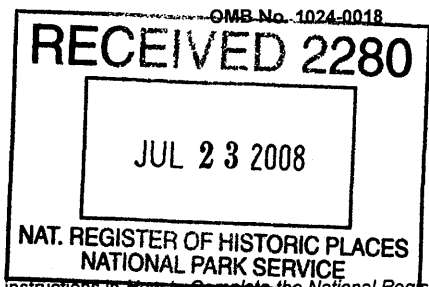


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



837

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dr. Jabez Campfield House

other names/site number Schuyler-Hamilton House

2. Location

street & number 5 Olyphant Place  not for publication

city or town Morristown  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

in my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 9.4.08

Dr. Jabez Campfield House  
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ museum

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: sandstone

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria considerations**

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS-NJ-35
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Health/Medicine
- Military
- Politics/Government
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1765-1821  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1765  
1779-1780  
1821

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Campfield, Dr. Jabez, Alexander Hamilton,  
Dr. John Cochran, Elizabeth Schuyler

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Jabez Campfield House  
Name of Property

Morris County, N.J.  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of property** Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	544479	4516301	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Patricia Sackett Chrisman  
organization Historic Preservation Consultant date December 2006  
street & number 53 South Pierson Road telephone 973-313-0643  
city or town Maplewood state NJ zip code 07040

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Morristown Chapter, Daughters of the America Revolution  
street & number 5 Olyphant Place telephone 973-267-4039  
city or town Morristown state N.J. zip code 07960

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Morris Co., NJSection number 7 Page 1Description Narrative

The Jabez Campfield House, located at 5 Olyphant Place in Morristown, New Jersey, is a two-story braced timber frame colonial Georgian building clad in wood weatherboard siding (Photo 1). The house was constructed ca. 1760 and sold in 1765 by John Scott and his wife Sarah to Dr. Jabez Campfield. Dr. Campfield, a young physician recently arrived in Morristown, was a respected doctor and civic leader throughout his life in Morristown. Campfield was also a participant in the American Revolution. After remaining in the Campfield family until 1831, the house was occupied by the Tuttle family for sixty years. Remaining stylistic evidence, such as molding profiles of doorframes and windows, suggest that a number of changes to the house occurred during the Tuttle occupancy.

In 1891, local builder James Clark purchased the Jabez Campfield house (Figure 1). In 1895 Clark moved the house to the rear of the property and re-oriented it to face west Olyphant Place. Its new site, less than 100' away, was probably the location of Dr. Campfield's garden. Clark then constructed a series of wood frame row houses facing Morris Avenue on the original site of the Campfield house (Figure 2). During the last years of the Clark ownership, the house was rented out as a two family dwelling (Figure 3). In 1923, the Campfield house was purchased and renovated by the Morristown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) for use as their Chapter house. It was opened to the public in 1924 as a museum, several years before Morristown National Historic Park was established as the nation's first National Historic Park in 1933 (Figure 4). Following the installation of a coal furnace in 1924, which necessitated "around the clock" maintenance, a "caretaker's apartment" was created out of two upper floor rooms.<sup>1</sup> The house continued to have a caretaker until March 1999.

The Campfield house has undergone moderate changes over time. Original materials have been replaced as part of regular maintenance or changes in taste, and the plan modified to adapt to modern needs and reflect multi-family use. However, the Campfield House retains its classic Georgian form, its significant 18<sup>th</sup> century timber frame structure, its basic floor plan, and many original interior details. Further architectural investigation will likely determine the sequence and nature of many of the changes to the house, enhancing the understanding of how various spaces in the house were used, from its colonial beginning through the height of the Colonial Revival, when the house became a museum and chapter house. (Photo 2)

Setting

The Jabez Campfield House faces west on Olyphant Place, a short residential street off a main artery through Morristown—Morris Avenue. A Shell gas station, located directly to the south of the house on the corner of Morris Avenue and Olyphant Place, occupies the original site of the Campfield House. A wall of the gas station abuts the property line of the Campfield House at the southwest. The New Jersey Transit Rail line extends across Morris Avenue toward the Morristown Station via a railroad bridge at the location of Lackawana Place. This portion of Morris Avenue is mixed use with a variety of gas stations, small businesses and a number of older houses converted to office space. The historic wood frame firehouse of the First Ward

<sup>1</sup> Daughters of the American Revolution, Morristown Chapter, Minutes, vol. 4, January 3, 1924, p.30. A series of caretakers continued to occupy the rooms until March 1999.

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Hose Company is located directly across from the Shell station on Morris Avenue. A three-story wood frame house with mansard roof, dating to the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is set back from the street to the east of the Shell Station.

Olyphant Place, opened between 1868 and 1876, is characterized by two-story wood frame single and multi-family dwellings that date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup> It was once a through street to the north where a small housing development called "Olyphant Park" was laid out on a small, wooded knoll during the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Olyphant Park was originally the site of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century estate. Olyphant Place was cut off and left isolated when Lafayette Avenue was extended in the 1970s.

The spare, colonial Georgian form of the house is clearly recognizable, and visible from several points on Morris Avenue. The Campfield House property is defined by a picket fence. There are a number of mature deciduous trees beyond the eastern lot line, at the location of a large vacant lot. A gravel drive just south of the house leads to a small parking area. The existing garden at the rear of the house is based on a landscape design developed for the Morristown Chapter of the D.A.R. in 1964 (Figure 5).

### Historic Setting

The Jabez Campfield House originally faced south on Morris Avenue (Figure 1). During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Morris Avenue was known as the "King's Highway," and later as "the Whippany Road," one of several roads radiating out from the "common" or "green" (Figure 6). The town was described in 1777 as "a very clever little village, situated in a most beautiful valley at the foot of five mountains. It has three houses with steeples which give it a consequential look..."<sup>3</sup>

Morris Avenue was lined with the homes of a number of prominent individuals, including Dr. Campfield, Frederick King, Major Mahlon Ford, Dickerson's Tavern, Colonel Joseph Lewis and the Rev. Timothy Johnes. Campfield's property at the time extended up the hill approximately to the location of Olyphant Park (to the north of Lafayette), and also south across Morris Avenue. The lot across Morris Avenue was known as the "mulberry lot," a property of approximately two acres.<sup>4</sup> A watercolor map dated 1819 (Figure 7) shows that several streets have been added since the eighteenth century. What is notable is that several houses on "Morris Street" have broad areas of green in front of the stylized house forms, perhaps indicating that these properties were substantial farms. The notations on the map indicate the residents: William Johnes, Dr. John Johnes, Joseph Lewis and Doctor Campfield.<sup>5</sup> By the 1870s, as seen in a "bird's Eye View" of Morristown (Figure 8), tremendous growth can be seen in the town, with lots along the main roads filling in with houses. The Morris

<sup>2</sup>*Morris County Cultural Resources Survey*. Prepared for the Morris County Heritage Commission by Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants (1986-87).

<sup>3</sup>"Letter from Mrs. Martha Daingerfield Bland to Frances Bland Randolph," in *New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings*, vol. VI, 1933, pp. 250-253.

<sup>4</sup>"Few Historic Buildings Saved From Destruction," *Daily Record*, March 12, 1938.

<sup>5</sup>The Macculloch map was created by Mary Louis Macculloch in 1819 when she was only fifteen years old. From Cam Cavanaugh, *In Lights and Shadows: Morristown in Three Centuries*, (Morristown, N.J.: The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1994), p. 70-71.

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and Essex rail line cuts through just to the south of the Campfield House. The view of the Campfield House indicates a series of out buildings.

