

Hunterdon Historical Record



HUNTERDON
COUNTY
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

hunterdonhistory.org

Sunday, March 10 - 2 pm
Free Spring Membership
Meeting & Lecture:
See lead article at right.

Monday, April 22 - 6 pm
**Collections Care
Tips & Tricks**
with Manuscript Curator
Don Cornelius

Basics of archival care for small, limited-resource institutions to help improve collections care. Open to Hunterdon County repositories first, then to neighboring counties after April 12 if space available. Registration required by phone or email, \$5.00 fee per person. At HCHS state-of-the-art Archive Building 67 River Road, Raritan Twp

Saturday, May 18 - 10 am
**How to Begin
Your Family Genealogy**
with Betty DeSapio, PLCGS
DeSapio Research Services
Where to find collections & how to organize/improve the search. Space is limited, registration required by phone or email, \$10. Free for members. At HCHS Deats Library 114 Main Street, Flemington

Coming in June
A discussion of the future of historic house museums in NJ: Are they still viable?

Meeting & lecture —free & open to the public

If These Stones Could Talk

...Part genealogy, part history, and part personal memoir, rooted in an amazing amount of research, and written with grace and flair, [*If These Stones Could Talk*] brings to light a rich past that had almost been lost.

— James M. McPherson,
Author, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*



Authors Elaine Buck and Beverly Mills will speak at the March meeting.

The Society is pleased to present: ***A Proud Heritage*** based on the book, ***If These Stones Could Talk, Sunday, March 10 at 2:00 pm*** at the **Flemington Presbyterian Church, 10 East Main Street.**

The lecture explores the fascinating history—almost lost to time—about African Americans in New Jersey’s Sourland Mountain Region. As research partners, Elaine Buck and Beverly Mills co-authored the book, *If These Stones Could Talk*, (2018), that grew out of more than a decade’s worth of research on the contribution of African Americans who lived in this region. It was through this research that Beverly was able to trace her ancestry to African Americans who were enslaved in Hopewell Township prior to the Revolutionary War.

Elaine Buck and Beverly Mills are founders of the Stoutsburg Sourland African American Museum and serve on the Advisory Board. Both are trustees of the historic Stoutsburg Cemetery Association, which is a cemetery for people of African descent located in Hopewell, New Jersey. Both women have served as consultants for schools, museums, and historic sites to better interpret African American history.

The illustrated lecture will last about 45 minutes and be followed by questions. Copies of the book will be for sale. Refreshments will be served; no registration is required.

HUNTERDON HISTORICAL RECORD

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Lora Jones, John Kuhl, Stephanie Stevens
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Acquisitions

Artifacts and documents on the history of Hunterdon County and the families who resided here are welcome additions to the Society's Collections. Donated materials may not be available for research until they have been processed, a continuing activity. The Society thanks the donors for these recent acquisitions.

Anonymous. Photographs of the Flemington High School Basketball Team (1946), Flemington Elks, & Flemington Auction Market; war ration coupon books.

Broch, Ernest C. Several documents pertaining to John Lair, his family research notes, & their plots in Frenchtown Cemetery, [1865] & 1997-2018.

Brown, Roy C. In memory of his parents: oil painting by Della Barber, *Bridge Street*, Lambertville, NJ.

Buchanan, James. Collection of photographs & other records related to the **South Hunterdon Little League, ca. 1958** (at right). Donation also included the family bible of Margaret Ann Wert.



Castners, 1710-1963. Reprint of family genealogy, author unknown. Donated by Sharon Dysart.

Colligan, Dr. Eileen. A photograph album of black & white images of an institution with nurses, & family photos, possibly the Shields family, ca. 1930-1940.

Cummings, Kenneth. 12 manuscripts purchased from the auction of the Holcombe estate, Lambertville, NJ, 1743-1869.

Cunningham, John T. *Baseball in New Jersey: the game of history* (1995).

Curcio, Carole. A large collection (created by the late Frank Curcio) of original, reproduction, travel, & blueprint maps of Hunterdon County & New Jersey.

