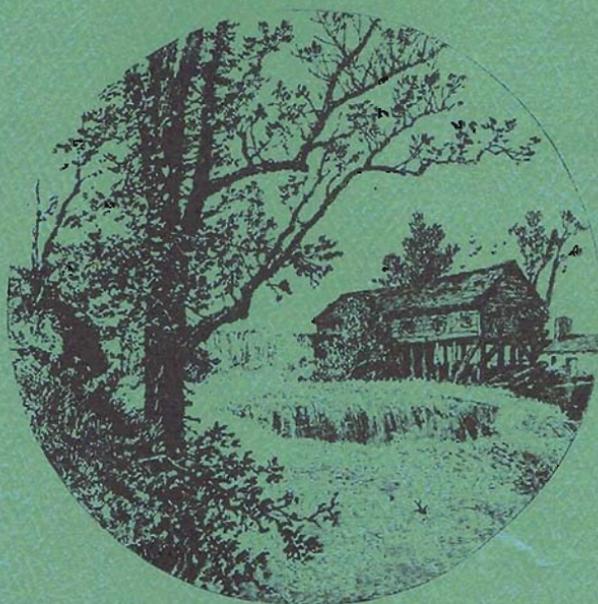


Historical Scrapbook of Tinton Falls, New Jersey

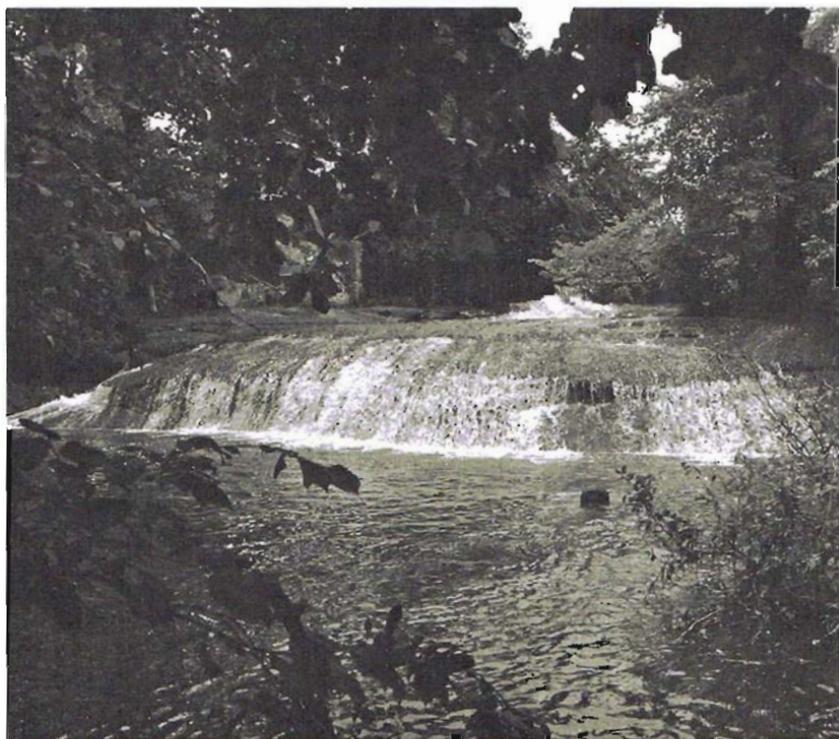
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Historical Scrapbook
of
Ginton Halls
New Jersey



1976



Tinton Falls

HISTORICAL SCRAPBOOK
OF THE BOROUGH OF
TINTON FALLS
NEW JERSEY

Published by
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1976

Cover

*The cover illustration shows the
sawmill at Tinton Falls and appeared
in Harper's New Monthly Magazine,
date unknown*

INTRODUCTION

Much has been written about the history of the Borough of Tinton Falls, formerly New Shrewsbury, New Jersey. The purpose of this publication is to present, in "scrapbook" form, a collection of those articles and accounts which were available to the editors. In celebration of the Tercentenary of New Jersey in 1964, a "Historical Scrapbook of New Shrewsbury" was published by the Tercentenary Committee. The present publication brings the information contained in the earlier edition up to date and adds newly available material.

Some discrepancies are inevitable between accounts of the same events written by different historians. This is due partly to varying interpretations of scraps of historical data and partly to lack of availability of some facts to the individual historian. New sources of information are continually being uncovered. Editorial notes are inserted in this publication to add, where appropriate, recently discovered facts bearing upon the original historian's account.

Appreciation is extended to those authors and publishers who have graciously given permission to reprint their material. A special expression of gratitude is due to James S. Brown, Jr. of Sea Girt. This dedicated historian has made available not only the material in his library, but also the results of years of painstaking original research.

THE LINEAGE OF TINTON FALLS

by Avery Lippincott Giles

From Raritan Bay south to Little Egg Harbor, including parts of what are now Middlesex and Ocean Counties! Such were the far-flung bounds of Shrewsbury Township in the year 1667, when it and Middletown Township were known as the Two Towns of the Navesink, whose combined territories, covered by three Indian deeds, formed one of the four counties comprising the Royal Province of East Jersey.

The Two Towns of the Navesink were the outgrowth of concessions made in the famous Monmouth Patent of April 8, 1665, granted at New York City by Governor Richard Nicholls to William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, Richard Gibbons, James Grover, John Bowne, Richard Stout, John Tilton, Nathaniel Sylvester, William Reape, Walter Clarke, Nicholas Davis and Obadiah Holmes, acting as agents for a group of nearly one hundred patentees.

As a matter of fact, the name Monmouth County itself may be traced directly to territory included in Shrewsbury Township. For it was Colonel Lewis Morris who, in 1676, obtained title from the East Jersey proprietors to 3,540 acres on the Shrewsbury River for ironmining purposes, who named his estate Tintern Manor, after his family home, located in Monmouthshire, England. From Tintern Manor, where Colonel Morris worked his iron foundry near a waterfall which is still flowing behind the Old Mill, came our present-day Tinton Falls and Tinton Avenue; and the original Tintern Manor's Monmouthshire location prompted the choice of the name, Monmouth, for the county containing the New World Tintern Manor.

On October 31, 1693, the three original Monmouth County townships, Shrewsbury, Middletown and Freehold, were established by an act passed by the Provincial Assembly and approved by Governor Hamilton, in which Shrewsbury Township's area was defined as follows:

The Township of Shrewsbury includes all the land from the mouth of the Navesink River, and runs up said river and Swimming River and Saw Mill Brook to Burlington Path. Thence, the nearest way to the Pines, and along the edge of the Pines

to Burlington Path. Thence, the nearest way, over to Manasquan River or Brook, where Piscaneticunck Brook comes into the same. Thence, the nearest way, to the Pines, and along the edge of the Pines to the line of the Province; and thence along the shore to where it began.

In other words, the old Township of Shrewsbury embraced all the eastern part of Monmouth County, from the Navesink River southward to Little Egg Harbor, including the greater portion of what is now Ocean County.

These remained within its boundaries for more than half a century, until 1749, when the southwest part of Shrewsbury Township was cut off and made into Stafford Township, which is now in Ocean County. This move was made under patent from King George II, signed by Governor Jonathan Belcher and dated at Burlington, on March 3, 1749.

After this first reduction in its territory Shrewsbury Township still embraced all the land from the Navesink River southward to the south side of Barnegat Inlet, which it continued to hold for nearly twenty more years.

Then, in 1767, a petition was presented to the Provincial Assembly in session at Burlington, asking, as a relief from inconvenience, that the Town of Shrewsbury be divided and that parts thereof be annexed to the Towns of Freehold and Upper Freehold. Said petition being granted, Shrewsbury Township lost more ground.

However, the Mother of Counties held her own, all through the American Revolution and for years thereafter until 1801, when Howell Township was carved from some of her southern territory. Tracing this 1801 secession down to the present day, we find Wall Township leaving Howell Township in 1851. Wall Township, in turn, became the mother of Belmar in 1885; Manasquan, 1887; Spring Lake, 1892; Sea Girt, 1917; Brielle, 1919; South Belmar, 1924 and Spring Lake Heights, 1927. The remainder of Howell Township has a child, Farmingdale, born in 1903.

Returning to Shrewsbury Township, we find her losing more territory in 1847 to Atlantic Township, whose creation also included lands from Middletown and Freehold Townships.

Then, in 1849, Ocean Township seceded from Shrewsbury Township. Ocean Township's oldest child is Neptune Township born 1879, whose children are Neptune City, 1881; Bradley Beach, 1893; Asbury Park, 1897; and Avon, 1900. Ocean Township's other offsprings include Sea Bright, 1889; Allenhurst, 1897; Deal, 1893; Long Branch, 1904; Monmouth Beach, 1906; and Interlaken, 1922.

Eatontown Township was separated from shrinking Shrewsbury Township in 1873; and West Long Branch left Eatontown Township to become an independent borough in 1908. Then, in 1920, Eatontown Township split into the two boroughs of Eatontown and Oceanport.

For 34 years Shrewsbury Township clung to her boundaries, until the formation of Rumson Borough in 1907. One year later, in 1908, the old township suffered a major loss of population and power when the town of Red Bank severed Shrewsbury connections to become an independent borough.

Four years after the departure of Red Bank, Fair Haven left Shrewsbury Township to become a separate borough in 1912. Eleven years later, Little Silver Borough was established in 1923.

Then, the community whose name the township bore, became Shrewsbury Borough in 1926. The final split, which occurred on July 18, 1950, when the two districts of Tinton Falls and Wayside left the ancient township to form themselves into the Borough of New Shrewsbury, relegated the territory which can claim the grand old name of Shrewsbury Township to some 65 acres, comprising at the time a Federal Housing Unit.

In the General Election of 1975, the voters of New Shrewsbury approved renaming our town "The Borough of Tinton Falls."

Such is the lineage of Tinton Falls, last child to leave the arms of Shrewsbury Township, who held her name dear through four centuries and whose family tree fed the taproots of Monmouth County.

THE NEW SHREWSBURY SIREN
An Annual Publication of the
NEW SHREWSBURY FIRST AID SQUAD
FEBRUARY, 1962

New History Of Old Tinton Falls

By JAMES S. BROWN

James S. Brown, a former president of the squad, is a feature writer for the Asbury Park Press. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Deserted Village at Alaire and a member of the New Shrewsbury Tercentenary Committee. His article on the history of Tinton Falls represents the most recent research on this subject. Some of this material, in fact, is so recently unearthed that it has never before been published.

Waterpower was the key to settlement in the North American wilderness three centuries ago and it was this which undoubtedly fostered the community at the Falles of New Shrewsbury — now Tinton Falls.

When settlement began is hard to say but it probably was soon after the first land purchases



from the Indians in 1664. Certainly, by 1676, it was — for that period — a flourishing, well established community.

A remarkably detailed map drawn in about 1676 bears a tiny sketch of each building as if viewed from the air. There is Col. Lewis Morris' iron mill and forge close by the falls, his storehouse, the piles of "cordwood and coles" for the furnace and

the "Negro cellers" where the millworkers lived.

The map shows the mill dam with the road from Shrewsbury to Middletown crossing its top and over the stream from the ironworks "is Apellgate mills and house." Nearby are the houses of James Grover, who built the mills; Henry Leonard, the new England ironmaster who is said to have helped set up the furnace, and John Horabin, one of the original land purchasers in 1667.

It seems probable that James Grover was the founder of New Shrewsbury, the name of the community then, as it is today. The town fathers who renamed it "New Shrewsbury" in 1950 after the withdrawal from Shrewsbury Township apparently weren't aware they were returning to its 17th Century name.

Grover, John Bowne and Richard Hartshorne made the first purchase in this area by a deed of August 24, 1674, from Matapeas, Tawapung and Seapeckne, chief sachems of the Topomese. It covered lands "beginning at certaine appointed place called by the Indians Warumanung and by the English the falls. . . ."

To piece together the early history, it is necessary to examine original records and documents in the Monmouth County Historical Association at Freehold, the Rutgers University library, and deeds on file at the Secretary of State's office in Trenton and the Courthouse in Freehold.

One of the most revealing of these is a December 29, 1675 agreement between Grover and "Col. Lewis Morris of the Island of Barbadoes" by which Grover sold a half-interest in the ironworks company "with the one half of the building thereupon to be completed according to the first agreement."

The initial agreement has not survived the centuries but the existing document indicates Grover and Morris had been sent to the Spanish West Indies by Oliver Cromwell in 1654 to command the British forces and, after amassing a fortune in Barbadoes, came to New York in 1673.

The ironworks was the first built in New Jersey and one of the earliest in the New World, being predated only by the enterprises erected earlier in the Century at Jamestown, Va., and along the Saugus River in Massachusetts. Details of the project are revealed in a 1676 account book of the Tinton Iron Works, at which time more than 25 men were employed. The project prospered and four years later the number of workers had tripled.

The success of the ironworks, however, was bad news for Bartholomew Applegate, who operated the corn mill across the stream. Like James Grover, he had come to the area from Gravesend, L. I. With Bartholomew had come his brother, Thomas, who early records say was a weaver at the Falles of New Shrewsbury.

On January 30, 1683, Bartholomew Applegate, now identified as Wheelwright, turned his property over to Col. Morris in a unique bill of sale in which he declared he had made a contract with the inhabitants of Shrewsbury "about setting up a corn mill to serve the said town. . . but afterward being deprived of the benefit that might derive to me from my mill by reason the river was made use of by the ironworks belonging to Col. Morris by which means my mill became un-serviceable to me." He noted that the people of Shrewsbury had agreed he should have another 200 acre tract nearby.

Just why the ironworks operation put the mill out of business wasn't explained. The 1676 map shows Applegate to have been the operator of the mill at the falls, and though the present mill is of early construction, it is impossible to say whether it is the original 17th century structure.

Col. Morris, obtained huge grants of land along Swimming River and Hop Brook and also was given the right to any of the bog iron ore found north to the Raritan River. But immense quantities of wood were needed for charcoal used in the iron smelting and this apparently led Morris to buy out many of his neighbors.

On February 28, 1679, he purchased about 700 acres from Samuel Leonard that his father, Henry, had bought from the Indian chiefs in 1676. This, Samuel declared in the deed, included "our mansion house or tenement." The tract lay south of the river (now Pine Brook) and took in lands presently occupied by the Tinton Falls School.

A detailed map of this tract, like the 1676 map contains sketches of several buildings, including the impressive "mansion house" which faced the stream along what now is Water Street. Since the earlier map showed no residence for Col. Morris, it was perhaps here that he subsequently stayed on visits from his estate of Morrisania in New York.

It has come to be accepted as fact that Tinton Falls and Monmouth County were given their names by Col. Morris, who was said to have come from a family estate called Tintern Manor in Monmouthshire, England. But no published accounts of this assertion contain authority for it.

Recent research has thrown doubt upon the accuracy of the

claim, however, and none of the early documents examined contain any spelling for the ironworks except Tinton.