### Historic Appearance

The earliest known illustration of the Campfield House dates to 1850-51, during the Tuttle occupancy (Figure 9). Although it is a simple sketch, several details about the house can be seen. This view indicates a simple entrance porch supported by two columns. A hint of this configuration can be seen in the 1870s view (Figure 8). This portico was probably added by the Tutties, as it is unlikely the Campfield House had either an entrance porch or portico originally. They were rare in colonial-era New Jersey.<sup>6</sup> The illustration also depicts the kitchen wing at the rear of the house, and an exposed chimney back of stone that extends to the height of the top of the first floor windows. This is a much larger expanse of masonry than the current brick chimney back likely constructed after the D.A.R. renovated the house.<sup>7</sup> The garden depicted in the early view may be somewhat stylized, however, a garden record kept by William Campfield indicates that the Campfields had a wide variety of plants on the property. The 1895 foundation places the house much higher off the ground than it would originally have been.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Figures 1,2, and 3) and an early photograph (Figure 10) show a number of outbuildings. An inventory taken of the property following later owner Robert K. Tuttle's death, indicates the following outbuildings were in existence in 1864: barn, wood house, washroom, and kitchen. The earliest Sanborn map (Figure 1) shows the attached kitchen, as well as a one-story addition (perhaps the "pantry" mentioned in the inventory). There was also a small stable and a one room shed of some type. When Clark moved the house in 1895, the house was re-oriented to face west, and the old kitchen wing and its one-story addition was removed and re-used by Mr. Clark as a lumber shed<sup>8</sup>. By 1896 Clark had constructed additional outbuildings, including a two story carpenters shop and several one story sheds. It appears that the kitchen wing had been moved and attached to the stable (Figure 2.). By 1909, there was a large two story "wagon House" and "storage" building and a two-story stable (Figure 3). These outbuildings are clearly visible in the 1905 image of the house (Figure 10). Following D.A.R. renovations, and the addition of a picket fence in 1929, the house appeared substantially as it does today (Figure 11).

### The Campfield House

The main façade of this symmetrical, three-bay Georgian house faces west on Olyphant Place (Photo 1). Windows are double-hung, wood sash throughout. They are a mix of old windows and more recent replacements.<sup>9</sup> The central entrance is flanked on either side by two six-over-six windows. Five six-over-six windows, dating to the 1830s, are located on the second floor.<sup>10</sup> The house is clad with wood weatherboards. An architectural analysis conducted in 1992 suggests that all the clapboards have been replaced over time due

<sup>6</sup> Janet Foster, *Architectural Evaluation Report [for the Jabez Campfield House]*, 1992 p. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Early photos reveal that the clapboards continued across the back.

<sup>8</sup> *Daily Record*, March 12, 1938.

<sup>9</sup> Foster, p.3.

<sup>10</sup> Mark Alan Hewitt, *Preservation Plan: Jabez Campfield House [Schuyler-Hamilton House]*, prepared for the Daughters of the American Revolution, Morristown Chapter, 2006, p. 23.

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to maintenance.<sup>11</sup> However, a recent examination suggests that old clapboard remains on some areas of the house.<sup>12</sup> On the main facade, only the clapboards below the sill at the first floor windows, as well as several on the north corner, have been replaced, and both cut and wrought nails could be detected through the paint.<sup>13</sup> Several boards of irregular quality and varying widths were observed in the apex of the gable on the south and north side elevations, suggesting that some old boards may remain there as well.

A series of wood steps leads to the central entrance, consisting of a Colonial Revival-type wood portico. Six slender posts support a pediment. There are built-in wood benches, and a simple balustrade and railing that terminates with two posts, each topped with a sphere (Photo 3). The six-panel door has a six-paned transom that is likely original.<sup>14</sup> There is a simple, flat door surround and a modern metal storm door with divided lights. Photographic evidence indicates that the entrance portico was added soon after the purchase of the house in 1923, as part of the initial renovations to the house by the D.A.R. The portico is similar in style and detail to porches on houses advertised at the time.<sup>15</sup> Contemporary brick pavers are laid between the sidewalk and the wood steps. A picket fence defines the property at the edge of the public right of way, and continues along the northern boundary of the property. There is a mature Ash tree at the street edge. The foundation (rebuilt when the house was moved in 1895) consists of local random rubble with strap pointing. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and has a moderately pitched, side-facing gable with wood modillions along the cornice. The modillions were added as part of the D.A.R. renovation. A note on Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings dated to 1936, indicates that the cornice is not original.<sup>16</sup>

The South elevation consists of nine-over-nine windows on either side of an exposed brick chimney back (Photo 4). These windows are likely original.<sup>17</sup> There is a single sash of three lights at the cellar level. There is no fenestration at the second floor level. The two four-over-four windows at the attic, which replicate the original windows, were installed in 1992.<sup>18</sup> The roof has close formed eaves with a simple molding forming the fascia. A brick chimney is located at the apex of the gable. A variety of mortars indicate various repairs to the chimney over time. The exposed brick chimney back consists of modern brick with common bond coursing, with two irregular rows of headers. The chimney was re-built following the relocation of the house in 1895 and the chimney back may have been added during the D.A.R. renovations.

The rear elevation faces east and the garden (Photos 5 & 6). The central entrance, with bracketed porch and simple balustrade, likely dates to the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been suggested that it was constructed from an earlier front porch depicted in a 1923 photograph.<sup>19</sup> (Figure 12). Two chamfered posts and simple

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<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Foster, p.4.

<sup>15</sup> *ibid.*, p. 3. Janet Foster's report includes an advertisement for a home with a porch very similar to that of the Campfield House. The house was called "The Crescent," and was introduced by Sears, Roebuck and Company in 1924.

<sup>16</sup> The note states "milled timber had been nailed to the old rafters in order to raise the line of the roof to accommodate the new cornice."

<sup>17</sup> Hewitt, p. 22.

<sup>18</sup> Mrs. Stanley L. King, Jr., Daughters of the American Revolution, Morristown Chapter, Regent's Letter, May 1992.

<sup>19</sup> Hewitt, p. 23.



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beams support the sloping roof of the porch. Four ornate brackets, with a cutout quatrefoil design, support the beams at the post and wall. The roof consists of notched rafters with exposed eaves. A wood wing-shaped ornament is located at the end of the roof above the outer rafters. At the first floor level, two nine-over-nine windows to the south of the doorway date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. On the north side, there are two six-over-six windows, that also date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are two bulkhead entrances to the cellar—one below the first floor windows on the north and one just to the south of the door. Both of these were added prior to 1963.<sup>20</sup> On the second floor, two nine-over-nine windows are aligned over the paired windows on the first floor. The nine-over-nine windows on the second floor likely date to the eighteenth century.<sup>21</sup> There is a six-over-six window above the rear entrance at the location of the center hall. A window consisting of four small panes is located just to the south of the second floor window at the north side of the house. This window dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>22</sup> A small one-over-one window to the south of the center window was likely added when a bathroom was installed off the hall on the second floor, sometime after the DAR purchased the house.

The north elevation consists of two six-over-six windows at the first floor level and two nine-over-nine windows aligned directly above them at the second floor (Photo 7). The four-over-four windows on either side of the chimney at the attic level replicate the originals and were installed in 1992. There is a brick chimney at the apex of the gable. The close-formed eaves consist of a simple molding as fascia. There is a single-sash three paned window in the foundation at the cellar level.

Structure

The Campfield house has the heavy timber braced frame structure typical of 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings of the region. The system consists of four main girts that form the center hall configuration. These girts consist of a main post that extends from the sill plate to the top plate at the eave of the second story, connected by a tie beam at that level, and by a horizontal girt between the first and second stories.<sup>23</sup> This is the same basic structural system used in New England building since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Since many early settlers to Morris County were from New England stock, by way of Long Island, this is not so surprising.

Interior

The Jabez Campfield House has been modified over time due to changes in taste and occupancy. Some of the ceilings have been lowered and some doors and doorways altered. The house still retains its basic Georgian center hall plan, however, and several of the rooms retain original historic material such as chair rails, windows, baseboards and floorboards. HABS drawings note that the walls throughout consist of two-inch vertical plank plastered on both sides. Over time, many of the walls have been plastered over. The frames of most of the doorways have the wide and flat profiles generally associated with the period of the 1830s-1840s, suggesting that these alterations may have occurred during the Tuttle occupancy.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Both bulkhead entrances appear on a site plan dated 1963. See Figure 18.

<sup>21</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> Hewitt, p. 18

<sup>24</sup> Foster, p. 4.