East Amwell Historical Society, % Jim Davidson. A group of items relating to Hunterdon County history, including school ephemera, broadsides, tax ratables, & brochures for county services, ca. 1880-1976.

Estate of Roxanne Carkhuff. *Descendants of Robert Rose of Wethersfield & Branford, Connecticut, who came on the ship "Francis" in 1634 from Ipswich, England* / by Christine Rose. *Early Lutheran baptisms & marriages in Southeastern Pennsylvania: the records of Rev. John Casper Stoever from 1730 to 1779; Pennsylvania German marriages: marriages & marriage evidence in Pennsylvania German churches / compiled by Donna R. Irish; The book of names, especially relating to the early Palatines & the first settlers in the Mohawk Valley / compiled & arranged by Lou D. MacWethy; The descendants of John Beem born May 19, 1779 / compiled by Lee Beem; The Fenn family in America / compiled by Ara Fenn Walker; Winders of America: John Winder, of New York, 1674-1675, Thomas Winder, of New Jersey, 1703-1734, John Winder, of Maryland, 1665-1698 / compiled by R. Winder Johnson.*

Flemington Center Urban Renewal LLC, % Keith Dilgard. Report: Photo Documentation Adjacent Properties & Structures on Site Sale of 90-96 Main Street, Application for Authorization NJ Register of Historic Places Act Review, 20 May 2018 & 3 October 2018.

Freedman, Suzanne. Transcription of Bible records of Scully, Earl, Briest & Scott families of Philadelphia, Trenton & East Amwell, N.J. Bible published 1790. HCHS Bible Record CS-588.

Frelinghuysen, Alice Cooney. *American Art Pottery: the Robert A. Ellison Jr. Collection*. Donated by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Hutchinson, Richard S. *Abstracts of the Council of Safety Minutes, State of New Jersey, 1777-1778*.

Johnson, Bruce. *Covered wooden grandstands: a collection of stories by New Jersey's best sports writers, past & present*. Donated by the author.

Jones, Marjorie G. Two programs from the Clinton Music Hall, 1955.

Mahler, Linda. Several items including the Bodine-Bloom Family Bible (CS-571), a photograph of parishioners at the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, 1898, & a journal of Anna Lillie Hoppock, ca. 1882-1894.

continued next page

Acquisitions continued

Miller, Marilyn Reed. Six binders of research & documentation on the family of Captain John Reade of Tewksbury.

Olsen, Lora. Photographs, programs, & other records from the **Delaware Valley Horsemen's Association**, ca. 1951-2001. (at right)



DVHA Color Guard, Lambertville Memorial Day Parade, 1962

Pierce, Alycon Trubey. *Selected final pension payment vouchers, 1818-1864: New Jersey, Trenton*, 2 volumes.

Russell-Forsythe, Nancy. A research photograph & notes file concerning the history of the residential property at 42 Park Avenue, Flemington, NJ.

Westcott, Lloyd Bruce. *Our Westcott family history* (n.d.). Donated by Ken & Marilyn Cummings.

Sheets, John. Two boxes of research & documentation on Sheets & allied families created by Catherine Sheets, n.d.

Sigle, Timothy. Donation of 3 family bibles: Johnson, Asher/Mary Ann Reading (CS-572); Smith, James W./Annie M. Walker (CS-573); Smith-Rittenhouse Family Bible (CS-574). *Gifts given in memory of Prall Uriah Johnson, Sr. & Charlotte Belle Rittenhouse.*

Stives, Megan. Photograph albums & clippings concerning the family of Lewis Schenk & Sadie Bird LaTourette, ca. 1923-2010.

Verity, Joan C. A group of items including scrapbooks about quilting & world events; photographs of Frenchtown graduation & 4-H trips to Washington, DC; & the WWII uniform of Staff Sgt. James Fox.

Zapko, Lewis & Barbara. A photograph of **Flemington Fur Company Employees, 1936** (below), & a booklet for Broad Acres Farm, Flemington, 1921.