Originally, Monmouth County included all the land now in Ocean. And the original boundaries for Shrewsbury Township, as this area was designated in 1693, took in the area from the Navesink River to Little Egg Harbor and west to Freehold and, to the south, the boundary line between East and West Jersey. At the time it was the biggest municipality in the state. Since 1950, however, Shrewsbury Township has included only the Alfred Vail homes and is one of the smallest municipalities.

Col. Morris died in 1691, leaving the ironworks, his Tinton Manor estate and other property to a nephew of the same name who was to become one of Monmouth's most powerful men.

In 1714, the ironworks was noted as not too profitable — possibly since the new owner was more interested in politics — but as late as 1844 mention still is found of an iron works at Tinton Falls. A 1747 map lists as Iron Mill River the stream now called Pine Brook.

The doings of the second Lewis Morris provided one of the most controversial phases of New Jersey political history.

Young Lewis, though just turned of age, had been made a county justice of the peace in 1687. By 1692 he was presiding Supreme Court justice in Monmouth and in ensuing years became thoroughly hated in many quarters for his ruthless political methods.

Indicted for offenses ranging from sedition against the governor to "running of races and playing at nyne pins on ye Sabbath Day," Morris as judge simply dismissed the charges against himself and had his accusers arrested.

During a period of 60 years, Morris became president of the Governor's Council and held a variety of other high offices despite occasional dismissals by his superiors. Scheduled to be named Governor in 1702, he was bypassed in favor of Queen Anne's cousin, Lord Cornbury, who promptly became a new political foe.

But finally, in 1738, the lord of Tinton Manor realized his ambition and became Governor of New Jersey, an office he held until death in 1746.

No one was more candid about his reputation than Gov. Morris himself. Remaining to the end a practical politician, he ordered that no sermon be paid for at his funeral, declaring: "Those who survive me will commend or blame my conduct in life as they think fit and I am not for paying of any man for doing either."

Despite the ironworks at Tinton Falls, the area scarce could have been rated as a metropolis, judging from these accounts:

The New England Weekly Journal on Jan. 13, 1730 reported that residents of Shrewsbury rewarded an Indian who shot and killed a "montrous large phanter, the like never seen before in these parts."

And a writer in 1845 noted that "When this country (about Tinton Falls) was first settled, deer and wolves abounded. . . wolves were caught in pits covered by brush with meat on the top as a decoy."

Among the early buildings remaining in Tinton Falls are the Old Mill, two houses on the Allen Crawford property, and residences of Anson W. Peckham, William Barrett, and Geza DeVegh, all in the area covered by the early maps. Construction indicates that parts of several of these buildings date from the late 1600s.

A 1797 deed mentions a Negro burial ground at the rear of the

Allen Crawford property. Presumably it was here that men from the ironworks were buried.

Many of the early deeds for property in the area are the despair of present-day surveyors and title searchers with their references to such boundary points as "a large black oak", a stone on the side of the highway", and "the point where the Liberty Pole formerly stood."

There were numerous grist and saw mills in the area during Colonial times, possibly inspiring the raids on the village made by British troops and Tory sympathizers during the American Revolution.

Residents of Monmouth County were sharply divided by the war for independence and in some instances, brother fought against brother.

There is record of three raids on Tinton Falls. On April 26, 1779, some 700 British made raids at Middletown, Red Bank, Tinton Falls, and Shrewsbury, taking some prisoners and large quantities of supplies.

The principal raid at Tinton Falls, however, came on June 9, 1779, when some 50 men surprised Colonials at Col. Daniel Hendrickson's grist mill, which was being used as a magazine for powder, arms and military stores for the American army. The raiders broke the guns, threw the powder into the millpond and then rounded up all the horses and wagons in the area.

When they left, they took with them Col. Hendrickson, Lt. Col. Wyckoff, Capt. Chadwick and Capt. McKnight, several other prisoners and quantities of stores.

In the last reported raid on April 1, 1780, seven prisoners were said to have been taken but no other details are given.

Properties of a number of Tinton Falls residents were sold because of their sympathies toward England. At an auction

in 1779, the lands of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook, Shrewsbury Episcopal minister, Judge John Wardell, and Refugee Capt. Richard Lippincott all were sold. Lippincott gained the hatred of the Colonials when he hanged Capt. Joshua Huddy of Colts Neck, one of the most active of the American militiamen.

Two descriptions of Tinton Falls are to be found in early books. Gordon's Gazetteer, published in 1834, lists:

TINTON FALLS, village, and mill site of Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, upon a branch of the Navisink river, 9 miles east from Freehold; contains from 15 to 20 dwellings, a grist mill and saw mill, 1 tavern and 2 stores. The water of the southeast branch of Swimming River, falls over a sand rock, filled with animal remains, and forming a cascade about 30 feet high. From this rock flows a copious chalybeate spring, which is frequently visited by those who seek health or amusement at the boarding houses near the coast.

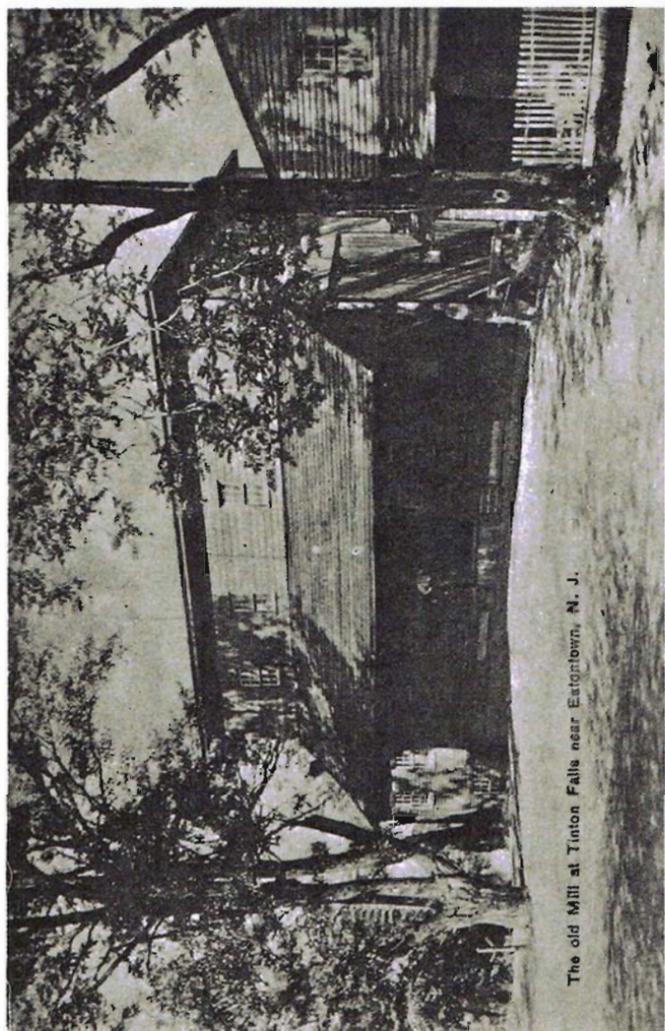
Eleven years later, in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections," appears this description:

TINTON FALLS, 2½ miles southwest of Shrewsbury, is on a branch of Navisink river, and

contains about 25 dwellings, a furnace, a grist mill and saw mill, 2 stores. In its vicinity is a Methodist church. It is named from the cascade in the river. Below, the stream winds for some distance through a romantic dell overhung by trees of variegated foliage. At the village is a chalybeate spring, once held in high repute by the Indians, who on selling out to the whites had reserved the spring and a small strip of surrounding land for public benefit. The water is composed of iron, copper, sulphur and c. When taken from the spring it is clear but on standing a few hours it assumes the color of cider, and discolors glasses in which it is placed.

No record has been found of any arrangement with the Indians for use of the chalybeate spring, which is referred to in early deeds as a spa spring and elsewhere as a mineral spring. However, one deed made in 1750 does require payment yearly upon demand of the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey of one pint of spring water.

The Falles of New Shrewsbury has played many roles in the history of the state and nation covering almost the full span of settlement in New Jersey.



The Old Mill at Tinton Falls

(From an early photograph, showing the mill before the present porch was added.)

Tinton Manor: The Iron Works

DEAN FREIDAY

APPROXIMATELY a dozen ironworks were built in seventeenth century North America, and only one in all the area south of New England is known actually to have reached the production stage. It was situated in New Jersey at Tinton Falls, near Red Bank in Monmouth County.

The Tinton Iron Works was unique for a number of reasons. Not only was it early in the region, but it was well under construction within ten years of the first European settlement of Monmouth County. It represented the largest capital investment in any ironworks before 1700, and it probably was the first one to be equipped with machinery made in the colonies.

All the North American iron enterprises of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and even of the first half of the nineteenth century, were semi-feudal in organization, labor relations, and economics, and Tinton Iron Works was no exception. One authority¹ has given the term "iron plantations" to the early works, and the suggestion of a dual nature contained in this title is apt. They were essentially combined manufacturing and agricultural enterprises that utilized slave or indentured labor, or a combination of the two under hired supervision. They were generally isolated and self-contained establishments. They produced their own food, and the company owned stores and services, and sometimes church and school as well.

The complex modern distribution system, with each step frequently handled by a different company, had not yet evolved. Many of the early ironworks operated their own ships or boats for the collection of raw materials and the distribution of the finished product. They called directly at the wharves of the

THE AUTHOR: Mr. Freiday is on the staff of the Newark Museum and has written several articles published in *Natural History*. He graduated from the University of Rochester, '36, and later studied at the University of Washington, Seattle. He is a navy veteran of World War II.

¹ARTHUR C. Bining, *Pennsylvania Iron Manufacture in the Eighteenth Century* (Harrisburg, 1938).

settlers, whose plantations were largely confined to the borders of navigable waterways by the poor development of overland transportation. From iron ore to retail sale, the whole procedure was frequently under one entrepreneur.

In some particulars Tinton Iron Works was typical of this generality. In others it was definitely atypical. Few business enterprises have gone through as many changes in sovereignty when newly established as were involved at Tinton Iron Works. It was the only ironworks in New Jersey to be a legally recognized manor, complete with a petty civil court, although without subservient landholdings.

It was typical in enjoying the status of a strategic industry, with its workmen exempted from military service other than community defense in time of war. Its importance to the province was recognized in land subsidies and tax exemptions that had unique features. As with all other iron enterprises before 1700, its raw material was bog iron ore derived from the swamps and streams of the vicinity. Its fuel was charcoal.

It was a foregone conclusion on both sides of the Atlantic that New Netherland would capitulate to the English in 1664. Charles II anticipated the surrender by granting the territory to "our" brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, who then sent out an expedition under Richard Nicolls to see that there actually was a surrender.² A group of townspeople from Gravesend, Long Island, also anticipating surrender, sailed across New York Bay. They purchased land from the Indians near the Shrewsbury River in defiance of Dutch authority, then returned home to await the coming of the English.³

One of Richard Nicolls' first acts as victorious governor was to confirm existing land titles, and to issue a series of new patents, expanding the area of settlement in the middle colonies. He issued two patents for the New Jersey area, one known as the Elizabeth-Town Patent, the other the Monmouth Patent.

²Charles M. Andrews, *Colonial Self-Government, 1652-1689* (New York, 1904), p. 104. Both Berkeley and Carteret ". . . were deeply implicated in the plot for the seizure of New Netherland, and received a part of the conquered territory as their share of the spoils."

³Langdon E. Morris, *History of the Monmouth Patent* (leaflet, n.p., 1930).

Among the settlers under the Monmouth Patent was one James Grover.⁴

Within a few years Grover discovered bog iron ore in the vicinity and proceeded to found an ironworks. There were already a number of such works in New England and two brothers, James and Henry Leonard,⁵ had had a hand in building most of them. In 1674,⁶ Henry and his sons, including Samuel Leonard, joined Grover at Tinton Falls, while James remained in New England. The role of the Leonards at Tinton Falls is obscure, but it is likely that they were forge carpenters and millwrights.

The building of the ironworks evidently required more capital than James Grover and his unknown associates had anticipated, for shortly after the coming of the Leonards, Grover mortgaged "an equal great part" interest in the works.⁷ Cornelis Steenwyck, merchant and "second richest man" in New York, held the mortgage.⁸ The stringency of its terms suggests that the works were nearly complete, or Grover would not have risked foreclosure.

A year previous to the mortgage, a man whose career was

⁴James Grover figures in the early history of Monmouth County in a number of ways. Like many an early figure of prominence, he began as a tavern-keeper. He held a number of municipal and county offices, and was one of the negotiators with the Proprietors in 1685 for settlement of the rights of Nicolls patentees. *Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1685 to 1705* (Perth Amboy, 1949), pp. 43-45 (hereafter cited as *M.E.N.J.P.*, 1685-1705).

⁵The Leonards were originally from Pontypool, Monmouthshire, a Welsh border county. An iron-working center since 1588, its greatest development was in the eighteenth century. The Leonards settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652. William R. Deane, *A Genealogical Memoir of the Leonard Family* (Boston, 1851).

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷In addition to the half interest in the ironworks, twenty-five cattle "also at Never-sinks" were subject to seizure and sale without "protest at law" and the surplus proceeds *only* were returnable to Grover if the terms of the loan weren't met. James Grover mortgage to Cornelis Steenwyck, Dec. 8, 1674, Tinton Iron Works Papers, Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, N.J. (hereafter MCHA).

⁸Cornelis Steenwyck (d. 1684) was born in Holland, probably at Haarlem. He came to New Amsterdam in 1651 as mate of a trading vessel, and became the second richest man in New York, with an estate appraised at fifty thousand florins and exceeded only by that of Frederick Philipse. He was reputed "best dressed, most polite and most popular man in New Amsterdam." His associations with Lewis Morris (*B*) were close. Although active and an officer-holder under both Dutch and English, he was no opportunist, steadfastly championing the rights of the Dutch settlers. On one occasion he was jailed for his opposition to an action which he considered prejudicial to their rights. The *Dictionary of American Biography* has a more complete sketch (hereafter *D.A.B.*).

soon interwoven with that of Cornelis Steenwyck came to New York to assume the trusteeship of his orphaned nephew's estate. Both uncle and nephew were named Lewis Morris, and both were connected with Tinton Falls and Monmouth County activities. To distinguish between them, the uncle will be designated on the following pages as Lewis Morris (*B*), for "of Barbados,"⁹ and the nephew as Lewis Morris (*g*), since he afterwards became governor of New Jersey.¹⁰

Lewis Morris (*B*) arrived at New York in 1673, when the Dutch were again in control, and found his brother's effects inadvertently scattered in the confusion that accompanied the Dutch re-entrance.¹¹ Morris had been a colonel in the British army and his moves were suspiciously watched by the Dutch, who expected British reprisals, but he soon won their confidence.¹² He served with Steenwyck as an intermediary for the peaceful surrender to the Dutch of the English towns at the east end of Long Island.¹³ He was also allowed to assume the management of his nephew's inheritance, and to reclaim most of the appurtenances.¹⁴

Presumably it was through the acquaintance with Steenwyck that Lewis Morris (*B*) learned of James Grover's ironworks in New Jersey. At any rate, in 1675 he purchased Grover's half interest.¹⁵ The condition of the establishment at the time is not clear, but it most likely consisted of a single fire forge, in a partially completed building, near what is now the west end of the bridge at Tinton Falls.