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Morris Co., NJSection number 7 Page 6First Floor

The plan of the Campfield house is typical of Georgian houses—that of a central hall with four rooms on each floor (Figure 13).<sup>25</sup> The exact use of the rooms during the Campfield occupation has not yet been determined, however framing for a large hearth in what is known today as the “keeping room,” suggests that it was the original kitchen (Figure 14). It is likely that the two front rooms were the more formal rooms, leaving the smaller room at the southeast as a possible location for Dr. Campfield’s office.<sup>26</sup> The house is entered through a central hall with stair (Photo 8). The straight run staircase is not original.<sup>27</sup> It was in existence during the Tuttle occupation, and was perhaps added as early as the 1830s.<sup>28</sup> It consists of a simple square newel post with slender rails. More detailed examination may determine the original 18<sup>th</sup> century configuration of the stairway, and the date of the current one. A transom of six lights tops the six-panel front door. An 18<sup>th</sup> century brass doorknocker is located on the exterior face of the door.<sup>29</sup> The rear door dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and consists of wide diagonal planks with a paneled surface facing the exterior (Photo 9). It has been suggested that this is the original front door of the house.<sup>30</sup> The door hardware replicates the original 18<sup>th</sup> century hardware. It was given as a gift in 1923, by the W. Irving Forge Company, the company that fabricated them.<sup>31</sup> The transoms above the front and rear doors may be original, however the glass panes have been replaced over time.<sup>32</sup> Floorboards recovered from an 18<sup>th</sup> century house in Bucks County, Pennsylvania were installed in the hall and parlor in 1966. Most of the doorway moldings and frames likely date from the 1830s, however those of the front opening to the Parlor date to the 1760s.<sup>33</sup>

The large parlor on the south end of the house was originally two rooms. It is currently interpreted as a formal parlor (Photo 10). A large support beam in the center of the ceiling indicates the location of the original wall. HABS drawings of the framing plan of the floor beneath reveal that there were originally two corner fireplaces rather than the current single fireplace in the center wall (Figure 14). This room was altered prior to the 1860s, as the Robert K. Tuttle inventory indicates that the Parlor was in its current configuration.<sup>34</sup> The Colonial Revival type mantle may have been added during Clark’s occupation or as part of the D.A.R. renovation.<sup>35</sup> The

<sup>25</sup> *Morristown Multiple Resource Area, National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, prepared by Dennis N. Bertland, 1984. The Jabez Campfield House is classified as an “M-type” house in the historic context of the Morristown MRA. The “M-type” is described as “a two story, two room deep dwelling with a center hall plan and a symmetrical five, or later, three bay façade. It has usually one or two chimneys within both gable ends, less frequently, two interior chimneys. This is the classic Georgian center-hall house which continued to be built throughout the region long after the Georgian style had ceased to be fashionable, thus becoming a traditional type.”

<sup>26</sup> Hewitt, p.

<sup>27</sup> Foster, p. 3.

<sup>28</sup> Information from an inventory taken following the death of Robert K. Tuttle confirms that the current staircase existed when Tuttle died. The Inventory states that in the main hall on the first floor there were “16 stair rods,” used for a carpet. The same number of stairs exists today.

<sup>29</sup> Although the knocker is not original to the house, it is from an 18<sup>th</sup> century house in nearby Mendham in Morris County.

<sup>30</sup> Hewitt, p. 25.

<sup>31</sup> D.A.R. Minutes, vol. 14, February 7, 1924, p.34.

<sup>32</sup> Foster, p. 4.

<sup>33</sup> Hewitt, p. 25.

<sup>34</sup> From the inventory it can be determined that there were six windows in the room because of the number of window shades listed. This corresponds to the current configuration.

<sup>35</sup> No evidence either way has yet come to light.

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chair rail and base moldings in the room are original. The two doors that open to the center hall have four panels each. The exposed structural elements in the southwest and southeast corner are typical of 18<sup>th</sup> century construction.

A room interpreted as the "Dining Room" is located in the northwest corner of the house (Photo 11). The original use of the room is not known, however it may have been a parlor. The random width pine floorboards, custom made for the house and installed in 1992, replaced a tongue and groove floor dated to the late 1830s.<sup>36</sup> A small closet on the east wall of the dining room was constructed after new flooring was laid in the 1830s.<sup>37</sup> The base and chair rail are original to the house—the moldings are attached directly to the frame.<sup>38</sup> The two panel type doors are modern.<sup>39</sup> A portion of the ceiling was replaced with sheetrock in 1999. HABS documentation of the framing plan indicate that both this room and the "Keeping Room" next to it had fireplaces on the end wall (Figure 15). The date these fireplaces were removed is unknown.

The east room, called the "Keeping Room," was likely the original kitchen (Photo 12). The HABS drawings note that "new floor framing" indicates where a large, open-hearth fireplace would have been located (Figure 15). A closet with a kitchenette was added sometime prior to 1934-35 when the house was recorded by HABS. Built in shelves are located on the wall to the north of the kitchenette. A structural post is just visible in the northeast corner. A six-panel door between this room and the dining room is located in the original wall between the two rooms. The wide floorboards of this room are likely original. The ceiling of gypsum board was installed within the past five years.

### Second Floor

There are four main rooms, formerly "bed chambers," off a center hall on the second floor (Figure 16 & 17). The upper hall retains its original floorboards and the exposed framing timbers that are typical of 18<sup>th</sup> century construction (Photo 13). The structural elements of post and corner brace are visible at each wall juncture in the hall. In the southeast corner the brace was removed to allow a door to the second floor kitchen—part of the "caretaker's apartment." The loss of this critical structural component has resulted in the bowing of the north center wall over the staircase.<sup>40</sup> The ghost of the original door to the northwest chamber is clearly visible above the stair on the south wall. This ghost doorway aligns with the existing doorway across the hall. The original configuration of the stair is not clear at this time, but may be determined through more detailed physical analysis. There is a 6/6 window at the east end of the hall. Vertical cuts in the wall beneath this window indicate that it was altered at some time.

The parlor bedroom at the southwest corner of the house retains the most historic material. The original corner chimney (not operable), 18<sup>th</sup> century chair rail and base molding, and the 19<sup>th</sup> century mantelpiece, provide clues to what the other bedchambers may have looked like. The base and chair rail likely date to the 1760s<sup>41</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Foster, p. 4.

<sup>37</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> Hewitt, p. 25.

<sup>40</sup> Hewitt, p. 19.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 26.

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(Photo 14). The mantel is composed of simple Doric pilasters with a flat paneled shaft. It has a double beaded mantelshelf and implied Doric capitals with simple cyma-reversa echinus. The central, unadorned panel breaks forward from the architrave through the cornice. Several of the moldings are quite flat—typically associated with the Greek Revival.<sup>42</sup> This suggests that the mantel dates to the 1830s. The tapered “gunstock” post of the structure is visible in the southwest corner. A narrow, four-panel door leads through the parlor bedroom to the southeast chamber. The floorboards have a significant painted finish of “faux oak” graining that dates to prior to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>43</sup> The walls have been replastered over time and project to the plane of the original chair rail.

The southeast room, currently used as an office and storage for the Chapter, was once the bedroom for the “Caretaker’s apartment.” This room exhibits exposed framing elements and retains the original chair rail. A small bead board closet on the west wall was added at an unknown date. A four-panel door leads to this room from the hall. Sometime after 1936, the southeast chamber was altered by the addition of a small bathroom that opens on to the hall.

The northwest chamber is currently used as a gift shop and lecture space. The fireplace was removed at an unknown date. The current freestanding mantel is only decorative. A narrow closet, added when the fireplace was removed, extends the length of the north wall. The paneled door to the hallway is from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This room retains its original chair rail and base molding. The wide plank floor is original.<sup>44</sup>

The northeast chamber was converted to a kitchen for the Caretaker’s apartment sometime prior to 1928.<sup>45</sup> There are exposed structural elements in the northeast corner. The floor is surfaced with vinyl and covers a wood floor beneath. There is a narrow door leading to a set of steeply pitched stairs to the attic, between the door to the “kitchen,” and the door from the hall. The stairway to the attic dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>46</sup>

### Attic

The original 18<sup>th</sup> century rafters and floorboards in the attic are intact and in good condition.<sup>47</sup> The heavy timber framing is visible, as are the chimneystacks at the gable ends. Both chimneystacks have been rebuilt over time. The small four-over-four windows on either side of each chimneystack, in the gable ends, were replicated from the originals in 1992. The original windows have been preserved. There is a very old, quite possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century stair that has been preserved in the attic. This may have been the original stair to the attic. The H-shaped truss, constructed of boards, was probably added in the 1920s to support the load in the middle of the roof.<sup>48</sup> The original roofing material was cedar shingles, still visible between the rafters.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>42</sup>Stephen T. Chrisman, Fellow, The Institute for the Study of Classical Architecture and Classical America, interview, January 2006.

<sup>43</sup>Foster, p. 5.

<sup>44</sup>Hewitt, p. 27.