Welcome, New Members

Susan Helmsley Cicala, Flemington, NJ
 Edward Fimbel III, Lambertville, NJ
 Sharon & Brian Flannery, Clinton, NJ
 Jennifer Frasco, Whitehouse Station
 Robert Fritch, Flemington, NJ
 Gregory Herman, Flemington, NJ
 Vicki Hoskison, Tulsa, OK
 Majorie Jones, Philadelphia, PA
 Russell & Susan Lockwood, Stockton, NJ
 Rosemary Lopresti, Palomar Mountain, CA
 Thomas Ogren, Lambertville, NJ
 David Rubin & Melanie Gray, Lebanon, NJ
 Leigh Smith, Stockton, NJ
 Christina Wible, Clinton, NJ

A Salute to Volunteers



Sharon Flannery

OUR NEWEST LIBRARY VOLUNTEER, Sharon Flannery, graduated from Glassboro State College, (Rowan University), with a degree in education. Sharon grew up on a dairy farm in upstate New York but has lived in Maryland, California, Massachusetts, and Cambridge, England before settling with her family in Clinton.

Sharon became a librarian quite by accident. She wanted to major in history but her parents felt it was not practical. When her daughter was young, her growing family needed extra income so she found a part-time job at her local library. The odd hours, nights and Saturdays, were perfect as it allowed her husband to be home with the children. Sharon later earned her Master of Library Science degree at Rutgers and was hired by the Clinton Township School District to open the brand new Patrick McGaheran School library. She later moved to the Round Valley Middle School library and worked there until her retirement in 2017.

Sharon began volunteering at the Society a year ago at the suggestion of fellow librarian, friend, and HCHS volunteer, Debbie Julian. Sharon assists patrons with research requests and just completed an online index of the family files. She is proud that her grown daughter became a librarian and her son a writer!

Gold in them thar hills?

Hunterdon's Mineral Resources

By John W. Kuhl

It was 1898 and Eugene Cowell was digging a well up on George Apgar's farm a quarter mile south of the Lebanon Township hamlet of Whitehall, which we now know as Woodglen. It takes only a tiny spark to ignite a major conflagration. And sparking off the end of Cowell's shovel that day was a speck of color. Now remember, it was Hunterdon resident James Marshall of Lambertville who first discovered gold at Sutter's Mills in 1849 to ignite the famed California Gold Rush. And now in the late 1890s a number of county men had been lured to try their luck in the Alaska gold fields. [Author's note: One of these was my great uncle, Christopher Kuhl, who in 1897 sold his furniture store in Flemington and trekked up to the Klondike only to return home several years later in the words of a local newspaper, *at the expense of the railroad over which he traveled.*] The attraction was irresistible and ever on people's minds. Gold's distinctive color, its malleability, its resistance to tarnish, and its relative scarcity had all combined to make it one of mankind's most sought after minerals worldwide for thousands of years.

Digger Cowell's first dilemma here was that like James Marshall out in California, he didn't own the land where he found the gold and was therefore not in a position to directly profit from his find. But land owner Apgar was willing to contract out his gold rights, and Cowell sent samples out to be assayed. One of these contained \$1.25 gold and \$1.00 silver to the ton. A second sample yielded a little better, \$6.67 gold and \$1.00 silver to the ton, concentrations that the *Hunterdon Republican* stated were still only half enough to make it worth extracting. State geological experts remained adamant that Hunterdon geologic formations were not of a type to hold appreciable gold. This seemed to cool off the immediate excitement and local papers were quiet on the subject for a year or so.