Prior to this purchase, Lewis Morris (*B*) had received as-

⁹Lewis Morris of Barbados is ignored by *D.A.B.*, which is the reason for the writer's use of the mnemonic "(*B*)" and designation of the nephew as "(*g*)" since most genealogies and the *D.A.B.* designate him Lewis Morris I, consigning the uncle to an undeserved oblivion. One excellent source is a footnote by E. B. O'Callaghan, *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, II, 619 (hereafter *N.Y. Col. Doc.*).

¹⁰Gordon B. Turner is the author of an article on Lewis Morris (*g*) in the New Jersey Historical Society *Proceedings* (hereafter *N.J.H.S. Proc.*) and is preparing a biography.

¹¹*N.Y. Col. Doc.*, II, 631-32.

¹²*Ibid.*, *passim*.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 645.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 664.

¹⁵James Grover deed to Lewis Morris (*B*), Dec. 29, 1675, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

surance from the governor of New Jersey, Philip Carteret, that the proprietors of the province were willing to grant certain privileges and subsidies to foster the development.¹⁶

The matter of tax exemption required the assent of the General Assembly¹⁷ and that body agreed that, "as touching upon Colonel Morris request, the Deputies are willing the lands and works belonging properly to the Iron Works, shall or may be rate free for seven years, excepting in extraordinary cases, as war or the like."¹⁸

The list of proposals was sent to England for the consideration of Sir George Carteret (uncle of the governor), who had become, by the Quintipartite Deed and sale of West Jersey, sole proprietor of East Jersey.¹⁹ The tax concession was allowed, and its limits were defined. Military exemption in time of war was granted the workmen, except for mustering and drilling under their own officers (as appointed by the governor) and defense of the works and community if attacked. A petty civil court was established to try small causes, with no appeal under £5. The workmen were to be free from arrest for debt, but not from suit.²⁰

The "Concessions and Agreements" issued by Berkeley and Carteret in February, 1664/5, had provided for the introduction of manors as units of local government.²¹ No definition of their scope or authority was given. Tinton Manor was created in connection with the works, but it was a manor only in a limited sense compared with those of England or the Continent, or even elsewhere in America.²² A petty court had been provided for in the special privileges granted by Sir George Carteret, but it

¹⁶Proposals (contemporary copy) made by Col. Lewis Morris (B), Nov. 9, 1675, "for the encouragement of Iron Works at Nevysincks considered by Governor Carteret" (signed P. Carteret, Copia Vera, James Bollen, Secretary), Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

¹⁷Acts of the General Assembly, April 6, 1676, Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, *The Grants, Concessions, and Original Constitutions of the Province of New Jersey* (2nd ed., Somerville, 1881), p. 16 (hereafter cited as Leaming and Spicer).

¹⁸Leaming and Spicer, p. 118.

¹⁹Donald L. Kemmerer, *Path to Freedom, The Struggle for Self-Government in Colonial New Jersey, 1703-1776* (Princeton, 1940), p. 6.

²⁰Sir George Carteret's grant of privileges for the Tinton Iron Works, May 1, 1677, Morris Papers, Rutgers University Library.

²¹Leaming and Spicer, p. 16.

²²Herbert Levy Osgood, *The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century* (N.Y., 1904-07), II, 24-35.

was a very limited court of original jurisdiction, and not commensurate with the courts leet and courts baron of a "true" manor.²³ Also there were no subservient landholdings.

Tinton Manor did act as a local government unit when the Monmouth Court of Sessions directed that "the bridge over Swimming River be made new, at equal charge of the towns of Middletown and Shrewsbury and Tinton Manor," and appointed a supervisor from each.²⁴

In addition to the legal provisions and subsidies, the Tinton Iron Works was favored with generous grants of land.²⁵ Two parcels, a neck of 3540 acres between the fall river²⁶ and the Swimming River, and another tract of 150 acres between the Swimming and Hop rivers were special subsidies and not the customary grants of land to new settlers, which seldom exceeded three or four hundred acres.

When special "old settler" grants were made in Monmouth County to eradicate claims under the Nicolls Patent, in exchange for acceptance of the land terms of the proprietors,²⁷ a 500-acre tract was given to Tinton Manor because of claims accruing to Lewis Morris (B) as purchaser of several properties deriving title from the Nicolls Patent.²⁸

East of the fall river, 200 acres had been purchased from Bartholomew Applegate and 300 acres from Samuel Leonard.²⁹ Two minor purchases were also made, an ore tract of 100 acres in Mirie Bogg, about half a mile south of the falls, and a 60-acre meadow.³⁰ The total land owned by Tinton Manor at its peak amounted to 6200 acres.

²³No two manors were precisely alike, even in Europe.

²⁴Franklin Ellis, *History of Monmouth County, N.J.* (Phila., 1885), p. 31.

²⁵Extracts of deeds, 1676-1702, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA; patents, Morris Papers, RUL.

²⁶Technically, this river is still unnamed. Although the names of the branches—Pine or Hockhockson are sometimes shown on modern maps, it is simply "the fall river" or "river with the falls."

²⁷Including acknowledgment of proprietary title to all land, and payment of quitrents to the Proprietors.

²⁸Return of survey (by George Keith), 500-acre tract east of fall river; and on same sheet a 500-acre "old settler" tract, 1685 (various dates), Morris Papers, RUL.

²⁹*Ibid.*, and individual bills of sale. The land papers are so complicated, a chart is deposited with the Morris Papers, RUL, and Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

³⁰Survey (certified copy signed John Barclay), 100-acre tract in Mirie Bogg, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

This did not include the mineral rights, which extended from the Raritan River to the Whale Pond (now Lake Takanasse, Long Branch) and required only payment for damage to the property when exercised. Nor did it include the wood and mineral rights on Henry Leonard's land, where compensation was "as shall be judged ffit to be payed by 3 honist Naibors indifferently chossen."³²

In seven years of active construction and operation, £8680 was invested in Tinton Iron Works from 1675 to 1683.³³ The single-hammer forge was enlarged to a two-hammer finery and chafery,³⁴ and £100 was expended on the building of a blast furnace.³⁵ Grist mills were built, and buildings were erected for the housing of workmen and works.

The associates of Lewis Morris (B) in the Tinton Iron Works have not been identified, but from the accounts it is obvious that the Leonards, James Grover, Richard Hartshorne, and Richard Gardiner were most active, and possibly were investors as well.

Henry Leonard, who was nearly sixty at the time he came to Tinton, does not seem to have taken much of a part in the works.³⁶ His son Samuel Leonard³⁷ is mentioned frequently in

³¹Extracts of deeds. (See note 25 for full reference.)

³²Henry Leonard conveyance of mineral and wood rights to Lewis Morris (B) and the Iron Works Company, 5th 2nd mo. 1676, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

³³Accounts, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

³⁴A refinery forge (finery) produced anchonics—"flat thick bars with a knob on one end"—sometimes sold as such, but more often further forged from a chafery. (Bining, *op. cit.*) A forge was essentially a small furnace that heated iron until it was malleable and could be hammered.

³⁵A blast furnace, the largest of all iron furnaces, actually smelted the ore, which collected in a pool at the bottom. Periodically the liquid metal was drained and run off into sand moulds. A bloomery was a smaller furnace that generated insufficient heat to melt the iron, and produced instead a molten mass called a "loop" or "bloom."

An account published by the Proprietors of East New Jersey in 1682 stated "there is already a smelting furnace and forge set up in this colony, where is made good iron, which is of great benefit to the country." Barber and Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (Newark, 1853), p. 25.

³⁶Except for the conveyance cited in note 32.

³⁷"Henry's sons Samuel, Nathaniel and Thomas contracted to carry on the works at Rowley village after their father had left, but undoubtedly soon followed him to New Jersey." Deane, *op. cit.*, p. 5. This is confirmed by *M.E.N.J.P.*, 1685-1705, p. 65, where they are represented by Samuel Leonard in a petition for land "according to warrants made them on the 20th of July, 1676." Henry Leonard, Jr., and John Leonard are also mentioned. Upon proof of Indian purchase, new warrants for survey were issued to them, July 10, 1685. *Ibid.*, p. 75.

the accounts, and in the summary of expenditures drawn up in 1683 only James Grover received more money.³⁸

James Grover received £100. How much of this sum represented payment for the purchase of his establishment isn't indicated. However, that he remained active in the management of the works is evident from the coupling of his name with that of Samuel Leonard, Lewis Morris (B), or Richard Hartshorne in entries for the expense of trips to New York and New Haven,³⁹ in connection with setting up the enterprise. Much of the actual construction work was done by Grover, and a surviving copy of his account is the principal clue to the equipment installed.⁴⁰

The amounts charged to salary in this account were £170 for Samuel Leonard, £150 for Richard Hartshorne, £150 for Richard Gardiner⁴¹ and £100 jointly for William Waldrons,

³⁸Accounts, 1676-83, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA.

³⁹The frequent references to New Haven in the accounts, and the way in which they are mentioned suggest that much of the equipment for Tinton was manufactured at the New Haven Iron Works. Certainly much cast iron came from there, although its form was not detailed.

The New Haven Iron Works Company was organized Feb. 13, 1656. The "undertakers" included John Winthrop, Jr. (the principal) and Stephen Goodyear, both represented by John Cooper, and all of New Haven. There was also a group from Branford with Jasper Crane as agent. In 1657 the works opened and Stephen Goodyear—who seems to have been the active manager—purchased a vessel at New Amsterdam capable of carrying twenty or thirty tons of bog ore.

The hearthstones sent from England by Goodyear proved unsatisfactory, and the importation of stones from Quarry-Hill near London was advocated as cheaper than the stones a Milford merchant could bring from the Isle of Wight.

"After more than six years of endeavor, the founder of the New Haven Colony was able to inform Winthrop that they had been blowing at the iron works, and produced five sows of iron, and would undertake the manufacture of pots on the morrow." Isabel McBeath Calder, *The New Haven Colony* (New Haven, 1934).

James Moore Swank, *The History of the Manufacture of Iron in All Ages* (2nd ed., Philadelphia, 1892), states that it was still in operation in 1669, and that it consisted of a blast furnace and a refinery forge. The Tinton Iron Works accounts show it in operation as late as 1681.

⁴⁰His occupation is given as "millwright" in the James Grover deed to Lewis Morris (B), Dec. 29, 1675, Tinton Iron Works Papers, MCHA. The copy of his account is on page 14 of the Tinton Iron Works accounts (note 28).

⁴¹Richard Gardiner was granted a warrant to lay out a hundred acres within the bounds of Middletown, Sept. 10, 1685. He was overseer for the Manor of Tinton on the joint road-and-bridge-building with the towns of Middletown and Shrewsbury. Ellis, *op. cit.*, p. 31. A court action of Oct. 9, 1692, referred to William Winter of Middletown, successor to Richard Gardiner, "lately deceased." *Ibid.*; *M.E.N.J.P.*, 1685-1705, p. 86; Monmouth County Minutes, 1688-1721 (miscellaneous unindexed bound MSS.), Monmouth County Court House, Freehold, N.J., p. 9.

Monkhouse, and Langley.⁴² Waldrons, Monkhouse, and Langley may have been foremen. The fact that they are lumped together suggests this, and they do not appear to have owned land.⁴³

The labor force for the works cannot be established accurately. The entry for "25 Mens Work 7 years at 20 £s p man p annum, £3500" presumably covered hired labor.⁴⁴ The slave labor force was "sixty or more . . . as early as 1680."⁴⁵ It is likely that the hired labor was construction labor, possibly assisted by the slaves.

The principal building was the "mill or forge." Undoubtedly this building contained the iron-working equipment. Here was the forge, probably both in the single-hammer⁴⁶ and two-hammer stages.⁴⁷ The blast furnace⁴⁸ that was added as the work progressed may have been incorporated into a wall of the building, as was later done at Atsion, N.J. Several entries for the purchase of cast iron at New Haven appear in the accounts, and it is quite likely that they represented equipment for the works, since the cost per pound was unusually high.⁴⁹

⁴²Accounts (see note 38).

⁴³There are no references in the *M.E.N.J.P., 1685-1705*, although this is not conclusive evidence.

⁴⁴Since £20 per annum was a good salary. As late as 1754, laborers at Ancram Works on Livingston Manor, N.Y., were paid from £40 to £60 per annum. Philip Carteret's salary as governor was only £50 per year, payable in country produce. Council and Assembly received 3s per diem while sitting. Taxes were 2s for each male head over fourteen years of age. Thomas Pownall, *A Topographical Description* [mid-eighteenth century] of the United States of America (Pittsburgh, 1949); Barber and Howe, *op. cit.*, p. 26n.

⁴⁵Henry S. Cooley, *A Study of Slavery in New Jersey* (Baltimore, 1896), p. 11, citation from J. P. Snell, *History of Sussex and Warren Counties, N.J.* (Phila., 1881). It also appears in Ellis, *op. cit.*, p. 587: "The iron-works were described in 1680 by Secretary Nichols, when speaking of Colonel Morris' plantation, as 'his iron-mills, his manours and divours other buildings for his servants and dependants, together with sixty or seventy Negroes about the mill and husbandry.'"

Diligent search has failed to unearth the original source for these quotations. Presumably Ellis referred to Mathias Nicolls, secretary of the Common Council of the City of New York, who in 1680 accompanied Governor Andros to England.

⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸See notes 34 and 35. Grover's account mentions finery, chafery, and furnace in those terms (see note 40).

⁴⁹Chartley Bloomery, at Taunton, Mass., built in 1698, has been regarded generally as the first ironworks to be equipped with machinery made in America. It was made by Taunton Bloomery, at Taunton, Mass., built in 1652, whose hammers and heavy machinery came from abroad. Taunton Bloomery made from twenty to thirty tons of iron annually, which brought the equivalent of one hundred dollars per ton. It continued in operation for over two hundred years until about 1865. Swank, *op. cit.*, pp. 14ff.

Grover's account specifically refers to "ye Corn Mill at Plantacon [plantation]"⁵⁰ and "ye Corn Mill at Iron Works," indicating that there were two grist mills.⁵¹ The latter undoubtedly was in the "mill or forge," since Grover's account lumps together work on the finery, chafery, and corn mill wheels.

A map of Tinton, made by Robert Vauquellin, has been preserved.⁵² On it is marked a "stone house." It is not clear whether this was a storage place for "stone," the bog iron ore which is still popularly called ironstone, or merely a house built of stone.

No coalhouse, for the storage of charcoal, is shown or mentioned, although conical piles labeled "cordwood and coles," are drawn on the map. This method of stacking cordwood is still in occasional use in New Jersey. The "coles" were charcoal, the universal fuel for iron-smelting and refining at this time. Since "coaling" the wood took from three to ten days, depending on the wood, weather, and skill of the collier,⁵³ charcoal houses were used in later works to provide a ready three months' supply.