<sup>45</sup>DAR Minutes, Oct. 31, 1928, Vol. 4, p. 233.

<sup>46</sup>Hewitt, p. 28.

<sup>47</sup>Hewitt, p. 19.

<sup>48</sup>ibid.

<sup>49</sup>ibid., p. 29.

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## Cellar

The cellar was dug at the time the house was moved in 1895. A wood staircase, probably dating to that time, descends beneath the primary stair, near the Keeping Room. The exposed masonry walls are in good condition. A number of pipe columns and wood posts have been added over the years to reinforce the structure. Notes in the annual minutes of the Chapter indicate that the floor was "cemented" in 1972.

## Garden

The garden at the rear of the house was designed in 1964 by landscape architect Alice D. Kollar for the Morristown chapter of the D.A.R.<sup>50</sup> Her design for an "18<sup>th</sup> Century Physick Garden" won a prize from the Sears Roebuck Foundation under the category "Preservation of the Past" (Figure 18)<sup>51</sup> Her plan was designed around existing elements from a design dating to the 1920s, prior to the acquisition of additional land. This earlier plan was never fully carried out. Kollar's original design featured medicinal plants along the south and east borders of the property, while perennials and English Ivy were planned for the northern edge. The basic structure of Kollar's 1964 plan remains. A brick walk leads from the rear entrance of the house. It is intersected by an additional brick path terminated by a sundial. The plan features two *Sycamore Maples*—one planted just at the edge of the steps front the rear entrance, and one along the brick path. Both of these trees have matured and now dominate the garden. Initially, the garden contained only plants that would have been known at the time Dr. Campfield occupied the house, however, over time, more modern plants invaded.<sup>52</sup> Although a gravel drive and parking area take up much of the former lawn of the garden, the basic form of the 1965 garden design remains.

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<sup>50</sup> *The Herb Grower*, vol. XVII No. 3, 1965, p. 10-11.

<sup>51</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> Grace Vogt, "The Garden of Fair Flowers at Schuyler Hamilton House 1923-1964," unpublished manuscript, April 1, 1964, n.p.

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Morris Co., NJSection number 8 Page 1Summary Paragraph

The Jabez Campfield House, constructed ca. 1760 in Morristown, New Jersey, is significant under National Register Criterion B, as the home of local physician and community leader Dr. Jabez Campfield. Campfield was a surgeon during the Revolutionary War and took part in Sullivan's Expedition to Pennsylvania and western New York in 1779. Following the war he became a prominent community leader, active in many aspects of civic life. Campfield was the first Morris County surrogate; served as a Justice of the Peace; and was a founder of the Morris Academy. He also had a keen interest in farming and donated his large library of agricultural books to Morristown's first lending library, of which he was a founder.

The Jabez Campfield house is also significant for its association with Founding Father Alexander Hamilton, as the place where he courted his future wife, Elizabeth (Betsy) Schuyler, the daughter of General Philip Schuyler. During the winter months of 1779-1780, while the Continental Army was in winter camp at Jockey Hollow outside Morristown, Hamilton served as Washington's *aide-de-camp* and was based with Washington's staff nearby at the home of the late Colonel Jacob Ford in Morristown.<sup>1</sup> Betsy Schuyler spent the winter of 1779-1780 in Morristown visiting her Aunt Gertrude—sister of General Philip Schuyler and wife of Dr. John Cochran. Dr. Cochran, a personal physician to General George Washington,<sup>2</sup> was "Physician and Surgeon General of the Army of the Middle Department" at the time, and also the "Director and Surgeon General" of the "Flying Hospital," a mobile field hospital that attended to the injured on the battlefield.<sup>3</sup> While in Morristown, the Cochrans rented the Jabez Campfield house, which served as a base of operations for the Flying Hospital, and was integral to the medical treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in Morristown. Cochran was acquainted with Jabez Campfield, who had volunteered for service early on in the war, through their membership in the New Jersey Medical Association. It was during the winter of 1779-1780 that Alexander Hamilton and Betsy Schuyler renewed an earlier acquaintance and quickly became engaged. This union brought Alexander Hamilton into familiar contact with the most powerful families of the day and certainly secured his place in society.

The Jabez Campfield House, initially the home of a prominent colonial doctor, continued as a single-family home until the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it housed at least two families. Changes made to the house over time reflect changes in taste, occupancy, and also changes in how rooms were used. Some original 18<sup>th</sup> century materials have been lost over the years, however the house retains its original form, its 18<sup>th</sup> century timber frame, and its colonial Georgian characteristics of symmetry in its façade and floor plan. The close-formed eaves, symmetrical window placement, and exposed framing elements on the interior are typical of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and these features easily identify the Campfield House as a colonial structure. On the interior, the basic symmetrical plan remains, with some alterations, as well as many examples of historic features such as original moldings, windows and floorboards. The 18<sup>th</sup> century timber framing is visible in the attic and cellar, and in various places on the interior of the house.

<sup>1</sup> The Ford Mansion is part of Morristown National Historic Park, administered by the National Park Service. The park was established in 1933 as the Nation's first National Historic Park. The Ford Mansion is located approximately one quarter of a mile from the Jabez Campfield House.

<sup>2</sup> Chernow, p. 128.

<sup>3</sup> Morris H. Saffron, *Surgeon to Washington: Dr. John Cochran (1730-1807)* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1977), p. 37.

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In 1923, the Morristown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) purchased the house and restored it to reflect the period of its greatest significance—its association with the American Revolution. The Chapter decided to honor the romantic story of the courtship of Hamilton and Betsy Schuyler by calling the house the “Schuyler-Hamilton House.” The Jabez Campfield House is one of only two remaining and intact 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings in Morristown proper that played a direct part in the American Revolution.

## Criteria Consideration B

The Campfield House was moved and reoriented in 1895; however, it still remains on the original Campfield lot, in the probable location of Jabez Campfield’s garden, less than 100’ from its original location. Its original site on Morris Avenue is now a busy thoroughfare of mixed commercial and office buildings. Since 1895, the house has been located on Olyphant Place, a short residential street. It is sited among single and multi-family dwellings, dating predominantly to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The grounds of the Campfield House, with mature trees and shrubs, are more reflective of its appearance in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, than Morris Avenue today. Despite its move, the house retains sufficient physical integrity to convey its significance through its association with Dr. Campfield.

## History

In 1764, John Scott placed an advertisement in *The New York Mercury*:

To be sold or leased for years by John Scott of Morris Town in Morris County... the farm whereon he lately lived, the same is largely stored with all sorts of good fruit, such as peaches, English and common Cherries, and will yield 50 loads of English hay, and pasture as many head of cattle, and produce coarse Hay for wintering the same; also a good new dwelling-House, 42 by 27, having a cellar under the whole house, 4 rooms and an entry on a floor, 7 fireplaces, a good barn, stable, etc...<sup>4</sup>

The house Scott described was a classic Georgian two-story, two room deep, wood frame dwelling with a central hall. In April 1765, John Scott and his wife Sarah sold the house, along with three tracts of land along the “King’s Highway,” (now Morris Avenue) to Jabez Campfield, a young physician from Newark<sup>5</sup>. The first and third tracts, the location of the house, were contiguous along the north side of Morris Avenue. The second parcel, located across the road to the south, was called the “Mulberry Lot,” and may have been used to pasture Campfield’s cattle.<sup>6</sup> It was certainly used for cultivation, as it is mentioned several times in a schedule for planting likely written by Jabez Campfield’s son William.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> “*The New York Mercury*,” April 23, 1764, in *New Jersey Archives, First Series, vol. XXIV*, Extracts from American Newspapers relating to New Jersey, William Nelson, ed., (Patterson, NJ.: the Call Printing and Publishing Company, 1902), p. 354.

<sup>5</sup> Morris county Deeds, Deed Book B, p. 525, deed dated April 5, 1765.

<sup>6</sup> “Few Historic Buildings Saved From Destruction,” *Daily Record*, March 12, 1938, p.12.

<sup>7</sup> Manuscript Group 233, Jabez Campfield (1737-1821), military surgeon, Journal and Orderly Book, 1779-1822.