But Cowell was not a quitter; he kept at it. On

Apgar's land there was an old iron mine that had been abandoned since the 1860s. When that mine had proved unprofitable, it was closed and workers had stuffed some of the tailings back into the old shaft. From these, we learn from the *Lambertville Beacon*, Cowell took a sample that assayed out to \$42 per ton. Here, finally, was something to work with. Realizing that this was well beyond his personal resources, Cowell teamed up with John Dean and Harvey Davis of Glen Gardner to form The United Gold and Silver Company. They signed a contract with the Apgars that allowed them access to the gold, and they issued capital stock in the amount of \$80,000. Their first move was to clean out the old shaft, so that they could gain access to the ore deeper in the mine. The *Milford Leader* reported in early June 1900 that a blast revealed a vein there three feet wide of some of the best gold ore found to date. Not much more appears in newspaper columns after 1901 but in 1902 the company voted to increase the stock to \$300,000. Additional assays yielded ore at a value of \$4.00 to \$20.00 per ton with silver which usually accompanies gold, rated at \$0.30 to \$1.68 per ton. Infor-



Gold found in Hunterdon must have looked the same, but our collection includes only these nuggets that were dug by Dr. Henry Race in California sometime during his stay there from 1849 to 1852. Both nuggets measure 1/4 inch wide; one is 3/4 inch long, and the other 5/8 inch long. Their combined weight is 1.5 pennyweights or 0.082285 ounce with a value today of \$60.00.

mation is scarce but it appears, unfortunately, that the common \$4.00 per ton ore greatly outweighed the more valuable \$20 per ton, the whole making a mix that proved disappointingly unprofitable. By 1905, the whole project had come to a halt. The company soon declared bankruptcy and not long after, the gold fever here was little more than a memory and a hole or two on Apgar's farm.

Some have stated their opinion that Cowell's find was actually iron disulfide (pyrite), an abundant mineral in iron regions that has somewhat the appearance of gold. Known commonly as fool's gold, it has been the downfall of many a miner and investor over the years. But assuming the assayers here were both honest and competent, it seems more likely that Cowell's findings here really were gold, but unfortunately for him, just not concentrated enough to make it profitable.

As for Mr. Cowell, he survived his disappointment and loss somehow and eventually accumulated enough capital to buy the old nearby store at Woodglen. One of its major features was that he could sit in his rocking chair out on the front porch of his store and view some of the area that had once been the field of his dreams. He had given it his best shot.

Talking recently by phone with local resident Joshua Rich, George Apgar's great grandson, we learned that he later lived on the farm. His family once owned certificates of United Gold and Silver Company stock but he does not recall just where they might now be. A picture of one of the certificates does appear along with Lou Kovi's articles on the subject in the *Hunterdon Reviews* of 3 and 10 October 1977. Rich noted that as the landmarks slowly faded away, some disagreement had arisen as to the exact spot of the mining activity, but in any case it was in the immediate vicinity of the store, perhaps on the grounds of today's Lebanon Township Consolidated School right down the road.

In the end, it was iron that proved to be Hunterdon's most commercially valuable mineral with second place going to the reddish-brown sandstone that was quarried here along the Delaware. That sandstone made up the brownstone fronts for city buildings from New York to Philadelphia before and after 1900. The iron ore known as magnetite was found in both quality and quantity along the ridge running from Bloomsbury northeast to Cokesbury through High Bridge, the most well-known iron town of the county. It was mined here in commercial quantities from the 1740s right up through the end of World War II when the Swayze mine on Jugtown Mountain finally closed as demand for iron slowed down with the war's end. Local papers report that upwards to a million tons of ore were taken from the Swayze mine during the war and as late as 1945, the state reported the discovery at West Portal of another million tons of low sulfur iron ore.

Iron is not Hunterdon's only mineral. There was long-term financial success in mining graphite here in the county. And there was the earlier copper craze in the Flemington-Copper Hill area. That is a story in its own right, but briefly, copper was identified here even before the Revolution. Mania for the metal came to the fore in the 1820s and lasted for forty years. Numerous companies were formed to conduct the mining. But as with Cowell's gold experience, quality ore was scarce and no overall profit was ever realized on the mining itself. Landowners who sold their land up front and speculators who sold before the craze peaked were the principal benefactors.