"Ye Negro house & carpenter shop" and "ye white men's house" indicate the bunkhouse type of accommodations usually provided, in sharp contrast to the homes of the ironmasters in the later works. At Tinton Manor, in spite of the title, the manor house was quite unpretentious. Even fifty years after the development of the ironworks, when three additions had been made to it, the house was still modest in comparison with the homes of ironmasters elsewhere.

⁵⁰The word "plantation" requires qualification. The concept of outlying agricultural establishments to supply the home country, as the primary purpose of colonization, was so strong in British thinking that the body that dealt with the colonies was called the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and the parliamentary acts of the time are indexed under "plantations" not "colonies."

Special meaning has been given the word in America by the development of the "plantation system of agriculture" in the South, with its emphasis on slave labor and large landholdings. New Jersey at this time had true "plantations" in both senses.

See also Charles M. Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History* (New Haven, 1938), particularly Vol. IV, "England's Commercial and Colonial Policy."

⁵¹"Corn," when not qualified by the word "Indian," meant grain of any kind, as it still does in England. The verb meant "to grind." *Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles* (4 vols., Chicago, 1938-44), and James A. H. Murray, ed., *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (10 vols., Oxford, 1888-1928).

⁵²Sketch map, "Landskip of Tinton & ye 1500 acres," Morris Papers, RUL.

⁵³Label, charcoal-making exhibit, Hopewell Village National Historic Site, near Birdsboro, Pa.

Accounts covering the years between 1676 and 1683 reveal a fascinating picture of Tinton Iron Works, as the entries are not confined to building materials. In an enterprise that *owned* a large part of its labor,⁵⁴ they necessarily deal with everything from knitting needles, curtains and valences, to shirts, shoes, and ladies' unmentionables.

The produce of the plantation was supplemented with purchases of salt, butter and cheese, and sugar.⁵⁵ Molasses and rum were purchased by the barrel, month after month. The animal husbandry of the plantation was apparently developing at this stage, as the last large purchase of beef and dairy goods was in 1679.

Little can be said about products. They might be inferred from what is known of other works, but only facts for which there is local evidence have been included here. There is positive indication that the works actually produced, which takes the form of an account of "Goods in Shop," to which £376.9.3 was charged "till 29th 8br 83." Whether the production was during eight months only, or longer, is uncertain. It seems likely that this was an eight-month summary, since the total of "debts standing out" was "about 500 lbs."

The surviving accounts continue on until 1683, when a rough balance sheet was drawn up. What happened after that date is open to question. There is nothing to indicate definitely that

⁵⁴Oddly there are no entries for the purchase of slaves, although in addition to the references cited in note 45, the inventory of the estate of Lewis Morris (*B*) indicates that he owned over 130 slaves, although the distribution between Tinton Manor and the "plantation over against Harlem" (afterwards Morrisania) is not shown. The body of the will makes references to a number of them by name. Most of the will, and the inventory in full, are printed in Robert Bolton, *A History of the County of Westchester* (New York, 1848).

⁵⁵There is only one purchase of sugar in the entire account book. Evidently it was quite a luxury. In Barbados, at the time, currency was quoted in terms of Muscovado sugar, and "A General Acco'tt of the whole produce Made off from the Plantation This Year, 1677" (Morris Papers, RUL) is apparently an accounting for a Barbadian sugar plantation, possibly still owned by Lewis Morris (*B*), although according to O'Callaghan, in *N.Y. Col. Doc., loc. cit.*, he visited Barbados in 1675 "for the purpose of winding up his affairs." The entire account for "Muscovado Sugar, Claid Sugar, Refined Sugar, Rum, and Molasses" is reckoned in terms of Muscovado sugar for a grand total of 444,712 pounds.

TINTON MANOR: THE IRON WORKS

the works remained active,⁵⁶ and there is nothing to indicate definitely that iron manufacture ceased.⁵⁷ The preponderance of evidence, however, favors the theory that the works became inactive.

The investment of £8680 over a seven-year period, on an ironworks, in a land where the first few non-aboriginal settlers had arrived only ten years before, took a great deal of planning, political maneuvering, and good management. Whether the reward ever equaled the risk, may never be known.⁵⁸

⁵⁶The evidence suggesting continued activity is as follows: (a) There is a reference to "Col. Morris' Iron Works" in a warrant for survey, July 16, 1687, *M.E.N.J.P.*, 1685-1705, p. 161. (b) John Oldmixon, *History of the British Settlements in America* (publ. 1708, quoted in Salter and Beekman, *Old Times in Old Monmouth* [Frechold, 1887]): "Between this town and Middleton is an Iron Works, but we do not understand it has been any great Benefit to the Proprietors. Col. Morris is building a Church at the Falls . . ." Although Oldmixon was of sufficient stature as an historian to still warrant a two-paragraph essay in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the probable weakness of his evidence is betrayed by the use of "understand." (c) A letter of Saml Dennis of Shrewsbury to Lewis Morris, July 9, 1708 (Morris Papers, RUL), informs him that he sent 45s 9d "for your Iron plate by Jos: Haviland Junr:." (d) Lewis Morris writes to John Morris, April 22, 1730 (Morris Papers, RUL): "You tell me of the mine Webley shewd you, and that its shallow, but you do not tell me how deep it lyes, nor where it is. You would do well to search it a little deeper; but if tis not in my land be secret in it."

⁵⁷There is also evidence suggesting that iron manufacture ceased. The quotation next above is the only reference in all the Morris Papers, RUL, that could be construed as referring to iron, and there is some doubt in regard to that, as the next paragraph implies that it was believed to be copper (although we know today that was geologically impossible in that part of the state). A few years later the Morris family was interested in the Rocky Hill Copper Mine, probably in Somerset County. (The fact that this mine is unreported in the comprehensive and competent study by Herbert P. Woodward, "Copper Mines and Mining in New Jersey" [Trenton, 1944], *Bull.* 57, *N. J. Dept. of Conservation and Development Geologic Series*, probably indicates that the entire documentary evidence is confined to the Morris Papers, RUL, in which are over one hundred pertinent items.) There is detailed reference to nearly every other aspect of Tinton Manor, but no mention of iron or the iron works in fifty years of correspondence. Not even the overseer's contract mentions these, although detailed in other respects. (Overseer's contract with William Clarke, Dec. 14, 1728, Morris Papers, RUL.) No mention of the iron works is made in a letter of Chief Justice Robert Morris to the Earl of Stirling, describing a British raid near Shrewsbury, dated May 5, 1779, at Trenton (Shrewsbury Folder, MCHA), although the letter is quite detailed on Tinton Falls. The letter is printed in *N.J.H.S. Proc.*, N.S., V (1920), p. 174.

⁵⁸Acknowledgment is due the history librarians, without whom no history would be written. My thanks especially to Miss Laura M. Flanders, Monmouth County Historical Association; Messrs. D. A. Sinclair and S. Sheppard, Rutgers University Library; Miss Marie Becker of the New York and Mrs. Maud H. Greene of the New Jersey historical societies who led me to the Morris Papers at Rutgers.

THE TECHNIQUE OF COLONIAL IRON MANUFACTURE

The following description is reprinted from "Hopewell Village, National Historical Site, Pennsylvania" by Dennis C. Kurjack and published by the National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

While it describes the operation at Hopewell Furnace, the methods used were typical of all early iron manufacture, including the iron works at Tinton Falls, where the ore was dug from bogs rather than from mines.

It was natural that men were attracted early to the manufacture of iron in Colonial America, for ore was plentiful. Acrelius, the Swedish pastor at Christina during the middle of the eighteenth century, wrote that there was more ore in Pennsylvania than the people could ever use. Iron deposits were found even among the loose stones on farm lands. The first ores used were those on the surface or just below; little technical knowledge and but a few simple tools were required to mine them. Trenches were dug, rarely more than 40 feet deep. When this depth was reached, new "mine holes" were started. Most of the Hopewell Furnace ores came from the Jones', St. Mary's and Hopewell Mines, not far from the Village. Only a very few attempts were made at shaft mining before the Revolutionary War. Three or four good miners could generally supply all the ore needed for a single furnace.

Charcoal was the fuel used to smelt iron ore in America throughout the eighteenth century and the first three decades of the nineteenth. It made an ideal furnace fuel, being almost free of sulfur, and its ash, consisting largely of lime and alkalis, supplied part of the necessary flux. The charring was done in open piles, mostly dur-

ing the winter months. Generally it was done in the woods adjacent to a furnace or forge, but sometimes within the limits of settled boroughs. The charcoal "pit", or "hearth," was simply a circular clearing, dry and level, about 30 to 50 feet in diameter. Workers, known as colliers, were required to "coal" the wood, which was cut into given lengths for this purpose by the wood choppers and piled in the shape of a cone. As many as 10 or 12 colliers might be needed to keep a furnace going.

When the piles were in the process of charring, they had to be watched day and night. Thus the bleak and lonely colliers' huts were built in the silent forests, far from the plantation center where the other ironworkers lived. Hickory was the best wood for making charcoal, but black oak and chestnut, being more abundant, were generally used. The wood was not charred immediately after being cut, but only a short time before it was needed. Large as most of the strong-walled charcoal houses were, they could not hold enough fuel to feed the furnace for any great length of time, and to have left the charcoal outside would have made it unfit for use. An average furnace would consume perhaps 800 bushels of charcoal every 24 hours, and this required about 50 cords of wood of 20- to 25-year growth. Some furnaces consumed almost the yield of an acre of woodland each day. Perhaps the one disadvantage of charcoal as a fuel was its lightness, which made it easy to crush. This was the factor which limited the height of colonial furnaces to a maximum of about 35 feet.

The outside portion of an eighteenth-century furnace stack was usually built of large blocks of limestone or other local stone. Between this and the inwalls came a few heat-insulating layers of clay, coarse mortar, brickbats, and sand. The widest part of the inner chamber, the bosh, was

usually 9 feet in diameter, or slightly less. Hopewell Furnace had a bosh of 6 1/2 feet. This bosh, flaring inward and downward, supported the weight of the charge, relieving the central portion from pressure, and thus permitting the free passage of the blast. The crucible, a cylindrical reservoir at the bottom of the furnace into which the molten metal ran down and out over the hearth, was relatively small (only a few feet in diameter) because of the necessity of concentrating the molten iron to prevent it from solidifying.

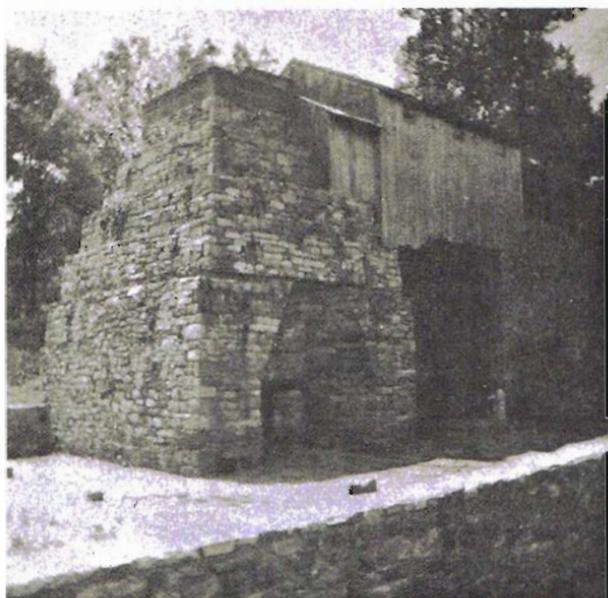
Blast for the furnace or forge in the eighteenth century was supplied by bellows, similar to blacksmith's bellows but much larger, motivated by a huge water wheel. Long before the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, blowing cylinders or tubs, invented in England, were introduced. At first these were crude affairs, hardly more than two casks fitting into one another and moving up and down between four wooden posts. The air, passing first into a leather bag, was piped into the furnace through metal pipes. The blast in both cases was intermittent. They were soon followed by the so-called double cylinders-consisting of cylinders, pistons, connecting rods, together with a third cylinder or box to receive the air-which provided a more constant blast. At Hopewell Furnace the latter type was used at least as early as 1822, and possibly as early as the 1790's. On one side of the furnace was an arched recess, the "tuyère arch," in which a small opening allowed for the insertion of the "tue-iron" (tuyère), and also the iron pipe connected with the receiving box through which the blast was fed.

To distinguish between furnace and forge, which were not the same, the blast furnace represented the first step in the production of iron-the reduction of iron ore by smelting into ingots of cast iron or "pig iron." High in carbon content and impurities, and therefore brittle, pig

iron was limited in use to such things as stoves and hollow ware. For many products such as nails, horseshoes, tools, and wheel tires, malleable or wrought iron was required. The function of the forge was to change pig iron into this form by reheating in the forge fire and by subjecting the hot, pasty metal to repeated blows of the heavy forge hammer, driving off the excess carbon and impurities. This process was called "refining" and the product "bar iron."

The operation of a cold-blast, charcoal furnace was simple, though it required careful management. Iron ore, charcoal, and limestone were carried across the wooden bridge which led from the bank to the tunnel-head, or opening, of the stack, into which they were dumped in alternate layers. At the tuyère the blast was turned in, burning the charcoal at white heat and melting the iron, which then dropped down to the hearth below. The cinder or slag formed by the chemical fusion of the limestone with the impurities in the ore floated on top and was drawn off from time to time. About twice a day, sometimes oftener, the molten iron was run into the casting bed of sand, which was prepared for its reception by molds made from wood patterns. Some imaginative early ironmaster once compared this casting bed to a sow and her litter of suckling pigs. Thus the main stream, or feeder, from the furnace was called the sow, while the side gutters were called pigs. Before the iron became cold, the pigs were separated from the sow and the latter broken up into smaller pieces. It required about two tons of ore, 1 to 2 tons of charcoal, and a few shovelfuls of limestone to make 1 ton of pig iron. The average furnace produced some 500 tons of such iron a year.