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Scott appears to have been active in selling land throughout Morris County. It is likely that he is the John Scott who placed another add in the *New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury* in 1769, advertising "a good bargain to be got, John Scott, of Hanover Town, Morris County...being of late so much afflicted with the Rheumatism, that he is not able to attend his slaves on the Farm as usual..."<sup>8</sup>

## Jabez Campfield

The Campfields were emigrants to Newark, New Jersey from New Haven, Connecticut. The first to arrive in Newark was Joseph Campfield.<sup>9</sup> Joseph's son Benjamin was born ca. 1710 in Newark. Benjamin, described in his will as a "yeoman," married Mehitabel Foster, ca. 1735.<sup>10</sup> Their son Jabez was born December 24, 1737 in Newark. When Benjamin died in December of 1745, Jabez was just eight years old. He left Jabez land and the "sword, which was my father's."<sup>11</sup> Mahitabel later married Dr. William Turner, Jr., a neighbor and witness to Benjamin's will.<sup>12</sup>

Jabez was sent to school in Providence Plantation, Rhode Island, at an early age, and later went to the College of New Jersey (Princeton), where he studied "mathematics, and Greek, Latin and Hebrew grammar."<sup>13</sup> A notice in the *New York Gazetteer and Weekly Mercury* recorded that in "Princetown," September 30, 1762, Jabez Campfield was among the gentlemen admitted to the Honors of Master of Art.<sup>14</sup> Following his graduation, Campfield studied medicine with Dr. William Burnett in Newark.<sup>15</sup> It was typical during the colonial era that young doctors received their training through apprenticeship, since the first "medical school" in the colonies was not established until 1765 in Philadelphia.<sup>16</sup>

Jabez Campfield married Sarah Ward in Newark on April 28, 1765, and in the same month purchased the house in Morristown.<sup>17</sup> When Jabez Campfield and his bride arrived in Morristown, they found a pleasant village, centered on a green, and inhabited by people primarily from English stock who had been drawn to the region from East Jersey and Long Island.<sup>18</sup> Initially known as "New Hanover," Morristown was the seat of

<sup>8</sup> *The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, no. 908, 1769 in *New Jersey Archives, First Series, vol. XXXI*, A. van Doren Honeyman, ed., (Sommerville, NJ: The Unionist Gazette Assoc. Printers, 1923), p. 401.

<sup>9</sup> Joseph Campfield was born ca. 1630 in New Haven, Connecticut. Campfield Family Genealogy, in possession of the D.A.R., Morristown Chapter.

<sup>10</sup> Date estimated based on birth year of Jabez 1737.

<sup>11</sup> *New Jersey Archives, series I, vol. XXX*, Will Abstracts, Calendar of Wills 1730-1750, np.

<sup>12</sup> Campfield genealogy.

<sup>13</sup> Princeton University General Catalog, 1746-1906. Published by the University, 1908. p. 86. James Caldwell, who was to become the famous "Fighting Parson," chaplain of the 3<sup>rd</sup> New Jersey Battalion during the Revolution, graduated in the same class.

<sup>14</sup> *New Jersey Archives, First Series, vol. XXIV*, Extracts from American Newspapers relating to New Jersey, William Nelson, ed., (Patterson, NJ: The Call Printing and Publishing Company, 1902.), p. 88.

<sup>15</sup> Princeton Catalog, p. 262-264. Burnett was also a graduate of Princeton (AB 1749).

<sup>16</sup> Theodore Thayer, *Colonial and Revolutionary Morris County* (Morristown, N.J.: Campton Press, Inc., 1975) p. 110

<sup>17</sup> Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapter D.A. R. vol. IV, Old Bible Records and Land Lotteries, 1932, information from Jabez Campfield bible.

<sup>18</sup> Morristown MRA, Historic Context Statement.



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government for Morris County, a thriving economic center surrounded by productive farms.<sup>19</sup> The Whippany River, just to the north of the Campfield house, produced power for a variety of mills and iron forges. Rolling hills surrounded the town, and several main roads radiated out from the green: the "East Road", or "King's Highway" (now Morris Avenue) which led to Elizabeth Town (now Elizabeth) and Newark by way of Chatham; the "Basking Ridge Road" which led southwest; and the "north road" which led to the Hudson River Highlands via Parsippany and Whippany (Figure 6).<sup>20</sup> The inhabitants were primarily farmers, but by the time of the Revolution, there was a substantial iron industry.<sup>21</sup>

The Campfields had one child, William, who was born February 12, 1766. William would eventually following his father's footsteps by graduating from Princeton and becoming a well-respected doctor in his own right.

The earliest know illustration of the Campfield house (Fig. 9) shows what appears to be a one-story kitchen wing at the rear of the house. The description of the house sold by Scott to Campfield does not suggest that it had a kitchen wing at that time. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings and notes state that there was a large hearth in the room now interpreted as the "Keeping Room," suggesting that it was the earliest kitchen. (Figure 15). A Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1890 (Figure 1) clearly shows a wing at the rear of the building. In later documents, the wing is always described as a one-story kitchen. It is likely that a loft provided sleeping quarters for Campfield slaves. Considering the status of the Campfields, and that their use of several slaves, it seems likely that the kitchen wing was added during Jabez Campfield's occupation of the house. When Robert K. Tuttle, (the second owner of the house) died, an inventory taken at the time clearly indicates the existence of a kitchen with a "garrett." From the description of the contents of the kitchen and the "garrett," it was clearly a substantial building.<sup>22</sup>

Tax ratables for Morris County in 1768 show that just several years after his arrival in Morristown, Campfield had increased his holdings from three to 11 acres of land, which suggests that he was finding success in his new home.<sup>23</sup> By 1771, Dr. Campfield's household included a total of six people.<sup>24</sup> This number includes at least three slaves of the several known to have been owned by Campfield during his lifetime in Morristown.<sup>25</sup>

Medical Practice in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century

<sup>19</sup> Eric Olsen, Alan Stein and John Rowe, *War Comes to Morristown: The Impact of the Revolutionary War Upon a Small Village 1775-1787* (Morristown, N.J.: Washington Association of New Jersey, 1998), p.1

<sup>20</sup> "Topography of Washington's Camp of 1780 and its Neighborhood," paper read by Emory McClintock, LL.D., before the Washington Association New Jersey, February 22, 1894.

<sup>21</sup> *Morristown: A History and Guide*, Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey Division of Publications, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1983.

<sup>22</sup> Inventory of Robert K. Tuttle.

<sup>23</sup> Tax Ratables for Morris County, New Jersey, 1768.

<sup>24</sup> Census Records for 1771-1772 show that Campfield had one dwelling house and 2 males under 16; 2 males 16-50; 1 married male; 2 unmarried males; 1 female under 16; 1 female 16-50.

<sup>25</sup> Bill of Mortality, maintained by Rev. Doctr. Johnes, 1768-1806. Death notices indicate that three Campfield slaves died during the period of the Revolution and in the years immediately following: Peter, died Jan. 16, 1777 of old age at 76; an unnamed "servant child" died June 9, 1779 of Rickets; and Belinda, died of consumption at age 29 on March 26, 1800.

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There were a number of men practicing medicine in Morris County at the time Campfield established himself, and Campfield may have been one of the earliest in Morristown.<sup>26</sup> The practice of medicine at the time, like many of the trades, was often passed from father to son, as in the case of Jabez Campfield and his son William.<sup>27</sup> And following the tradition of apprenticeship training that he received, Jabez Campfield is known to have trained many young doctors during and after the war. Dr. John Darcy of Mendham received his training as an army surgeon under Dr. Jabez Campfield.<sup>28</sup> One young man, Jabez Gwinnup, is known to have stayed with the Campfield family while he "studied the practice of Physic."<sup>29</sup> Gwinnup's father, John Gwinnup, was a hatter who furnished hats for the Continental Army. While returning to his home in Morristown, he was shot in the head by British soldiers.<sup>30</sup> When young Jabez Gwinnup was old enough, he stayed with the Campfields while he studied medicine with Dr. Campfield, fulfilling a promise Dr. Campfield made to Jabez Gwinnup's mother "that he would educate her boy to be a physician."<sup>31</sup> To confuse matters, a Dr. Abraham Canfield studied with Dr. Campfield, and received his medical license in 1788.<sup>32</sup> Ministers of the era were also knowledgeable about medicine. Morristown's Presbyterian Pastor, Rev. Timothy Johnes, practiced medicine as did his son Dr. Timothy Johnes, Jr.<sup>33</sup>

Colonial doctors relied primarily on books such as William Salmon's *Herbal* published in 1710.<sup>34</sup> Herbs were the basis of most medicine at the time, therefore, most doctors maintained gardens.<sup>35</sup> Campfield was known to have kept a garden and was keenly interested in agriculture. In fact, the house is now sited adjacent the probable location of the garden where Jabez Campfield grew herbs for medicinal use.