Manganese ore has hit the headlines here in past

years as well as more gold at Locktown, plus silver and even more copper in the Milford area. None of these were ever successful. In the 1950s, Uranium ore was reported in the Raven Rock area. Coming as it did during the emotions and phobias of the atomic bomb era that many of us old timers all too well recall, it made a sensational story, but again, it just did not prove commercially viable. And finally, in 1982 an energy company sought oil/gas leases in Readington Township. After a short flash the company's activity faded away and all that is now apparently on hold. Iron, graphite, and brownstone aside, there are estimates that the money put in over the years to develop all the rest of the minerals was ten times the value of the ore taken out.

A lot of people lost a lot of money in search of their own individual El Dorados. In the end Hunterdon's far more significant wealth came from the county's soil in a more patient pursuit, its agricultural crops, and even more lately of course, the value of the land sold for development.

So, the answer to whether there is gold in Hunterdon soil is certainly a *Yes*, but up till now no one has been able to extract it economically. But consider this, the price of gold in the heyday at Woodglen was a steady \$20.67 per ounce. By 2011, the gold price peaked at almost \$1,900.00 per ounce. That price has dropped considerably since and fluctuates with the market fever, but in mid-2018 as this is written, still flirts with \$1,225.00. Costs of refining are certainly more today, but who knows how high the price of gold has to go before some daring new entrepreneur once more feels impelled to root around in the rocks and dirt at Woodglen. The ghost in his rocking chair up there on that store porch is watching and waiting.

Sources: Newspapers in the Society's archives.

Hunterdon County Democrat: 31 Oct 1899,
18 Mar 1954, 8 Apr 1954, 2 June 1954
Hunterdon Republican: 16 Apr 1874, 24 June 1880,
12 Aug 1880, 6 Sept 1899, 4 Oct 1899,
4 Apr 1900, 29 May 1901, 67 Oct 1903
Lambertville Beacon: 18 Feb 1859, 20 Apr 1900
Lambertville Record: 24 Nov 1897,
Hunterdon Review: 3 Oct 1977, 10 Oct 1977,
17 Mar 1982, 5 May 1982
Whitehouse Review: 14 Feb 1956
Delaware Valley News: 20 July 1945, 19 Feb 1954
Easton Express (now *Express Times*): 12 Dec 1982
Clinton Democrat: 7 Feb 1901, 10 Mar 1932, 2 Sept 1937
Milford Leader: 14 June 1900

Mary Tidd Bennett, Rare 1800s Female Physician

by David Harding

In August 1862, mourners gathered before a freshly dug grave at the Amwell Ridge Cemetery in Larison's Corner to say goodbye to their doctor and friend, Mary Tidd Bennett.

The doctor had established quite a following through the years. In noting her passing, a chronicler for the *Hunterdon Gazette* lauded her for having "obtained celebrity in her profession, a sense of justice, as well as feelings of respect . . ."

Female doctors in Hunterdon County—and throughout the United States actually—were uncommon in the 1830s-1850s, and finding one as highly regarded as Mary was practically unheard of. While there are plenty of accounts of women practicing medicine throughout history (think, for instance, of the ancient Greek physician and medical textbook author Metrodora), by the 17th century women were increasingly getting excluded from the practice of western medicine.

Born in 1785, Mary Bennett and her brother John were schooled by their father, Dr. Jacob Tidd. Jacob was praised as "more than an ordinary man" in the *Documents of the Senate of the State of New York (Vol. 4)*, having "won a high reputation" for practicing botanic medicine, a movement that revolved around the benefits of various herbs.

Jacob had served as a bound boy to the family of Dr. George Andrew Vesselius (known as the red-cheeked doctor because of a birthmark) and also supposedly inherited recipes for treating patients from Dr. Roger Parke, the earliest doctor to come to old Hopewell in 1697, according to Alice Blackwell Lewis's book *Hopewell Valley Heritage*.

Jacob left the area in 1794 with the militia after

the Whiskey Boys, but returned shortly thereafter to "his cerecloth (a gauze or cheesecloth with wax containing an antiseptic), his black salve, his washes and his poultices," according to the *Medical History of Hunterdon County*. With chronic diseases, cancerous growths, and especially with what were regarded as incurable tumors and ulcers, he had astonishing success.