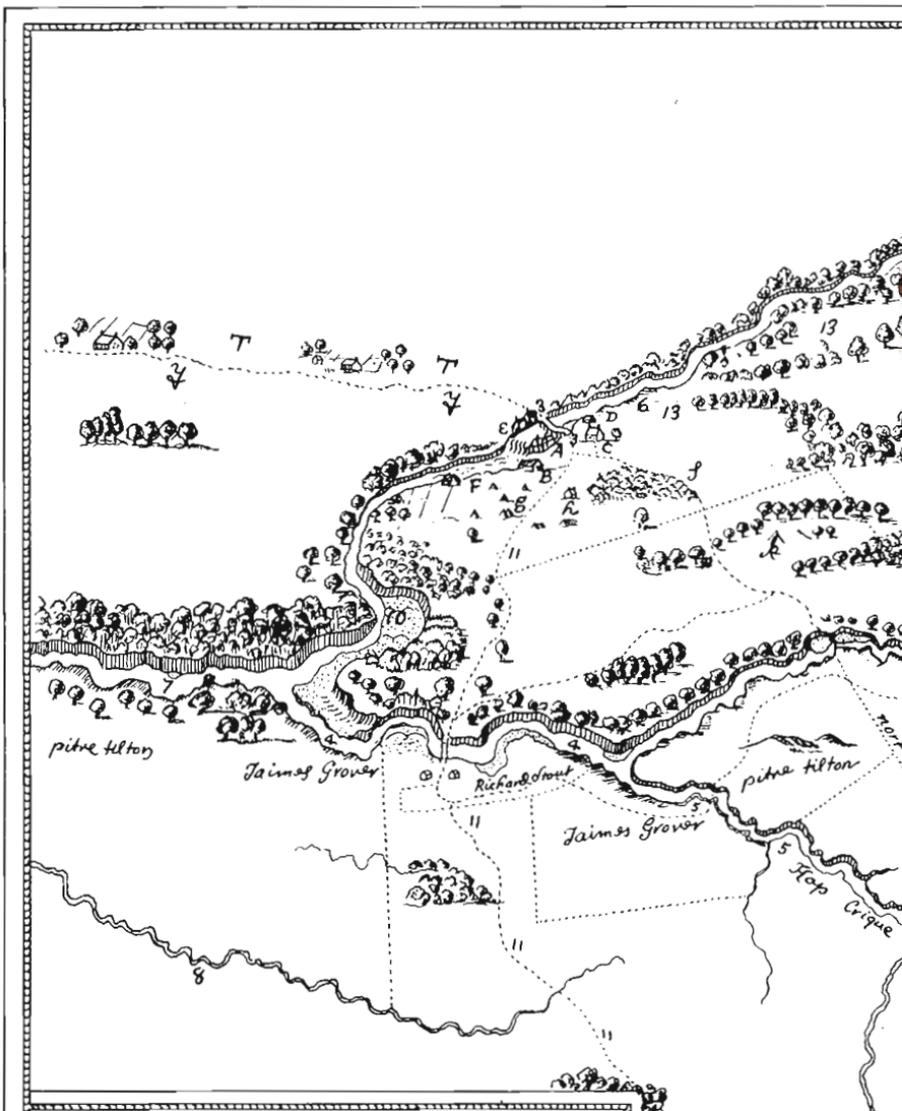
Only a few workmen were needed to operate the furnace. Two founders, two keepers, two fillers, two guttermen, a potter, and a few laborers in-



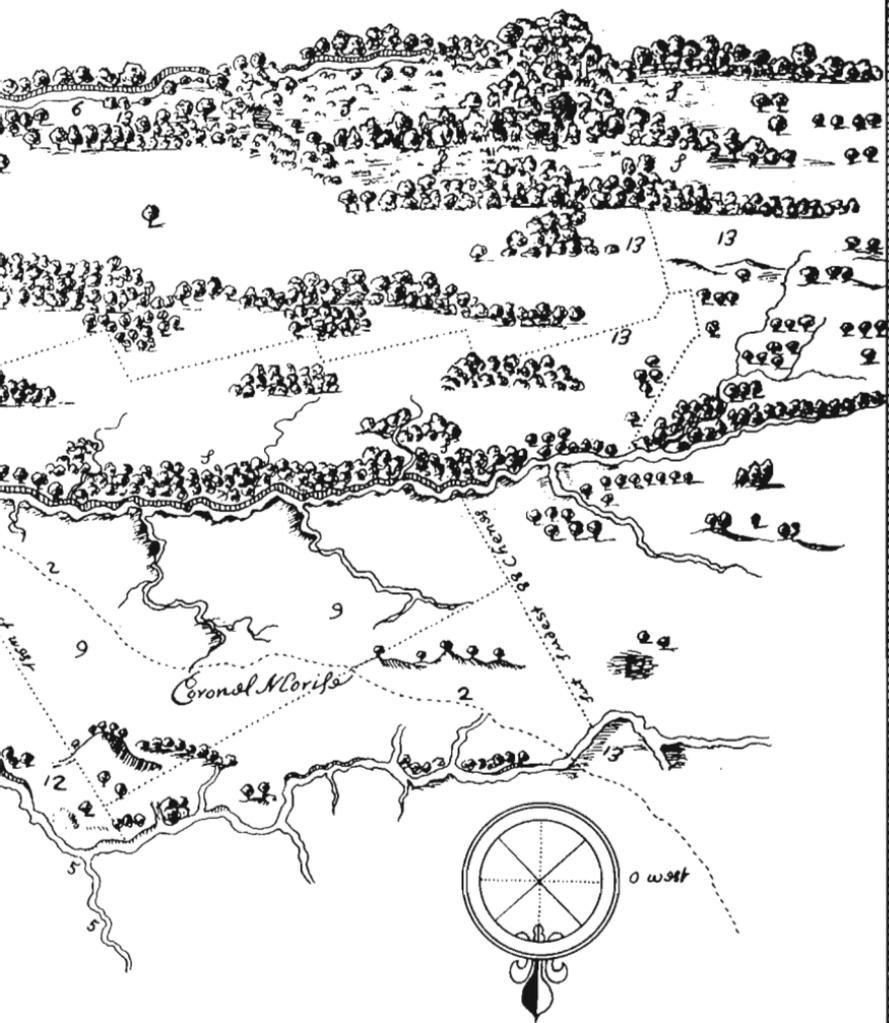
Early Blast Furnace



Charcoal Worker's Hut



- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9 is Call moris Landiso | A is the mill or forge |
| 10 is the falls neck | B is the store house |
| 4 is the swimming river | C is Leonard house |
| 5 is the top river | D is grover house |
| 6 is the falls river | E is Applegate mill & house |
| 7 is the new sand river | F is the negro feller |
| 8 is jumping brooke | G is the cordwood & colof |
| 3 is the dam | H is where Hor ibin lives |
| 2 is the indian path | I is the swamp neck |
| 11 is the way to midelltown | J is part of shrowesbery |
| 12 is called moris hill | T is the tway to shrowesbery |
| 13 is fresh meadow | K is the indian field |



Traced from an original drawn in 1676, now in possession of Rutgers University Library. It covers the general Tinton Falls, Lincroft, Phalanx and Calts Neck area of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

cluded them all. The founder, the most skilled workman at a furnace, regulated the furnace, made the sand molds, and cast the iron. The keeper was the founder's right-hand man and was particularly responsible for the proper functioning of the blast equipment. The filler, as the name implies, "filled" the furnace at the top with the charge from the bridge house. The gutterman had charge of the sand molds in the cast house, while the potter (later called "Moulder"), a highly skilled artisan, made the small finished castings.

This was the main process. From the furnaces the pig iron went to refinery and ancony forges, or perhaps to another type of furnace for transformation into blister steel. Rolling, plate, and slitting mills produced wrought iron in bars or rods for use of the blacksmiths. Thus, iron products were manufactured for every need.



Stacked Cordwood for Charcoal Making

FROM "THEY TOOK TO THE WATERS"

by

HARRY B. WEISS and HOWARD R. KEMBLE

PUBLISHED 1962 by the PAST TIMES PRESS

TRENTON, N. J.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Tinton Falls Mineral Spring

In addition to its ocean bathing facilities, Monmouth County had its mineral springs which, although much less popular than its beaches, managed to attract attention from devotees of mineral waters. One of the earliest known to the first settlers as well as to the Indians to whom all springs were known, is the mineral spring at Tinton Falls, six miles westward from Long Branch, ten miles northeast of Freehold, and two and one-half miles from Shrewsbury. The original name of this place was Tinturn Falls, from Tinturn Abbey, England, the ancient manor of the Morris family. It was named by Colonel Lewis Morris, colonial governor of East Jersey from 1738 to 1746, whose estate was there, Shrewsbury being the capital of the province. Governor Morris' uncle, Lewis Morris, had owned iron works at Eatontown. Gordon in 1834 described the falls and spring: "The water of the S.E. branch of Swimming river, falls over

a sand rock, filled with animal remains, and forming a cascade of about 30 feet high. From this rock flows a copious chalybeate spring, which is frequently visited by those who seek health or amusement at the boarding houses near the coast."

The spring is actually located one hundred feet or more to the north of the brook. In 1838 Robert Morris opened a boardinghouse, within three hundred yards of the spring, which became known as the Mineral Springs Hotel. It was situated, according to James S. Brown, at the southeast corner of Tinton Avenue and Sycamore Avenue in what was then Shrewsbury Township, now New Shrewsbury Borough. The old portion of the Tinton Falls Fire House on this site is said to have been the stable for the hotel. One of the posts in the plaza of the Mineral Springs Hotel was supposed to have been a part of a large flagstaff set up by the Continentals during the Revolution. According to some, the hotel was burned, but Henry C. Beck states that the hotel was there in 1943 as a dwelling near the corner and opposite the old mill and land owned at present by Geza de Vegh.

(Editor's Note: Recent research indicates that "Robert Morris' Boarding House" was the same establishment as described in Franklin Ellis' "History of Monmouth County" as "the first tavern at Tinton Falls", operated by Nicholas Van Brunt, the sheriff of the county. Over the years, it was variously known as "Tinton Falls Hotel", "Selleck's Hotel", and "John Farry's Hotel". It was located on the property on Tinton Avenue presently owned by John Tector. The Mineral Springs Hotel was situated as stated above.)

However, a much earlier reference to it was called to our attention by James S. Brown. This occurred in "The New York Gazette" of October 17, 1765, where Lewis Morris Ashfield, a grandson of Governor Lewis Morris, offered property for sale in Shrewsbury Township, probably the original Morris property at Tinton Falls. Ashfield wanted to sell the estate on which he lived, a tract of about a thousand acres. He was willing to divide it into lots, and his description of its advantages includes the statement, "as the house is situated near the famous spaw spring, it would suit extremely well a person who would keep a boarding house for the numbers that come to that spring for their health, and might in a little time, become a considerable place of resort for people of the best fashion." Governor Morris' will of 1746 left the property to a son, Robert Hunter Morris, and his will of 1764 does not mention property or Lewis Morris Ashfield. James S. Brown, in a preliminary check, found that Ashfield was the child of a daughter of Governor Morris, not named in his will, and suggests that Robert Hunter Morris may have given or sold this property to his sister because she had been cut out of her father's will.

The Tinton Falls Spring, by reason of its clear, sparkling water, was visited by many summer residents of the shore. Dr. Lewis Sayre is said to have given it his unqualified approval because of its tonic effects. In 1866, Dr. Z. W. Scriven and others became interested in developing it. This resulted in the formation of the Tinton Falls Mineral Spring Company, which was incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey on April 9, 1867, the incorporators being Frederick W. Downer, E. Boudinot Colt, Francis Corlies, Henry M. Alexander, Z. W. Scriven, and Arthur Wilson. The amount of capital stock authorized was

\$50,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The period of incorporation was thirty years. The corporation had authority to erect buildings and to sell and ship the water. The spring was purchased, together with three-fourths of an acre of land connected with it, and deeded to Fred W. Downing of New York. It is said that but for the indifference of some persons a summer hotel would have been built near it. It seems strange that the company planned to ship the water, because after standing a few hours the color resembled cider and eventually its other solids would be deposited and colored by hydrated oxide of iron. The incorporators must have known this because the ground over which the overflow ran off was covered by the yellowish hydrated oxide of iron.

Someone was interested enough in October, 1882, to forward a sample of the water to the Museum of Hygiene, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., for analysis, as a reply from Washington dated December 26, 1882, signed by Dr. I. M. Browne and directed to Dr. A. L. Gihon, reported that the reaction of the water was neutral; the water was slightly turbid; "calcic and magnesian carbonate 4.06 grains per gallon, chlorides 1.05 grains per gallon, undetermined 4.15 grains per gallon, total solids 10.26 grains per gallon." The undetermined solids consisted almost entirely of "silicate of alumina, with traces of iron, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda and sulphuric acid." The early writers and observers who decided that the spring was strongly chalybeate could have been influenced by what their eyes saw, not realizing that traces of iron over the landscape could build up over the years into what appeared to be considerable amounts.

At this writing the spring is still in existence, flowing continuously, not far from the picturesque cascade of the Falls, the path of its overflow in the wooded glade marked by the yellowish deposit of hydrated oxide of iron. It is about ten feet in diameter, enclosed by a circular, brick wall to a depth of nine or ten feet or more. Its surface is covered with a yellowish scum and occasional leaves and twigs from nearby trees. Just beneath the quiet surface of the spring, its gentle, clear overflow emerges from a short length of iron pipe and meanders irregularly down a slight declivity leaving a yellow trail in its wake.

We believe that the Tinton Falls Mineral Spring was the one referred to on September 9, 1749, in "The Life of John Brainard, the Indian missionary, written by Thomas Brainard and published in 1865. In John Brainard's "Journal" the entry dated August 22, 1749, reads as follows, "Attended religious duties, and after some time took leave of Dr. Peter Laconte (a pious parishioner of Tennent's) and his spouse and rode about three miles to a medicinal spring, where were a number of my people (Indians) who came there to drink the waters; with these I spent considerable time in conversation and prayer. Took leave of them, and went to several houses in Freehold, where I had business, and in the evening came to Mr. Tennent's (Rev. William Tennent), and after some conversation with him, attended to religious duties and went to rest." Again, on September 9, 1749, his journal recorded, "Attended morning devotions in the family and secret; but had not much life; yet I had some real desire to love and glorify God. May the blessed Lord increase the same! Spent a little

time in reading the Bible; afterwards rode about fifteen miles to visit a number of my people. who were gone to a medicinal spring, being valetudinary. Conversed with them, and then prayed with them, and taking leave of them, called at Rev. Mr. Tennent's, and then came home." Tinton Falls is about twelve miles from Freehold.

The mineral spring referred to by John Brainard on August 22, after he left the Lacontes, as being about three miles distant was, according to the "History of Old Tennent Church" (1904) by Rev. Frank R. Symmes, possibly the one on the farm of Staats C. Stillwell, about three miles from Old Tennent Church. This iron spring, now very much filled in and forgotten, is on the farm of Oliver Stillwell of N. J. Route 9-4, being the first farmhouse north of Gordon's Corner overpass.

FROM "THE HISTORY OF APPLEJACK"

by

HARRY B. WEISS, SC. D.