In 1773, Jabez Campfield joined the New Jersey Medical Society.<sup>36</sup> Undoubtedly, he became acquainted with the president at the time, and its likely founder, Dr. John Cochran, who would rent Campfield's home during the winter of 1779-1780.

Morristown during the Revolution

At the beginning of the Revolution, Morristown was "a clever little village, situated in a most beautiful valley... in between the mountains are the most rural sweet spots in nature, their medows of a fine luxuriant

<sup>26</sup> The Bill of Mortality mentions a number of Doctors in addition to Dr. Campfield: Doct. Samuel Tuthill, Doct. Timothy Johnes, Doct. Bern Budd, Doct. Ebenezer Blachly, and Doct Joshua Chever.

<sup>27</sup> Thayer, p. 111.

<sup>28</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> William C. Armstrong, *Pioneer Families of Northwestern New Jersey*, (Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1979) p. 359.

<sup>30</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> Stephen Wickes, *History of Medicine in New Jersey and its Medical Men from the settlement of the Pprovince to 1800*, (Newark, N.J.: Martin R. Dennis & Co., 1879), p. 75.

<sup>33</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> Wickes, p. 194.

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grain which looks like a bed interspersed with yellow blue and white flowers.”<sup>37</sup> This peaceful and bucolic village would soon be the base for thousands of Continental troops.

During the Revolution, the majority of local doctors provided their services to the army while it was encamped in Morris County.<sup>38</sup> Dr. Jabez Campfield, however, joined the Continental Army early in the war. On December 3, 1776, he was appointed surgeon with Colonel Jacob Ford’s New Jersey Regiment.<sup>39</sup> Jacob Ford, a prominent Morristown resident, whose “mansion” is located near the Campfield house, began operation of a gunpowder mill about one mile from Morristown—the only one of its kind in New Jersey.<sup>40</sup> On January 1, 1777, Dr. Campfield was appointed as a surgeon in Colonel Oliver Spencer’s Regiment, 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Jersey Line, of the Continental Army.<sup>41</sup> Dr. Jabez Campfield was with Ford’s militia in December of 1777 when a short battle ensued near Springfield. The action also included Essex and Sussex County militia. By nightfall the American’s had retreated to Bryant’s Tavern, where the wounded were tended.<sup>42</sup> The British returned to Elizabethtown, while the Continentals and Ford’s militia returned to Morristown. Soon after, Colonel Ford, who was suffering from a fever, collapsed while parading the militia in Morristown. He died just several days later.<sup>43</sup>

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, armies did not typically “campaign” during the winter. Following victories at both Trenton and Princeton at the end of December 1776, Washington and his troops marched to Morristown, arriving January 6, 1777 to go into “winter camp.”<sup>44</sup> There was a desperate need to house the men, as they had not marched with tents.<sup>45</sup> Many were housed in private homes with families in the area, and because provisions for the army were so low, these families often fed the soldiers as well.<sup>46</sup> Local churches were used to house the sick and those wounded during the recent battles. During this first winter in Morristown, Washington was based at Arnold’s Tavern, located on the Village Green. It was during this period that Washington noted the benefits of basing his troops in Morristown, strategically sited just thirty miles from New York. The natural barriers of the Watchung Mountains and the Great Swamp to the south and east offered some protection.<sup>47</sup> Morristown, and Morris County, would be a strategic military base for troops and supplies for the remainder of the war.

<sup>37</sup> “Letter From Mrs. Martha Daingerfield Bland to Frances Bland Randolph,” dated May 12, 1777, in *New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings* vol. VI 1933, pp.250-253.

<sup>38</sup> Thayer, p. 112.

<sup>39</sup> Princeton Catalog. He joined December 3, 1776.

<sup>40</sup> Olsen et al., p. 39 Operations began in July 1776.

<sup>41</sup> William S. Stryker, Adj. General compiler, *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War* (Trenton, N.J.: Wm. T. Nicholson & Co., printers, 1872), p.73. enlisted Jan. 1, 1777; Senior Physician, discharged at the close of the war. Also Georgia Chapter, pl 59-60.

<sup>42</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> Thayer, 167.

<sup>45</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *ibid.* The more seriously wounded had been “left in Nassau Hall in Princeton.”

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In 1777, a smallpox epidemic in Morristown and the surrounding area took the lives of nearly one-quarter of the inhabitants. Jabez Campfield's mother Mehitable, also died in that year of the "putrid fever," as did Sarah, the wife of John Scott.<sup>48</sup> She evidently had been either staying or living with the family in Morristown at the time.<sup>49</sup> "Putrid fever" may have been typhus or typhoid fever.<sup>50</sup> Smallpox was one of the biggest dangers faced by the Continental Army.<sup>51</sup> The close quarters of the men, minimum of sanitation and lack of sufficient food, aided the spread of the disease. Although the soldiers were inoculated as soon as the outbreak began, the disease soon took hold.<sup>52</sup>

Sullivan's Expedition

In early July of 1778, Colonel John Butler led 400 fellow Tories, along with 500 Seneca and Delaware Indian allies of the British, in an attack on settlements along the Susquehanna River in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. They destroyed homes and killed militia and civilians. In November, 200 Tory Rangers and 500 Indian allies under Joseph Brant carried out similar attacks in Cherry Valley, New York, just fifty miles west of Albany.<sup>53</sup> Washington responded by organizing an expedition, initially offering the command to General Horatio Gates, who declined. The position was then offered to General John Sullivan, who was instructed by Washington to destroy the Indian settlements, and their crops.<sup>54</sup>

In 1779, Dr. Campfield was the senior surgeon on Dr. William Burnett's staff, attached to Sullivan's Expedition. Campfield faithfully kept a diary of his experiences.<sup>55</sup> His diary is notable for the observances of the natural world recorded along the way, and for his sympathetic thoughts about the Indians and their habitations. Despite the hardships of wilderness travel and his eventual serious illness, Campfield was diligent in making a record of his part in an important expedition. In his journal he describes movements of the army, geography, topography, and Indian villages. Unfortunately, he did not describe his daily activities in treating sick and wounded soldiers. However, his meticulous recording of plant life reveals his interest and knowledge of the *flora*: "the army incamped this evening in a beautiful forrist of white pine. I here observed a plant in abundance which has much the smell of Garden balm."<sup>56</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Death notice Mehitable, April 23, 1777.

<sup>49</sup> Olsen et al., p.25.

<sup>50</sup> Gillett, p. 4.

<sup>51</sup> Elizabeth A. Fenn, *Pox Americana*, (New York: Hill and Wang, 2001), p.92.

<sup>52</sup> Olsen et al., p. 25.

<sup>53</sup> Benson Bobrick, *Angel in the Whirlwind: the Triumph of the American Revolution* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997) p.374.

<sup>54</sup> Bobrick, p.375.

<sup>55</sup> Jabez Campfield's Journal, in *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, second series, vol. III, 1872-1874*, (Newark, N.J.: printed by the Daily Advertiser Office, 1874). In an introduction to Campfield's journal, Edmund D. Halsey describes how he discovered the journal and rescued it "from a mass of rubbish and old paper which had been sold in the lump for six cents per pound." The journal was later used by Dr. Jabez Campfield's son Captain William Campfield as an "Orderly Book," when he commanded the Morris Squadron New Jersey Cavalry, June 19, 1798 to August 24, 1807. In addition, the middle section of the volume contains William Campfield's written record of his vast garden. This record of planting for the year 1822, is a fascinating look at what was planted and some of the methods, and it reveals what a large operation the Campfield farm was.

<sup>56</sup> *ibid.*, August 16, 1779.