Mary was "early initiated in that system of practice, for which her father was so distinguished and being naturally of strong mind and retentive memory, she treasured up and retained that code or theory, which originated with him," her obituary noted.

Mary married Crawdees Bennett in 1803, but he disappears quickly from the picture. After her father's death, Mary moved with her mother to Trenton and later Brownsburg, Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, PA. where she practiced medicine. Her mother's death prompted her to return to Hunterdon County, and she settled in Ringoes, not far from her brother.

Patients traveled from neighboring towns and out of state for her treatments and she "drew to her a popularity exceeding that of her father, a popularity which no other female in this region of the country has ever attained," her death notice states.

In her final years, Mary began teaching her healing ways to Amos Hart, who would practice in Ringoes until his death in January 1908.

Perhaps it's best to close with the words of that *Hunterdon Gazette* chronicler who said "her practice passed the security of the most enlightened and intelligent people near, and at a distance, and received from them the unchanged, and unchanging verdict of 'well done good and faithful servant'."



Tools of a physician's trade.

PROCESSING COLLECTIONS MAKES CURATOR CORNELIUS NOSTALGIC

Where does the time go? The turn of the calendar into 2019 marks the beginning of my fifteenth year as the Manuscript Curator for the Hunterdon County Historical Society. In those fifteen years, I have really come to love Hunterdon County. It's odd, for I was not born here and I do not even live here. I actually live in Mercer County. But Flemington, the county seat and the home of the HCHS, could pass as a fair double for the Village of Medford, where I grew up. And I spent almost as much time on my family's farm in rural Burlington County as I did in town. Today, the remaining rural character and strong agricultural roots of this Hunterdon community are as evident now as they are in its history, and they take me back to my youth.

That agricultural history has been in the forefront of many of the archival collections the Society has released in recent months. A great example is Collection 163: the Elmer Schorr Farm Photographs (ca. 1943). This collection is comprised of ten photographs of the Elmer Schorr Farm, located in Readington, New Jersey, ca. 1943. The collection illustrates the farm and contains images of Elmer Schorr, his nephew Kenneth Schorr, and others. It is a small collection, but it is remarkable because of the personality captured in the photographs, and also because the farm was sold to the State in the Round Valley Project. It is impossible for me to see a photograph of a farmer and a youth on a farm like that and not to think of younger days...

Another example is the Robert Crane Farm Collection, Collection 162. This collection details the operation of the Robert C. Crane family farm in Pittstown, New Jersey, from 1930 to 1942 and beyond. Records include notebooks, diaries, farm journals, account books, day books, and other

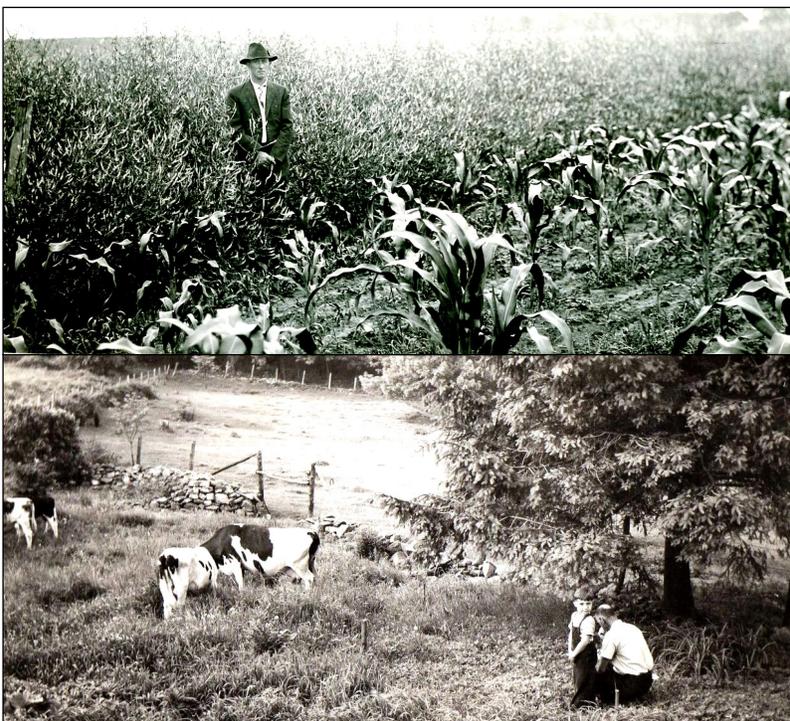
financial information. The collection is actually some of the material used by the donor, Lois Williams, in her research for her published book about the Crane Family of Hunterdon County. The Crane farm was right next door to the Snyder farm, which many people know today as Rutgers' Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder Research and Extension