PUBLISHED BY

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

TRENTON, N. J. 1954

The Captain David Augustus Walling Distillery,
at Tinton Falls

Captain David Augustus Walling was born in Keyport on August 29, 1832. He followed the sea for a number of years, then bought the Arthur Wilson cider-mill and distillery at Tinton Falls in 1883. Mrs. Edith Cooper, of Tinton Falls, one of Captain Walling's daughters, said that when her mother's health deteriorated, she broke up her home in Newark and moved to Tinton Falls, and her husband commuted to Tinton Falls on weekends. Mrs. Cooper became very much interested in her father's distillery and helped him in various ways. By the time Captain Walling's health had failed, the husbands of both Mrs. Cooper and her sister, Mrs. Hankinson, had died, so Mrs. Hankinson moved back to the family home. After Captain Walling died at his home in Tinton Falls on April 7, 1914, the sisters took over the business and operated it for several years. Mrs. Cooper, to whom I am indebted for this information, said that they hated to give it up, but help was not obtainable. Mrs. Cooper missed the fine people who came to their place for apple brandy. Even ministers from Ocean City

were customers of her father. Captain Walling would not sell to any one who "drank too much." The sisters did not sell, but closed the distillery and simply sold the equipment. Captain Walling made only apple brandy, which was distilled in a "doubler." During their busy season three men were hired at the cidermill, two for the presses and one for the engine. Two distillers were on duty, one during the day and one at night. Jimmy Dean was the Captain's distiller for years, and his son helped him most of the time. The stills were wood fired at first, but later coal was used.

(Editor's Note: There is evidence that this distillery was in operation many years before it was acquired by David Walling. An 1853 deed from John B. Tunis to David Taylor refers to the "Tunis Distillery Lot". Since John B. Tunis had taken title only a year previously, after the death of his father Abraham Tunis, it might be assumed that the "Tunis Distillery" had been operated by Abraham Tunis, who purchased the property from Jacob Corlies, Jr. in 1827. David Taylor's widow sold the property in 1863 to Arthur and Scudder Wilson and two years later Arthur Wilson purchased Scudder Wilson's share. Arthur Wilson quite definitely operated the distillery as evidenced by an agreement made in 1865 between Wilson and Frederick W. Downer and recorded in the Monmouth County Miscellaneous Records of 1874. This agreement permitted Wilson to use "all roads and drives" across Downer's property "in carrying on and conducting such distillery business".)

FROM BARBER & HOWE'S
"HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,"
1845

The following is traditional. About the year 1670 the Indians sold out this section of country to Lewis Morris for a barrel of cider, and emigrated to Crosswicks and Cranberry. One of them, called Indian Will, remained and dwelt in a wigwam between Tinton Falls and Swimming River. His tribe were in consequence exasperated, and at various times sent messengers to kill him in single combat; but being a brave athletic man, he always came off conqueror. On a certain occasion, while partaking of a breakfast of suppawn and milk at Mr. Eaton's with a silver spoon, he casually remarked that he knew where there were plenty of such. They promised if he would bring them, they would give him a red coat and cocked hat. In a short time he was arrayed in that dress; and it is said the Eatons suddenly became wealthy. About 80 years since, in pulling down an old mansion in Shrewsbury, in which a maiden member of this family in her lifetime had resided, a quantity of cob dollars, supposed by the superstitious to have been Kidd's money, were found concealed in the cellar wall. This coin was generally of a square or oblong shape, the corners of which wore out the pockets. Our informant, a respectable revolutionary pensioner, in his younger days made shoe-buckles from coin of this description.

When this country was first settled, deer and wolves abounded. Among the deer hunters was one Webberly West, who died just previous to the war of the revolution. He is said in the course of his life to have killed many hundred. Wolves were caught in pits covered by brush, with meat on the top as a decoy. Snapping turtles were formerly numerous in the creek, and proved destructive to ducks; they would catch them with their claws, tear them in pieces, and devour them. Some of the turtles weighed 20 or 30 pounds, and were much valued by the settlers as an article of food. They were so abundant that in two hours a person could catch a bushel basket full. They laid their eggs in the sand, perhaps 30 or 40 in one spot;

which the foxes destroyed in great numbers. The Indians used to catch large quantities of clams on the seashore. Their method of cooking was to dig pits, heat them with wood, and then put in the clams and cover them with seaweed and brush to confine the heat. They were considered a great luxury.

GOVERNOR LEWIS MORRIS

Under Colonial administration, New Jersey and New York were under the jurisdiction of one Governor. When it was decided to separate the two colonies, Lewis Morris of Tinton became the first Governor of New Jersey in 1738. He governed until his death in 1746.

His papers during this period, including his will, were published in 1852 by the New Jersey Historical Society. Following are a few excerpts from these documents:

Will of Governor Lewis Morris (Jan. 12, 1746)

“. . . I give and bequeath to my son Robert Hunter Morris, all my negroes (probably slaves), cattle and all other of my personal estate now at Tinton in the county of Monmouth in New Jersey not herein otherwise disposed of. I give and bequeath to my said son Robert Hunter Morris and to his heirs and assigns forever, all my mannour of Tinton, and all lands, mines, minerals and water-courses thereof and all privileges and liberties for fishing, carting or otherwise reserved to my uncle on sale of the lands at Passage Point (now the north end of Navesink Ave., Rumson) in Shrewsbury, now in the tenure and occupation of Richard Salter; and” “I forbid any rings or scarfs to be given at my funeral, or any man paid for preaching a funeral sermon over me. Those who survive me, will commend or blame my conduct in life as they think fit and I am not for paying of any man for doing of either; but if any man, whether Churchman or Dissenter, in or not in priests orders, is inclined to say anthing on that occasion, he may, if my executors think fit to admit him to do it.”

Report of Governor Lewis Morris to the Bishop of London, 1700.

SHREWSBURY (Meaning Shrewsbury Twp., including present New Shrewsbury)

“Shrewsbury settled from New England, Rhode Island and New York; there is in it about thirty Quakers of both sexes, and they have a Meeting House; the rest of the people are generally of no religion, the youth of the whole province are very debauch’d and very ignorant, and the Sabbath day seems there to be set aside for rioting and drunkenness. In a word a general ignorance and immorality runs through the youth of the whole Province (of East Jersey).”

Address to the Assembly

“It is a hard matter to mend a bad world, but the hindering men from growing worse than they are, is no small step towards it.

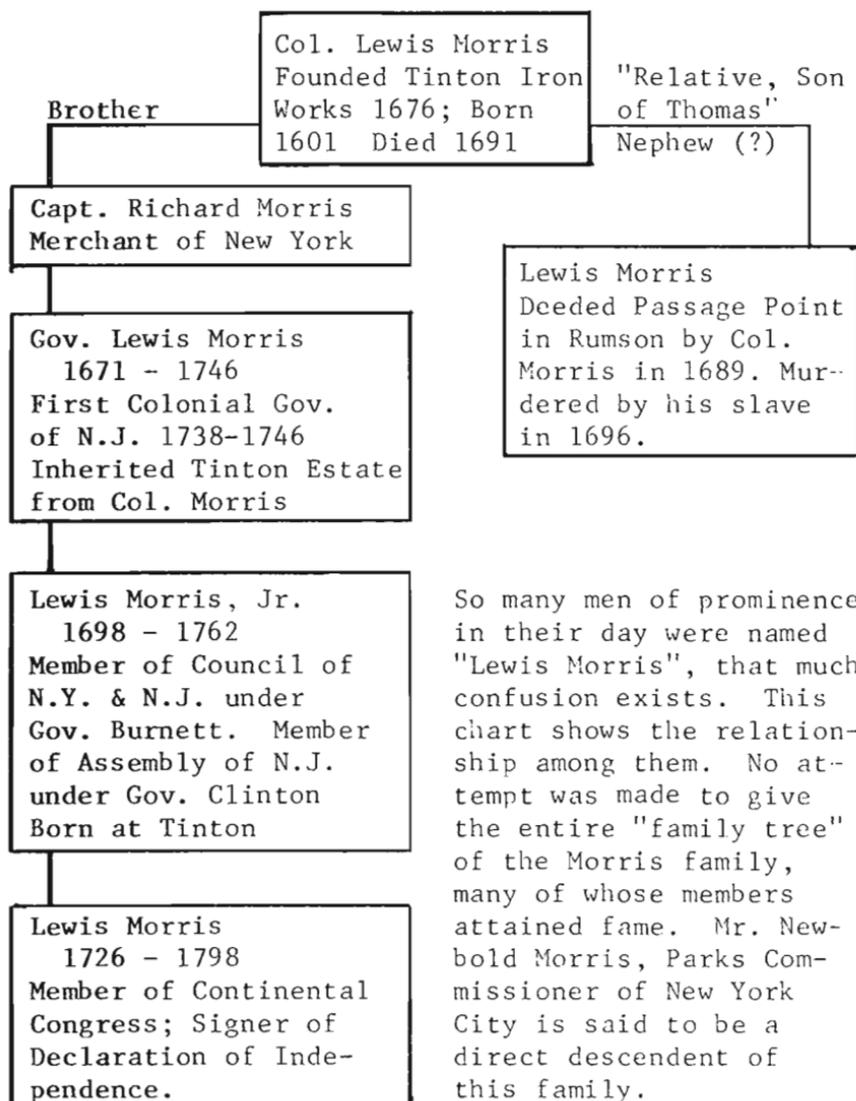
All the moral virtues seem to be comprised under the terms of Justice and Honesty, and it is God only can make men so; but it is the business of the legislative to make it dangerous for men to be otherwise.”

Letter to William Morris, Trenton, January 26, 1739, who apparently had endeavored to decline an appointment as a Judge:

“It may be possibly attended with some prejudice to your private affaires – but we are not borne for ourselves, and when the best man declines the magistracy it must necessarily fall in the hands of the worst.”

MISCELLANY

THE MEN WHO WERE LEWIS MORRIS



So many men of prominence in their day were named "Lewis Morris", that much confusion exists. This chart shows the relationship among them. No attempt was made to give the entire "family tree" of the Morris family, many of whose members attained fame. Mr. Newbold Morris, Parks Commissioner of New York City is said to be a direct descendent of this family.

DIRECTORY OF TINTON FALLS

An 1885 Directory lists the following as residents of Tinton Falls:

Blacksmiths

H. V. Keeler
Robert Padden
Aaron Tilton

Millers

P. Bennett
William Hendrickson
J. B. Hance

Carman

D. Valentine

Distiller

A. Wilson

Peddler

W. B. Wilson

Wheelwright

Holmes Hendrickson

Sawyer

Barzillia Hendrickson

Milk

Eugene Magee

Butcher

John Mack

Toll Gate Keeper

John Peer

General Store

Bennett Brothers

Saw Mill

D. H. Cook

Postmaster & Grocer David Hance

Three Dozen Farmers

GRIST MILL

Advertisement in New York Mercury,
May 28, 1759,
by Lewis Morris Ashfield.

"To be sold, a grist mill with two pairs of stones upon a constant stream with twenty-seven feet head and fall of water. The wheels are overshot, with a sawmill under the same roof, with one hundred or more acres of land.....situated in Shrewsbury, in the county of Monmouth in New Jersey, and known by the name of the Falls-Mills."

MINERAL SPRING - PEACH ORCHARD

Advertisement in New York Gazette,
October, 1765,
by Lewis Morris Ashfield.

"The subscriber also proposes to sell the estate he now lives on, near the town of Shrewsbury, consisting of a tract of about 1000 acres.....There is a very large house.....There is also a Peach Orchard, consisting of all the choice kinds of that fruit in the known world. As the House is situated near the famous Spaw Spring, it would suit extremely well a person who would keep a boarding house for the numbers that come to that spring for their health, and might in a little time become a considerable place of resort for people of the best fashion".

FIRST DEED TO TINTON FALLS AREA

Secretary of State
Book 1, page 271

April 24, 1674 ---- From Matappens and Tapta-
wappamund, sachems of the
Toponemese

to
James Grover, Richard
Hartshorne, and John
Bound (Bowne)

Recorded March 2, 1676

for trading goods deeded lands on the Navesink "beginning at a certaine appointed place called by the Indians Warummanung and by the English the falls" and "so ranging along the falls river until it fall into the Navesink River and ---- west along the river until it turn south, then ranging south by the said river to a certaine small rivulett of water called by Ye Indians Wakecowaneck then to another rivulett creek or river called Gueguaraguecan then to another run called Seapoose, then to Sisquaneck Run. Lastly to a run called Singapokereach, and then runs south and by east into Ye woods about one English mile until it meets with two marked chestnut trees by a path side which path goes from Ye said falls to Aspelong and from thence East South East unto a barren sand hill and a great White oak tree marked appon the South side of a Boggie meadow called by the Indians Hockoceung and from thence to encompass ye said bogee meadow until one come to the head of the fall river, and from thence down the said river to the falls first above mentioned."

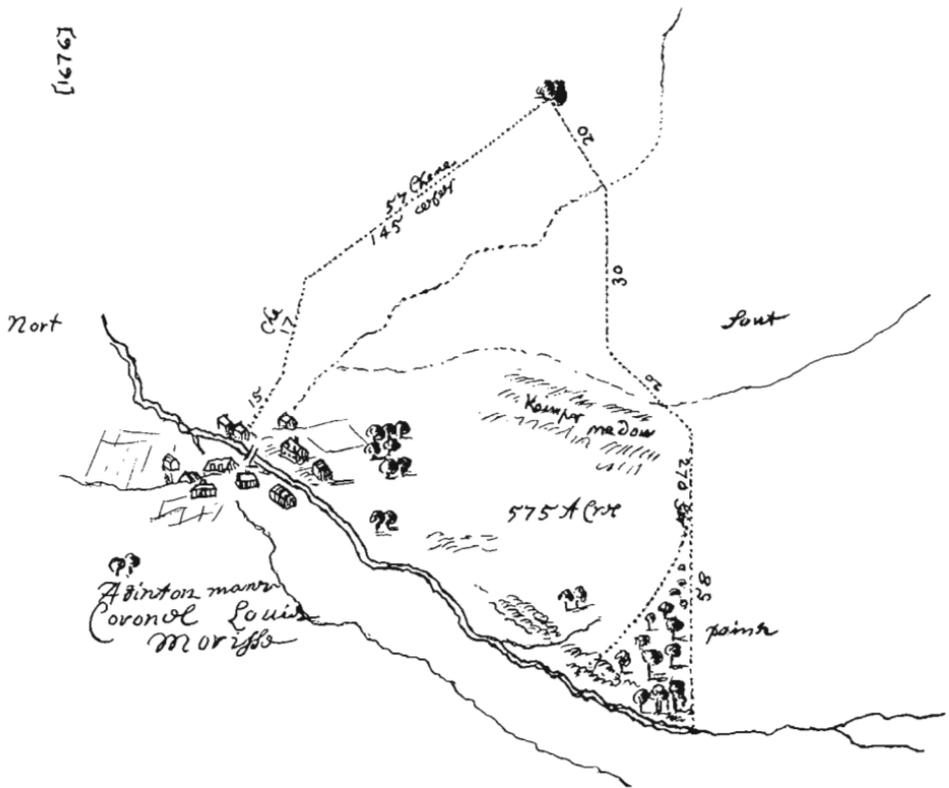
LEONARD DEED

East Jersey Deeds, Book 1, Page 196.

April 11, 1676 – From Matapas, Tapatowwowupom and Shepetamock to Henry Leonard

March 15, 1679 – From Henry to his son Samuel.

March 16, 1679 – From Samuel to Col. Lewis Morris.