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Campfield began his diary on May 23, 1779: "Left Morristown in order to join the Regt. Ordered on an expedition to the westward against the Indians and Tories who had cruelly destroyed our frontiers."<sup>57</sup> Upon arriving, he described the Wyoming Valley as

...a beautiful place, through which runs the Susquehanna...this settlement did consist of four different Towns, before the cruel Butler destroyed them, being inhabited by upwards of one thousand families, who, a few excepted, were entirely ruined, and such as he did not kill, were left utterly destitute of every necessary of life...<sup>58</sup>

One entry is remarkably prescient, considering what was to come during the bitter winter of 1779-1780 at Jockey Hollow: "How hard is the soldier's lott, who's least danger is the field of action? Fighting happens seldom, but fatigue, hunger, cold & heat are constantly varying his distress."<sup>59</sup>

When the army finally arrived at Tioga, Campfield records his puzzlement at not having seen any of the enemy along the way:

The army arrived At Tioga...It is remarkable that we have come into this country, by a long and difficult march, in which a small party of our enemy could not, with ease, have much impeded our progress, and are now within twelve miles of one of their considerable settlements, & as yet have never seen or heard anything of them...I very heartily wish these rusticks may be reduced to reason, by the approach of this army...there is something so cruel, in destroying the habitations of any people (however mean they may be, being their all) that I might say the prospect hurts my feelings.<sup>60</sup>

The army continued on their march. Campfield wrote in his journal on September 3:

This days marching was the best since we left Wyoming...Timber—Black Walnut, Hickory, the several oaks, the several pines, much ash, Bass wood, maple, elm, and shag walnut- & the only chestnut I have seen within 100 miles—very little stone, the land well watered & part mountainous.<sup>61</sup>

By the end of September, Campfield had become seriously ill and wrote that he had been "so unwell, that I could not attend to anything more than my pains and fatigue."<sup>62</sup> Because his health continued to decline, Campfield was taken 130 miles by barge to the Wyoming. His horses "were brought down by land." Campfield arrived at Easton on September 30 and could finally write on October 2<sup>nd</sup>: "...arrived at my house Morristown..."<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> *ibid.*, May 23, 1779.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, June 14, 1779.

<sup>59</sup> *ibid.*, August 4 1779.

<sup>60</sup> Campfield, Aug. 11, 1779

<sup>61</sup> *ibid.*, September 3, 1779

<sup>62</sup> *ibid.*, Sept 20, 1779

<sup>63</sup> *ibid.*, Oct 2, 1779.

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Meanwhile, General Washington and the Continental army had returned to winter quarters at Morristown. By December of 1779 there were 13,000 troops in the area.<sup>64</sup> While the soldiers constructed log huts on the slope of a hill at Jockey Hollow, General Washington and his staff were quartered at the late Colonel Jacob Ford's house. Other officers made arrangements for board and lodging at neighboring houses. Dr. John Cochran, Physician and Surgeon General, personal physician to General Washington, and Director of the Flying Hospital, rented the Campfield House, along with his wife Gertrude Schuyler, and perhaps several of their children (Figure 19).

No documentation has yet been discovered that describes how the two families, along with slaves and servants, shared the house. It seems likely that out buildings would have been used to store medical supplies. Dr. Campfield did own a "riding chair" which would have enabled him to visit patients and the sick and wounded soldiers housed in the area. Tax ratables for 1779 show that Dr. Campfield's holdings had decreased to his original three acres of land., and that he owned one horse, two cattle, one hog and one "riding chair."<sup>65</sup>

Dr. John Cochran

Dr. John Cochran was born in Pennsylvania to parents of Scotch-Irish descent.<sup>66</sup> Like other physicians of the day, Cochran was trained through the apprenticeship system. Basic medical knowledge required at the time included "learning to bleed...set bones, treat arrow and gunshot wounds, to reduce hernias, and, possibly, to inoculate against the ever-present smallpox."<sup>67</sup> He entered British military service during the French and Indian War (1754-1763) as a "surgeon's mate."<sup>68</sup> During his service, he met Major Philip Schuyler, whose home at "the Flaats," near Albany, had been converted to a hospital following the attack on Fort Ticonderoga.<sup>69</sup> Dr. Cochran became acquainted with Schuyler's only sister, Gertrude Schuyler., who assisted in nursing the wounded.<sup>70</sup> Cochran and Gertrude married, and after initially settling in Albany, moved to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where Dr. Cochran began a successful medical practice. Cochran was a catalyst in the organization of the New Jersey Medical Society,<sup>71</sup> which sought to combine and disseminate the shared knowledge of the best medical practitioners in East Jersey.<sup>72</sup>

As Cochran's practice in New Brunswick became more hectic, he began to focus his energies on a specialty gaining attention at the time—inoculation against the smallpox. It is likely that Dr. Cochran learned the

<sup>64</sup> Olsen et al., p. 3.

<sup>65</sup> Tax ratables for Morris County, New Jersey, 1779.

<sup>66</sup> "Excerpts from the private journal of Doctor John Cochran, Director of Military Hospitals During the Revolution and Close Friend of Washington and Lafayette," Thornton Chasel, ed., in *New York History*, New York State Historical Association, July 1944, p.360.

<sup>67</sup> Saffron, p. 8.

<sup>68</sup> Chasel, p.360.

<sup>69</sup> Saffron, p. 10.

<sup>70</sup> Chasel, p., 361.

<sup>71</sup> *ibid.*.

<sup>72</sup> Saffron, p. 18.

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techniques of inoculation against smallpox from Dr. William Barnet, of Elizabeth, N.J., who had traveled widely between Boston and Philadelphia to provide information on his method.<sup>73</sup>

Cochran appears to have been aligned with the Colonists early on, and was supportive of his brother-in-law Philip Schuyler's service as a "delegate to the first Continental Congress."<sup>74</sup> A letter of introduction to General Washington from Dr. William Shippen, Jr. began an association between the General and Dr. John Cochran that lasted beyond the war years.<sup>75</sup> Although Cochran was still a volunteer at this point, Washington put him in charge of a mass inoculation campaign of soldiers based in Morristown against smallpox.<sup>76</sup> Both the Baptist and Presbyterian churches were already full of soldiers with the disease.<sup>77</sup>

Because of numerous problems with supplies, low moral, and disagreements between surgeons in the field and the officers of rank, General Washington was highly motivated to reform the Medical Department. After observing Dr. Cochran's competence with mass smallpox inoculations in Morristown, Washington requested that Cochran develop plans for the Hospital for the upcoming campaign.<sup>78</sup> Cochran was to travel to Philadelphia to consult with Dr. William Shippen about developing plans for a hospital for an army in the field, which Washington wrote, "...may be stiled [sic] as a flying Hospital."<sup>79</sup> In 1777, Dr. Cochran was appointed "Physician and Surgeon General of the Army in the Middle Department."<sup>80</sup> At the same time, he was designated as "Director and Surgeon General of the Flying Hospital."<sup>81</sup>

Cochran crossed the Delaware with Washington and had been at the battle of Trenton.<sup>82</sup> He was the senior medical officer during the "Battle of Monmouth," June 29, 1778.<sup>83</sup> His letters during this period indicate frustration that his constant requests for food and medicine for the sick and wounded were not acted upon.<sup>84</sup> Dr. Jabez Campfield was one of two "associates" of Dr. Cochran, who were caring for casualties of the Battle of Monmouth at Morristown, by this time the base of operations for the troops.<sup>85</sup>

## Alexander Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton, author of the Federalist Papers, and first Secretary of the Treasury, was born on the West Indian island of Nevis. Hamilton has been described by historian Joseph Ellis as "the illegitimate son of a

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<sup>73</sup> *ibid.*, p. 20.

<sup>74</sup> *ibid.*, p.22

<sup>75</sup> *ibid.* p. 27.

<sup>76</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>77</sup> *ibid.*, p. 32.

<sup>78</sup> Saffron, p. 33

<sup>79</sup> *ibid.*, p. 34.

<sup>80</sup> "Dr. John Cochran, Director-General of the Hospitals of the United States (1781)" by Walter L.C. Biddle, *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. III, No. 3, 1879, p.244.

<sup>81</sup> Saffron p. 37.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 27.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, p.53

<sup>84</sup> Biddle, p.244.

<sup>85</sup> Saffron, p. 53.