Farm. Both Clifford Snyder and Robert Crane, his neighbor, were modern, scientific farmers who were at the forefront of the agricultural revolution in America. They both remind me greatly of my grandfather, an innovative farmer who was active in his community, as were Robert Crane and Clifford Snyder.

As if on cue, we also released Collection 197, photographs of the Clifford Snyder farm. The collection consists primarily of 110 photographs of Clifford Snyder, the

Snyder family, and the Snyder family farm, "Cliffields," in Pittstown, NJ. The photographs illustrate the many aspects of farm life in the early part of the 20th century, including haying, poultry processing, and the transition from horse to tractor. Other photographs include six class photographs from the Quakertown School from the 1890s and several unidentified photographs of members of organizations to which Mr. Snyder belonged.

I suppose that, as the manuscript curator, I could be accused of being a little partial to processing historical collections involving farms. I hope that in the next fifteen years I will make sure I am fair and impartial and try to touch on all of our worthy subjects. But it cannot be denied that farms and farming were the backbone of the development of this county. To tell its history, we must preserve and share the records of its farms and farmers.



Top: Collection 197. Clifford Snyder in cornfield ca. 1920's. Bottom: Schorr Collection 163, "My brother's farm. Little Ken, and my brother, Elmer." n.d.

Spotlight on Collections: A Special Cobalt Blue Vase

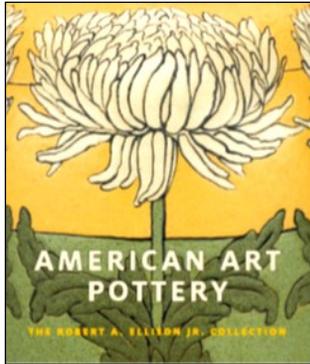
By Janice Armstrong

Sometimes an important collection item gets overlooked and that's what happened to a Fulper vase located in our Fulper/Stangl Gallery. How exciting to get a call from the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MET) inquiring about an object in the Society's collection. There among all the beautifully decorated artifacts on a low shelf was the "Fulper Early Artware trial, three-handled stoneware vase, cobalt stain with glaze, date 1897 appears in glaze near base". The MET requested a photo of the vase to use in the book *American Art Pottery, The Robert A. Ellison Jr. Collection*, which includes a chapter about Fulper Pottery located in Flemington. The pottery began circa 1814/1815



This 1897 Fulper glazed vase reveals the company based in Flemington was experimenting with art glazes a decade earlier than thought. The piece is included in the MET's book shown above, available for purchase at the Society's Library or online at Amazon or Yale University Press.

ware items such as drain tiles, crocks, jugs, and even a hygienic water cooler.



What is special about the vase is the year it was created: 1897. That date documents that the Fulper VaseKraft line of art pottery and its blue glaze, thought to be first used in 1909, was actually experimented with over ten years earlier. The blue glaze on the Society's vase did not adhere to the body and "blistered and crawled". Fulper Pottery continued developing a line of art pottery. Martin Stangl, a young German engineer, was hired in 1910 and proved to be an innovative potter who went on to own the company, renamed Stangl Pottery, and created many glazes and the popular dinnerware used in so many homes in the 1970's.



making functional earthen-

dinnerware used in so many homes in the 1970's.

HCHS received an operating support re-grant from the Hunterdon County Cultural & Heritage Commission, with funds from the NJ Historical Commission, a division of the Department of State.





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