This property was located on the southeast corner of Tinton Avenue and Water Street and probably was the site of Col. Morris' Manor House and Gov. Morris' residence. The original of the above map is in the vault of the Monmouth County Historical Society.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO EARLY HISTORY OF TINTON FALLS

Date	Content	Source
Jan. 25, 1664	James Grover and others of Gravesend, L.I., negotiated with Indians for lands at Navesink.	Stillwell IV-250
April 8, 1665	Gov. Richard Nicholls signed Monmouth Patent authorizing purchases from Indians for most of county	Old Times in Old Monmouth Page 1
March 21, 1667	James Grover sold his farm in Gravesend and moved to Middletown	Stillwell Vol. IV
July 10, 1667	Grover licensed by Gov. Carteret to conduct tavern at Navesink. Subsequently he is called "millwright."	Stillwell Vol. IV
May 28, 1672	Gov. Carteret and Council modify terms of Monmouth patent.	Stillwell
Aug. 8, 1673	Grover consulted with Dutch on terms of surrender, after they reentered province	Stillwell Vol. IV
March 8, 1674	Bartholomew Applegate, millwright and brother, Thomas, weaver, of Gravesend, and Richard Sadler, granted permission by Dutch to buy land at Navesinks from Indians. "About two leagues (5-9 miles) on this side of Middletown near the Neversings, fit for a settlement of 7 or 8 families." To be settled in 2 years.	Stillwell Vol. III
Aug. 24, 1674	Grover, John Bowne, & Richard Hartshorne recorded deed from Indians for large tract at place "called by the Indians Warummanung and by the English the falls . . ."	E. Jersey Deeds Book 1 Page 271

- Oct. 19, 1677 Warrant for survey issued by English Stillwell
to Thomas Applegate for 240 acres and Vol. III
meadow at Shrewsbury. Referred to as "Thomas Applegate of the Falles in New Shrewsbury, weaver."
- Feb. 28, 1679 Tract bought by Henry Leonard E. Jersey Deeds
of Indians in 1676 deeded to son, Book 1
Samuel. Recorded March 15, 1679 Page 196
- Mar. 16, 1679 Deeded by Samuel Leonard to Col. E. Jersey
Morris. Includes "our mansion house Deeds
or tenement situate, lying and being by the Falles Book 1
river, neare the Iron Workes at Tinton Mannor between Shrewsbury & Middletown. Also parcel adjoining bounded by lands of Thomas Applegate on N.E. side, by falles river on NW side and on other side by land not yet purchased of Indians. About 700 acres. Page 196
- Map of this tract, showing all houses in Village, Mon. Cty. H.A.
shows mansion along Water St. and ironworks. vault-s.a.
572 acres shown. (See Page 46) Tinton Iron Works
- Jan. 30, 1683 Bill of sale from Bartholomew Mon. Cty. H.A.
Applegate to Col. Morris. (1676 vault-s.a.
map showed Applegate as operator of mill). Now Tinton Iron
identified as wheelwright of Shrewsbury. Formerly Works
made contract with inhabitants of Shrewsbury "about setting up a corn mill to serve the said town." "But afterward being deprived of the benefit that might derive to me from my mill by reason the river was made use of by the ironworks belonging to Col. Morris by which means my mill became un-serviceable to me." People of town agreed Applegate should have another 200 acres so first tract conveyed to Morris . . . "all that my forementioned plantation situate . . . in Shrewsbury."
- Surveyor general Robert Lapnary (?) laid out new tract bounded SW by Col. Morris, NW by falls river, E by Saml Wolcott and S by path to Eliakim Wardell's mill, so to Long Branch.
- (Reason could have been that smoke and fumes from ironworks across the falls made mill unusable for making flour)

Feb. 12, 1691	Will of Col. Lewis Morris leaves ironworks property to nephew, Lewis Morris (later Gov.)	Papers of Lewis Morris Page 323
June 12, 1746	Will of Gov. Lewis Morris leaves ironworks property to son, Robert Hunter Morris	Papers of Lewis Morris Page 323
May 22, 1750	Deed from Robert Hunter Morris to nephew Lewis Morris Ashfield for three tracts in "Tinton Manor" acquired "by virtue of the Patent for Tinton Mannor." As a condition, deed declares "rendering therefore yearly to the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey one pint of spring water if and when demanded on the premises."	Secretary of State Deed Book K-2 Page 460

INDIAN INHABITANTS

The natives of the New Shrewsbury area were known as "Toponomese". Mr. Samuel Stelle Smith, in his excellent book "Sandy Hook and the Land of the Navesink", published in 1963 by Philip Freneau Press, describes the various divisions and subdivisions of local Indians as follows:

ALGONKAIN - Stock

LENNI LENAPE (or DELAWARE) - Tribe

UNAMI - Clan

MATOVANCON - Sub-clan

TOPONOMESE - Community

HISTORY OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

by Franklin Ellis, 1885

TINTON FALLS was known prior to 1673 as the "Falls of Shrewsbury." The land in its vicinity was first located by James Grover, one of the original Monmouth patentees. He had settled at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1646. On account of his opposition to the Dutch government and proclaiming in favor of Cromwell in 1655, he left Long Island, disposing of his plantation to Thomas Delavall in 1666. The following year he appears at Middletown, in this State, as one of the original patentees of the Monmouth patent, and is chosen the first town clerk and surveyor of the township. The position afforded him excellent opportunity for inspecting all the territory included in the patent, and enabled him to locate such lands for himself as he might select. Within a few years after taking up his portion of the land grant it was decided that the wet, boggy meadows contained valuable deposits of iron-ore, and he, with others, took means to secure a large tract of land at that place with a view to its development. He sent to New England for James and Henry Leonard, who were millwrights, and well skilled in the erection of iron-mills, furnaces and forges, and who had assisted in the construction of most of the iron-works in the Plymouth colony.

At this place began the first mining of iron ore in New Jersey. Soon after the building of the furnace by James Grover and others, they, under date of October 25, 1675, conveyed to Lewis Morris, of the island of Barbadoes, a triangular piece of land containing three thousand five hundred and forty acres, being part of the original patent obtained in 1667. This grant gave the purchaser and his associates "full liberty to dig, delve and carry away all such mines for iron as they shall find or see fit to dig and carry away to the iron-works, that shall be found in that tract of land that lies enclosed between the south-east branch of the Raritan river and the Whale pond on the sea side, and is bounded from thence by the sea and branch of the sea to the eastward to the Raritan river, he or they paying all such just damages to the owners of land where they shall dig, as shall be judged is done by trespass of cattle, or otherwise sustained by the carting and carrying of the said mine to the works."

From the earliest town records and other public documents it is ascertained that the smelting furnace and extensive iron-works in operation on this "ore tract" employed during 1680 seventy negroes and many white servants. The ore used was found in wet meadows and swamps, known as "bog ore," being a hydrous peroxide of iron, containing forty percent of metallic iron. These and other similar ores dug from undrained marshes of the eastern coast of the State furnished much of the material for the early iron-works of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania during the colonial times.

The iron made here was said by the resident proprietors to be of very good quality, and the trade was of great benefit to the province of East Jersey. The usual price obtained for a ton of the iron-ore was six dollars and a half, and a ton of bar-iron at that time brought in London eighteen pounds sterling. Of so much importance were these works thought to be for the development of the territory that, in response to a petition of the owner to the provincial authorities for public protection and encouragement, special legislation was adopted in his favor. By a vote of the General Assembly, April 6, 1676, it was enacted "as touching Colonel Morris' request, the Deputies are willing the lands and works belonging properly to the Iron-Works shall or may be rate-free for seven years, excepting in extraordinary cases, as war or the like."

It appears, from letters of early settlers in the towns of Shrewsbury and Middletown to their friends and relatives in England and Scotland, that during the whole length of time these iron-works were exempt from taxation (1676-1683) Colonel Morris was successfully pursuing this industry, encouraging skilled workmen and affording employment to a large number of laborers.

Colonel Lewis Morris was originally from Monmouthshire, England, and there inherited the paternal estate of Tintern. He raised a troop of horse for Parliament, for which Charles the First confiscated his estate. In return for his losses Cromwell subsequently indemnified him. He early embraced Cromwell's cause, and having signalized himself on several occasions so as to win Cromwell's regard, he was selected, in 1654, to proceed to the West Indies with an expedition intended to secure the mastery of these seas. While there he received a colonel's commission, and was second in command upon the attack on Jamaica. Having a nephew settled at Barbadoes, he was induced to purchase an estate on that island, and not deeming it advisable to return to England after the restoration, he subsequently became part owner of the Island of St. Lucia, and took up his abode permanently in the West Indies, remaining there until the death of his brother Richard in New York, when he came to that city in 1673. On his arrival he assumed the guardianship of his infant nephew, Lewis Morris, who was previously under the care of the Dutch government.

To the plantation which Colonel Morris bought of James Grover and others he gave the name of Tintern Manor (later corrupted to Tinton), after the family estate in Monmouthshire, Wales. He was appointed a justice of the court, and held the position several years. He was active in the organization of the county, and gave to it the name "Monmouth;" from his native county in Wales. He was a member of the Council until August 16, 1683. In February of the following year the minutes state that Colonel Lewis Morris "being mostly absent and living in New York," and Captain Palmer and Laurens Andriessen not able to attend, others were selected in their places. Upon his settlement in New York he was appointed a member of Governor

Dongan's Council, and was such until 1686. He died in May, 1691, at "his plantation over against Harlem" (Meaning Morrisania, N.Y.).

The iron-works were described in 1680 by Secretary Nichols, when speaking of Colonel Morris' plantation, as "his iron-mills, his manours and divers other buildings for his servants and dependants, together with sixty or seventy Negroes about the mill and husbandry." The description of East Jersey by the proprietors in 1682 says: "What sort of mines or minerals are in the bowels of the earth after-time must produce, the inhabitants not having yet employed themselves in search thereof; but there is already a smelting furnace and forge set up in the colony where is made good iron, which is of great benefit to the country," this having reference to Colonel Morris' iron-works at Tinton. Oldmixon, writing in 1708, says: "Between this town (Shrewsbury) and Middletown is an Iron-Works, but we do not understand it has been any great benefit to the Proprietors."

It is evident that the works were not of much profit at this time. In 1714, Lewis Morris (afterward the Governor), to whom the property came from his uncle, asked "the Lords of Trade to encourage the Iron Interests in this Province." This is the latest mention found of the Morris iron-works, and it is probable that they were allowed to go down soon afterwards.

The property of Colonel Lewis Morris, who settled at Tinton Manor (now Tinton Falls) in 1673, was left by will to his nephew, Lewis Morris, the son of Richard. He had given or sold to "Lewis Morris, of Passage Point" (another nephew, and the son of Thomas Morris), a tract of land on Navarumsunk Neck, which was then known as Passage Point (now Black Point). This last-named Lewis Morris was appointed high sheriff of Monmouth County March 14, 1682-83, but did not serve. He was appointed commissioner of highways soon afterwards. He was a justice of the courts from 1691 to his death, in 1696. He is mentioned both as "Lewis Morris, of Passage Point," and as "Lewis Morris, Jr."

Lewis Morris, to whom Tinton Manor was left by Colonel Lewis Morris, was born at Morrisania, N.Y., in 1671. Bereft of his father and mother when very young, he was taken in charge of the Dutch government. Soon after the arrival of Colonel Lewis Morris from the Island of Barbadoes, in 1673, he assumed charge of the estate of his brother, Richard Morris, and of his nephew, the infant Lewis Morris. As he grew up, his strong passions and erratic disposition brought him into trouble with his uncle, and he ran away to Virginia and from thence went to the Island of Jamaica, but after a year or two returned and became reconciled with his uncle. His name first occurs in the records under date of June 25, 1689, when, at a Court of Sessions held at Middletown, information was presented by Benjamin Hick against John Jennings, John West, Edward Williams, Lewis Morris, Caleb Allen, Clement Masters, John Lippincott, Jr., William Hulett, Peter Parker and Thomas Wainwright "for running of races and playing at nyne-pins on the Sabbath Day."

On the 3rd of November, 1691, he was married to Isabella, daughter of James Graham, Attorney-General of the province, and settled at Tinton Manor. In 1692, at the age of twenty-one years, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Right of East Jersey and became at the same time a member of Governor Andrew Hamilton's Council. He soon developed those qualities which in after-life gave him great influence in public affairs. On the arrival of Jeremiah Basse, in 1698, claiming the Governorship of the province by the appointment of only ten proprietors, instead of the requisite number of sixteen, Mr. Morris ranged himself with those who would not acknowledge his authority, and refused obedience to the legal tribunals and to those officials who upheld his claims as the chief functionary of the province. Basse's proclamation of his commission was made on the 8th of April, 1698, and a month thereafter Mr. Morris was fined fifty pounds for contemning the authority of the Court of Common Right, in session at Amboy. On the return of Andrew Hamilton as Governor, in 1700, Mr. Morris, was appointed president of the Council. Soon afterwards he addressed a letter to the bishop of London concerning the state of religion in the two provinces, and censuring the people of Middletown in particular for their immorality and evil practices.

This account of Lewis Morris (says Hon. George C. Beekman), should be received with considerable allowance, not alone because of his animosity to the people of this region, who had so frequently presented him and ignored his authority, but at the same time he wrote this letter he was anxious to secure the appointment of Governor from the British crown. He sought the influence of the Church of England, which would likely have some power. Andrew Bowne, whom he styles an Anabaptist, resided in Middletown township, as did also Richard Hartshorne, whom he styles a Quaker. Both of these men were prominently mentioned for the appointment of Governor. In this letter he adroitly poisons the minds of the great dignitaries of the Church of England against them, and parades his own zealous efforts in behalf of the church. He also gratifies his hatred of the people by abusing them. Lewis Morris was an ambitious and crafty man, and would have put the yoke of priestly tithes on the people of Monmouth without any scruples if it would have advanced his own interests. But the people of the county had as poor an opinion of him as he had of them, and when they broke up his court and arrested him they treated him like a common malefactor, holding both him and his court in the greatest contempt.

Mention of Lewis Morris is found in a communication by the Rev. Jacob Henderson, a missionary from London, dated June 12, 1712, and giving a representation of the state of the Church of England in New York and New Jersey, viz.:

"In New Jersey . . . the plurality of the Queen's Council are good churchmen, and have always opposed any attempts made to her prejudice by ye Quakers or other Dissenters, who have at their head one Coll. Lewis Morris, a professed churchman, but a man of noe manner of principles or credit; a man who calls the service of the church of England, Pageantry; who has joyned in en-

deavours to settle a conventicle in the city of New York, and whose practice it is to intercept letters, and let such as please him pass, and those ye doe not he destroys, as can be fully proved. This Coll. Lewis Morris, with the present Governour, Coll. Hunter, have written to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, to turn out of the Council six church of England men, and put in six others in their room, some of them Dissenters, and those that are of are such as will run into all the measures of the Assembly, and therefore of the worst consequences to the church in that Province."

