling them. They established a proprietary office in Burlington to control the stock, keep a surveyor general, plat land, and record deeds. This office is **still there**, and still has a surveyor general, the Honorable William Taylor, Esq. This is the oldest civil corporation in the state!



I am not going to belabor you with all the incredible intrigue as to "claims" of land rights, competing factions for control of the two provinces other than to say that the West seemed more orderly and less contentious in its development. Even though the east and west were reunited in 1702, we continued to have two capitols until the Revolution. However, the division line remained. It divided the holdings of the west shares

from the holdings of the east shares; this was not always without conflict. A West Jersey proprietor (shareholder) would want to convert his dividends into lands. He would go to Burlington, be assigned a surveyor, go and plat lands not already "taken up." They would take a survey back to Burlington (Perth Amboy in the east) and record the plat with the surveyor general of the Board of West Jersey Proprietors. Sometimes the survey parties would "stretch the chains" and encompass more land than was appropriate. Ultimately as West Jersey developed north and then east their plats would overlap the province line. The precise location of the province line is still a little fuzzy, especially in the sourland hills of East Amwell Township.

I think our Quaker forebears would be shocked if they knew that modern technology is now being used to precisely locate that line. Last May, at the annual stockholders meeting of the West Jersey Board of Proprietors at Burlington (which I attended as their guest) they voted to use satellite location devices to **finally** pinpoint the line. The line is still the boundary between the counties of Burlington and Hunterdon on the west and Monmouth, Middlesex and Somerset on the east.

The east versus west division was not the only importance of the line. Its northern terminus was to delineate the western extremity of the New York-New Jersey line. As originally drawn the New York-New Jersey boundary included as New Jersey territory much of what today is Rockland and Orange Counties New York including Pearl River, Suffern, Ramapo, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo and Harriman.

The Reverend Oscar M. Voorhees wrote a fine dissertation on the East/West boundary line controversy, which he read before the Hunterdon County Historical Society in 1902, and was published in 1906 by Hiram E. Deats. Copies are available from the Society for \$6. each.

The last county created in western New Jersey was Mercer in 1838, but its northern boundary is more than 140 years older than that. Byllynge sold his remaining interests to Dr. Daniel Coxe, a non-Quaker London physician who became a colonial governor of New Jersey (1687-1692) but **never left** London. Conversion of his stock and interest dividends to land established a line running the Sourland ridge from the province line to the Delaware River, and that line is now the Hunterdon-Mercer line. Thus you can see that a line drawn on a piece of paper before 1700 has not vanished, and is very much there today as Hunterdon's southern boundary. Early deeds make reference to it as Coxe's 30,000 acre line.

Lastly, as Burlington County settled to the north, one community after another, lines were established for the purpose of government. Amwell Township was created, and its ancient northern line was drawn in 1702, more than a decade before Hunterdon was created in 1714. The northern line is shown in the Snyder map (page 159, see right) and to this day is a boundary for the Delaware/Kingwood and Raritan/Franklin Townships. Everything north of that line was considered "unorganized territory." Do you realize that in just two more years we can honestly say that each of these lines is 300 years old? Like I said, old lines don't die, they don't even fade away!

Reading List

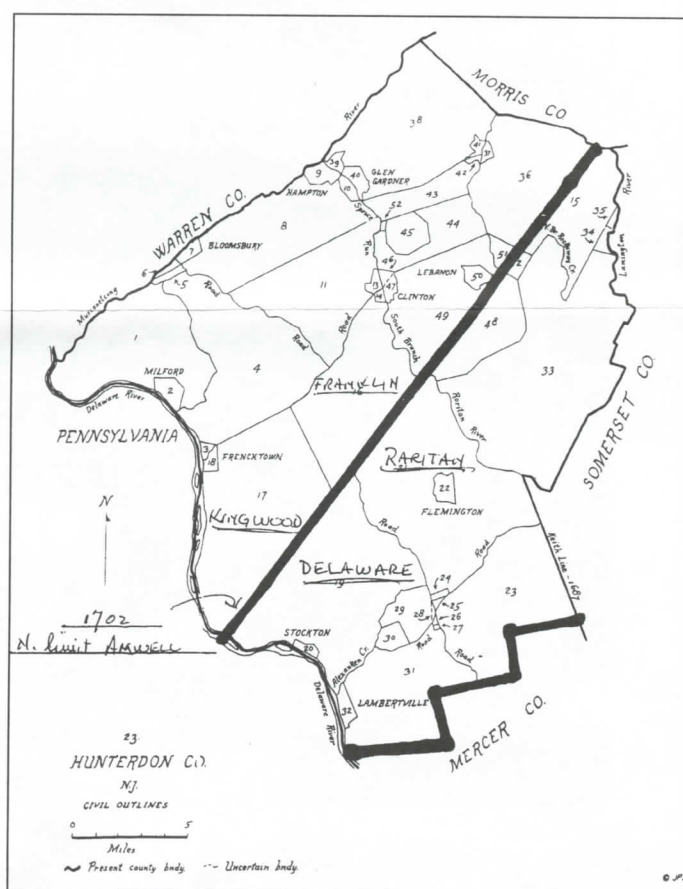
Pomfret, John E. *The Province of West New Jersey 1609-1702: The History of the Origins of an American Colony*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1956.

_____, *The Province of East New Jersey 1609-1702: The Rebellious Proprietary*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1962

_____, *The New Jersey Proprietors and their Lands 1664-1776*, Volume 9, The New Jersey History Series, D. Van Nostrand, Company, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1964.

Snyder, John P., *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries 1609-1968*, Bulletin 67, Bureau of Geology and Topography, Trenton, New Jersey, 1969.

Voorhees, Reverend Oscar M., *The East and West Boundary Line Controversy*, Read At The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Hunterdon County Historical Society at Three Bridges, New Jersey, August 20th, 1902, Hiram Deats, Flemington, N.J., 1906.



The maps on these facing pages (830-831) are from John P. Snyder's *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries 1609-1968*.



2000 Dues Reminder

If you have not renewed your Hunterdon County Historical Society membership for 2000, take a minute now to write a check and drop it in the mail. The *Newsletter* will not appear unless you renew!



Images from the Past

Strand Theater circa 1920



HCHS Collection



The new Strand Theater, at 12 Coryell Street in Lambertville, opened in June 1915 with the first attraction being "Hearts Delight" starring Mary Pickford. The *Lambertville Record* of 24 June 1915 reports the theater drew a never failing crowd of people to the moving picture shows. Comfort was the keynote when owners Charles C. Hildinger and Philip Papier constructed the building. Seven hundred mahogany opera chairs afforded comfort to the movie fans and the building was equipped with a Seeburg Orchestron [organ] to further enhance patrons' enjoyment.

The neoclassical building was adorned with cartouches with festoons which were still intact and visible when the theater closed in the late 1960s. It is the only remaining of three movie houses in Lambertville.