In 1703, Morris was appointed a member of the Council of Lord Cornbury. He soon became prominent in opposition to the Governor, and in 1704 was suspended from the Council. He at once assumed the leadership of an opposition, being ably seconded by Thomas Gordon and Samuel Jennings. A remonstrance was made to the Queen setting forth the grievances under which they labored, and also a remonstrance to the Governor. This called forth from the Governor, in reply, a bitter denunciation of the men to whose agency he rightfully attributed the adopting of those views which so decidedly militated against the supremacy of his individual will. The member from Perth Amboy was referred to in disparaging terms as "one Thomas Gordon" and Morris and Jennings were stigmatized as men "known to have neither good principles nor good morals," notorious as "disturbers of the quiet and peace of the Province, possessed with passionate heats and the transports of most vindictive tempers." Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby and eight of the members of the Council presented a counter-memorial to Lord Lovelace, in which they said: "As to Mr. Morris, the whole County where he lived, namely the County of Monmouth, are witness to his troublesome temper, whereby he is a perfect torment to his neighbours; those who know him best have most reason of complaint, And since he came to write man, hath been Eminently concerned, if not Principall in all the Rebellious and disorders that have been in this Province, as may appear by his own hand writing . . . there is hardly a county in the Eastern Division wherein he did not succeed to stirr them to dangerous and notorious Riotts and Rebellions, but only the county of Bergen, where he did not faile for doing mischief for want of good will, But that the Dutch People therein were wiser, and treated him with that Contempt his Evill Designs Required . . . It was a werke they had no liking to, and so they closed their Resolutions among themselves, that they would not have to do with the Spiker-maker; that was the very term of Contempt (being Dutchmen) they used towards Morris, grounded upon the Iron-Works his Unkle left him." Elsewhere Morris and Samuel Jennings are characterized as "men known to be uneasy under all government, never consistent with themselves, and to whom all the factions and confusions in the governments of New Jersey and Pennsylvania for many years are wholly owing."

Mr. Morris was appointed chief justice of New Jersey in 1712, and of New York in 1720. In 1733 he was removed from the position of chief justice by Governor William Cosby, who, in giving his reasons for the removal, said, —

"But at another time, Mr. Morris having opened the Court, he adjourned it, according to his custome, to the next morning, but sitting up all that night and

drinking hard, he lay abed all the next day till near sunsett, when the people growing more uneasy at his delays, some of his friends, or his servants, awakened him, he got up, and Company being admitted into his Chamber, he asked what hour it was, they answered almost night; how can that be, said the Chief Justice, the sun has but just risen; and saying so he took up his Fiddle and played the Company a tune. These particulars, I assure you, I had from some of the Lawyers who were there at the times, and from several other persons of good Credit; the County was very uneasy, but not knowing how to get redress, were obliged to bear it."

Towards the close of 1734, the proceedings of Governor Cosby so exasperated his opponents that they determined to lay their grievances before the King, and they made Mr. Morris their messenger. He soon after visited England upon that mission, and remained until the death of Cosby in March, when he returned home and reached Morrisania October 7, 1736. The province was disturbed in its gubernational relations from that time to February 1738, when Lewis Morris was appointed Governor of New Jersey, he being the first Governor of the province separate from New York.

From about 1710, Lewis Morris was a resident of Morrisania, N.Y., though during his Governorship of New Jersey he resided at Kingsbury, near Trenton, where he died May 21, 1746. He was buried in the family vault at Morrisania. His property in Monmouth County was left to his son, Robert Hunter Morris, from whom it passed a few years later. In 1765 the mill property was owned by Daniel Hendrickson; later by Reuben Shive, and by William Remsen, who, in 1838, sold the mills to Pierson Hendrickson, who still owns them. After the property had passed from the Morris family there was a small foundry in operation upon it, at the Falls, for many years.

The first tavern at Tinton Falls was on the site of Nimrod Baulsir's residence. It was kept by Nicholas Van Brunt, who was sheriff of the county during the Revolution. In 1808 it was kept by Jacob Van Arsdale, and later by Forman Throckmorton, Gilbert Clayton, John Mount, Holmes Messler, and last by Nimrod Baulsir, from 1872 to 1883. The present hotel was changed to that use from a store about 1870, and kept by Edward Wilson, and at present by William Hendrickson.

The Tinton Falls post-office was established about 1840 with Pierson Hendrickson as post-master. He was succeeded by Daniel Holmes, William Smith, Nicholas Wilson, Samuel Bennet, David Haner and Benjamin Scott.

Tinton Falls was the home of Dr. Jacobus Hubbard, who is mentioned in a road record as residing there in 1713. His son, Jacobus Hubbard, also became a physician and also lived at Tinton Falls. Dr. William H. Hubbard, now of Red Bank, was a nephew of Dr. Jacobus Hubbard and settled at Tinton Falls in his early practice.

The mineral spring at the Falls is said to have been reserved by the Indians in their sale to the white settlers. It is strongly impregnated with iron, and is equal in flow and temperature in all seasons and weather. In

1838, Robert Morris opened a boarding-house within three hundred yards of the Spa Spring. In 1867 a company was organized to develop the property, and was later incorporated; nothing was done, and the company expired by limitation. The spring is now owned by men in New York.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Tinton Falls stood originally about half a mile south from the Falls, on land now owned by John Dean. A lot was given for the purpose in 1815 by James Withers. Trustees were appointed, but it does not appear that it was built until several years later. It was then used at that place until 1868, when it was moved to Tinton Falls, and used until 1872, when it was rebuilt, and was rededicated February 5, 1873. The pastors from that time have been James Moore, J. Lavelle, A.M. North, N.J. Wright, A.J. Gregory, W.H. Allen, and St.T. Grimes.

THE MADECONIAN ZION AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in 1854, and erected a building on Pine Brook, south of Tinton Falls, and on the line between Shrewsbury and Atlantic townships. The society was incorporated April 16, 1855. The church was placed under charge of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Eatontown and is still in that connection. The house was used until 1884, when a new house was built, and dedicated December 14th in that year. The pastor in charge is the Rev. E. Hammett.

NEW JERSEY ARCHIVES

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS

Philadelphia, April 30. On Monday last, the 26th inst. about break of day, a detachment of British, consisting of seven hundred men, were discovered by a scouting party of col. Ford's coming up the North river, about half a mile below Red bank, who immediately gave the alarm. The enemy directly landed four hundred men at Painter's point, and about forty of them marched up to Shrewsbury; the remainder went about half a mile to the westward, and came out about Wm. Wardill's place, with a view to cut off the retreat of near three hundred of our people posted on that station. Col. Ford's party (uncertain of the enemy's force) retreated, and got about four hundred yards ahead of them; the enemy pursued them to the Falls, firing all the way, but could not overtake them. They then set fire to high sheriff Van Breenck's house, and a small house the property of and adjoining to col. Hendrickson's dwelling house, which were burnt to the ground. They also fired the houses of capt. Richard M'Knight and John Little, esq; but they were extinguished by the activity of the inhabitants,

before they had suffered much damage. The enemy then returned to Shrewsbury, plundering all the way to col. Breeze's whom they robbed of all his money and most of his plate, and at justice Holme's where they plundered and destroyed every thing they could lay their hands upon; and then retreated to their boats, a few militia firing on them. Then then went to Middleton, and joined three hundred who had crossed over there, when the four hundred marched to Shrewsbury, and staid till evening, burning a house and barn, and plundering some of the inhabitants. Col. Holmes had by this time assembled one hundred and forty of the militia, who drove them to their boats near the gut dividing the Highlands from Sandy Hook. One of the enemy was killed, and another taken prisoner. The enemy carried off with them justice Covenhoven and son, likewise several others. They got off by sunset, and returned to New York, taking away some cattle and horses.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, April 30, 1779.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1779

On the ninth day of June instant, a party of Volunteers went down to Sandy-Hook, where they were joined by a small detachment of Colonel Barton's regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, from whence they proceeded to the Gut, about four miles distant, but as the wind blew very hard, the boats that were provided did not come up, and they were obliged to return to the light-house. On the 10th, being ready to cross the Gut, it was agreed by the party the Lieut. Okerson, who was perfectly acquainted with the country, should give them directions. They advanced undiscovered with fifty-six men as far as Tenton Falls, about ten miles from the landing, where they halted just as the day appeared, near the rebel head-quarters at the back of the town; but not knowing the house where their main guard was kept, they determined to surround three houses at the same time. Captain Hayden of General Skinner's, proceeded to the house of Mr. McKinght, a rebel Captain, Ensign Moody to the house of Mr. Hendrickson, a Colonel, and Lieutenant Throgmorton to one Shadwick's a rebel Captain. The three parties came nearly at the same time to the place where the main guard of the rebels was kept, but missed them, they being on a scout. They made Colonel Hendrickson, Lieutenant Colonel Wickoff, Captains Shadwick and McKnight, with several private prisoners; and after proceeding one mile further, took a Major Van Brunt. They had collected about three hundred sheep and

horses belonging to rebels, and were returning when they were attacked by a party of about thirty, who harrassed them in their retreat, till they got down to the water side at Jumping-Point-Inlet, through which they drove the sheep, and all except fifteen of the Volunteers, who were left to secure a passage, over on the other side. A warm engagement then ensued, and continued an hour, when they heard the Captain of the rebels swear by God that he would give them no quarters, and soon after he received two balls: Upon his falling the Volunteers charged their bayonets, drove the rebels, and took possession of the ground where the dead and wounded lay. When they had crossed the river, they observed a man with a flag riding down from the rebels, who asked permission to carry off the dead and wounded, which was immediately granted. The man with the flag informed them that the whole of their party who were engaged were killed or wounded. They returned to Sandy-Hook the same evening with their prisoners: The names of the fifteen who engaged the rebels are as follows:

Captain Samuel Hayden, Lieutenant Thomas Okerson, second officers; Lieutenant Hutchinson, Ensign Moody, first battalion General Skinner's; Lieutenant John Buskirk, of Colonel Ritzema's; five privates of General Skinner's; two sailors and a coxswain of one of the boats; Marphet Taylor, William Gilian, John Worthley, Volunteers.

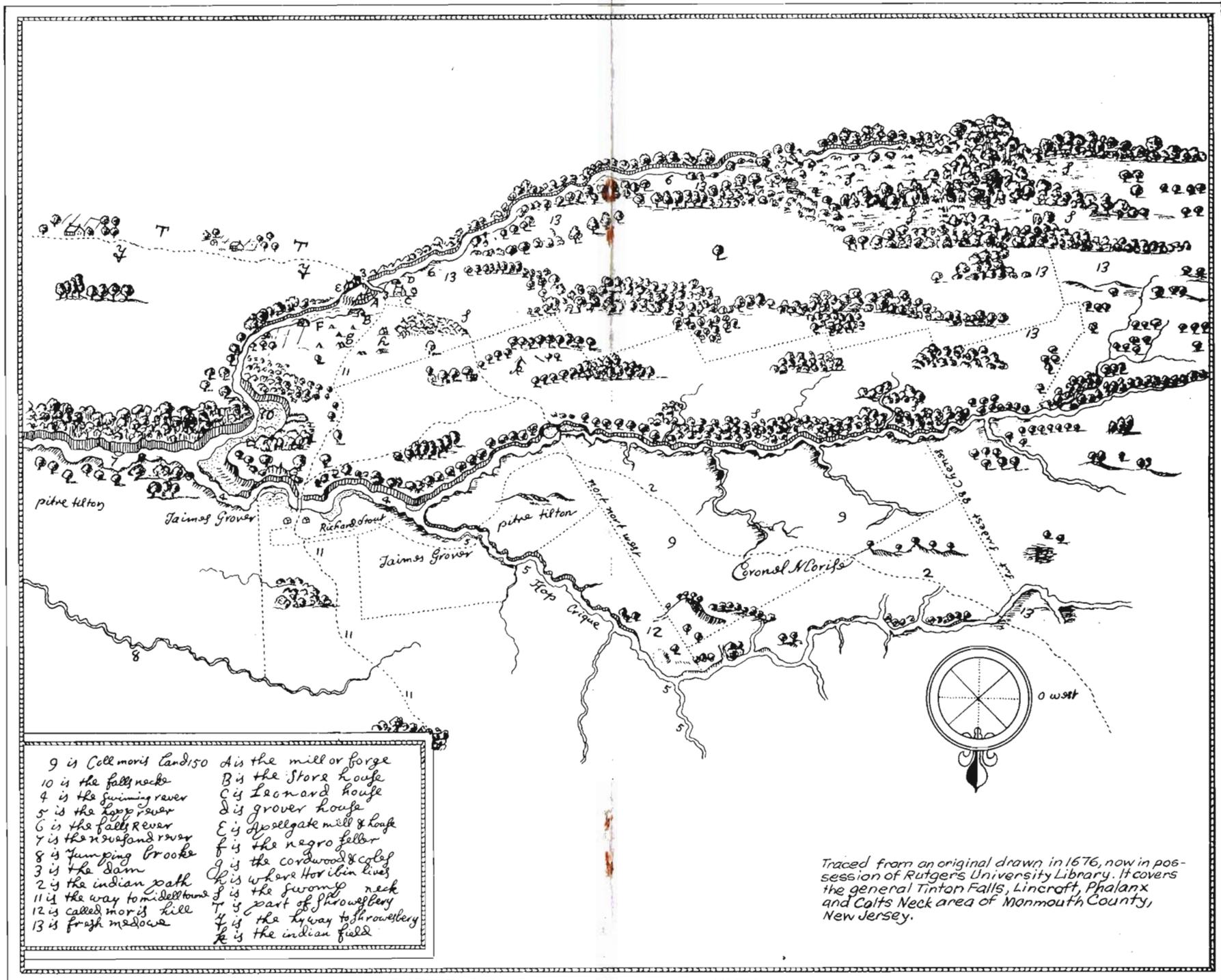
In the engagement one officer and two privates of the Volunteers were wounded.

The Royal Gazette (A Loyalist Newspaper)

TRENTON, April 5, 1780

Last week a party of the enemy landed at Tinton Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants prisoners. — Another small party which landed at Middletown, carried off a Mr. Bowne, who had but three days before been exchanged, and just returned home.

The Pennsylvania Journal, April 12, 1780.



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| 9 is Colmoris land | 10 is the falls neck | 4 is the swimming river | 5 is the loop river | 6 is the falls river | 7 is the thousand way | 8 is jumping brooke | 3 is the dam | 2 is the indian path | 11 is the way to middeltown | 12 is called moris hill | 13 is fresh meadow | A is the mill or forge | B is the store house | C is Leonard house | D is grover house | E is Wheelgate mill & house | F is the negro field | G is the cordwood & coal | H is where Horibin lived | I is the swamps neck | J is part of Shrowesbery | K is the way to Shrowesbery | L is the indian field |
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Traced from an original drawn in 1676, now in possession of Rutgers University Library. It covers the general Tinton Falls, Lincroft, Phalanx and Calts Neck area of Monmouth County, New Jersey.