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down-on-her-luck beauty of French extraction and a hard-drinking Scottish merchant with a flair for bankruptcy.”<sup>86</sup> Hamilton’s mother, Rachel Faucett, had fled from her first husband on the Danish controlled island of St. Croix, to Nevis, where she met James Hamilton, “the apparently disowned son of an aristocratic Scottish family.”<sup>87</sup> While living together, the couple had two children: James Jr. and Alexander. The date of Alexander’s birth generally agreed upon is January 11, 1755.<sup>88</sup>

When the couple broke up, James Hamilton disappeared. Rachel and the children returned to St. Croix. Tragically, Rachel died of a fever in 1768, leaving two illegitimate, orphaned boys in a desperate situation.<sup>89</sup> Alexander was fourteen and his older brother James was sixteen. James was soon apprenticed to a carpenter.<sup>90</sup> Alexander, however, began to work as a clerk for a New York mercantile firm based in Christiansted on St. Croix—Beekman and Cruger, where he became familiar with the workings of commerce.<sup>91</sup>

Hamilton’s ambition and self-discipline impressed a number of local businessmen who took up a subscription to send the youth to North America to pursue an education. Hamilton boarded a ship bound for Boston in October of 1772.<sup>92</sup> Although disappointed in his bid for a place at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), he ended up in New York at King’s College where he raced through the curriculum. The ideals embodied in the revolution made an impression on Hamilton and in February 1776, he was recommended as a Captain of a Company of Artillery.<sup>93</sup> Hamilton fought in the Battle of White Plains.<sup>94</sup> New York fell to the British at the end of the summer of 1776. By this time, Washington had taken notice of the young man who “showed a solid grasp of military strategy.”<sup>95</sup> A vacancy on his staff prompted Washington to write a personal note to Hamilton requesting that he become his *aide-de-camp*.<sup>96</sup> Hamilton, although truly desirous of remaining in the field, accepted. As Hamilton biographer Ron Chernow writes: “In fewer than five years, the twenty-two-year-old Alexander Hamilton had risen from despondent clerk in St. Croix to one of the aides to America’s most eminent man.”<sup>97</sup> Because of his ambition and capacity for hard work, the young Hamilton had, in just a few short years, achieved success that he could hardly have imagined as an illegitimate orphan in the West Indies.

Winter 1779-1780

The winter of 1779-1780 was one of the most bitter on record. Crowded together in their log huts at Jockey Hollow, the soldiers suffered from lack of food and clothing. The Morristown social scene, however, was

<sup>86</sup> Joseph J. Ellis, *Founding Brothers: the Revolutionary Generation* (New York: Random House Publishers, 2000), p. 22.

<sup>87</sup> Bernard A. Weisberger, *America Afire: Jefferson, Adams, and the First Contested Election* (New York: William Morrow, 2000), p.19.

<sup>88</sup> Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (New York: The Penguin Press, 2004) p.17.

<sup>89</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>90</sup> Chernow, p.27.

<sup>91</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>92</sup> *ibid.* p.37.

<sup>93</sup> *ibid.* p. 72.

<sup>94</sup> *ibid.* p. 81

<sup>95</sup> *ibid.* p.98.

<sup>96</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>97</sup> *ibid.* p.95.



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unexpectedly lively for the officers.<sup>98</sup> There were “dancing assemblies” and dress balls. The Cochrans were among those who paid a subscription for these dancing parties.<sup>99</sup> Alexander Hamilton was a subscriber as well, and quite popular. He was quartered at the Ford mansion, in an upstairs bedroom of the house, with his good friends Tench Tilghman and James McHenry. By day he worked in an office that had been constructed of logs near the house.<sup>100</sup>

On February 2, 1780, Elizabeth Schuyler (Betsy), the daughter of General Philip Schuyler, a member of the Continental Congress, arrived in Morristown accompanied by a military escort.<sup>101</sup> Betsy had persuaded her father to let her visit Morristown in order to “help her uncle care for the sick soldiers.”<sup>102</sup> The Uncle she was referring to was Dr. John Cochran, who along with his wife Gertrude, and perhaps their young children as well, were staying at the Campfield House in Morristown. Betsy and her Aunt Gertrude tended the sick and wounded soldiers faithfully. An entry in an Orderly Book dated December 17, 1779, indicates that the Campfield House was also the base of operations for the “Flying Hospital” and where medical supplies were maintained.<sup>103</sup> Cochran likely used herbs from Dr. Campfield’s garden as well.<sup>104</sup> The Campfield house then, was integral to the operation of Cochran’s flying hospital, and the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers housed at Morristown.

While staying with the Cochrans at the Campfield home, Betsy Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton renewed an earlier acquaintance.<sup>105</sup> Hamilton became a frequent visitor to the Cochrans at the Campfield Home, spending nearly every evening there.<sup>106</sup> There is a tradition that Dr. Cochran, tired and chilled after a day in the field, was “unable to stretch out on his favorite sofa” because it was constantly occupied by the young couple.<sup>107</sup> Betsy’s Aunt Gertrude may have been concerned about the speed of the courtship and encouraged her brother’s visit at the end of April.<sup>108</sup> Betsy’s parents stayed briefly with the Cochran’s. In fact, the earliest illustration of the Campfield house pictured in Lossing erroneously identifies the house as “Schuyler’s Headquarters” (Figure 20). The Schuylers eventually rented a house for themselves in Morristown. In May, before they returned to Albany, the young couple were engaged.<sup>109</sup> This marriage, certainly a love-match, also connected Hamilton to a prominent family and helped him achieve the social standing he desired.

<sup>98</sup> *ibid.*, p.128.<sup>99</sup> Saffron p. 58.<sup>100</sup> Chernow, p. 127.<sup>101</sup> *ibid.*, p.128.<sup>102</sup> Saffron p. 58.<sup>103</sup> Orderly Book, “Head Quarters, Morristown, Decr. 17, 1779, Regimental Surgeons to make their returns to the Director General [Cochran] of the Flying Hospital next Monday at Doctr. Campfield’s where they may draw necessary stores...”<sup>104</sup> Saffron, p.57.<sup>105</sup> Chernow, p.102. In November of 1777, Hamilton was sent by Washington to Albany to see General Horatio Gates. He stayed long enough to dine at the mansion of Philip Schuyler, along with his friend Robert Troup. It was during this visit that Hamilton met Philip Schuyler’s then twenty year old daughter, Elizabeth—Betsy.<sup>106</sup> Chernow, p.129.<sup>107</sup> Saffron, p. 59<sup>108</sup> *ibid.*,<sup>109</sup> *ibid.*

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Morris Co., NJSection number 8 Page 13After the Revolution

From 1779-80, Dr. Jabez Campfield served as a Senior Physician on Washington's staff.<sup>110</sup> In 1781, he was appointed as a surgeon attached to the Second Continental Dragoons serving under his former mentor, Dr. William Burnett. He remained with this unit for the remainder of the war. After serving his country for seven years, he was mustered out at Danbury, Connecticut, June 15, 1783.<sup>111</sup> After the war, Jabez Campfield's son William served as Captain of the Morris Squadron of the New Jersey Cavalry. During the War of 1812, William served as a private in Captain Dunlevy's Company of Volunteer Riflemen, Third Regiment of the New Jersey Detailed Militia. He was enrolled September 3, 1814 and discharged December 11, 1814

William Campfield graduated from Princeton in 1784 and followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a physician.<sup>112</sup> He married Hannah Tuthill, the daughter of Samuel Tuthill, in 1789.<sup>113</sup> William Campfield was involved in many of the same civic endeavors as his father, including the Morris Academy and the Library Association. In 1792, Jabez turned his medical practice over to his son, and turned his attentions more and more to farming and to civic life. He was the first surrogate (1785-1803) for Morris County and his name is mentioned as a witness in many legal documents of the time. He was also the first Chairman of the Township Committee for Morristown and served as Justice of the Peace in 1793 and 1798. He was very interested in farming and was one of the organizers of the Morris County Agricultural Society.<sup>114</sup> Dr. Campfield was also the first president of the Morris Academy, founded in 1792, to "establish a permanent school for the education of youth in different branches of literature."<sup>115</sup> He was a founder of the first public library in Morristown and donated his personal library of agricultural books.<sup>116</sup> The first library was established October 1, 1792, with the election of officers: Samuel Tuthill President, Dr. William Campfield secretary & librarian. In 1812, Jabez Campfield was elected librarian.<sup>117</sup> Initially called the "Morris County Society for the Promotion of Domestic Manufacturers", this society merged with the "Morris Library Association" in 1812.<sup>118</sup> During Theophile Cazenove's travels through New Jersey in 1794, he noted, "there is a little public subscription library,"

<sup>110</sup> Georgia Chapter p. 59-60.

<sup>111</sup> Princeton Catalog.

<sup>112</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>113</sup> Georgia Chapter. William Campfield and Hannah Tuthill married May 31, 1768, in Morristown by Rev. Timothy Johnes. They had the following children: William Alexander, Edward, Sarah Elizabeth, Charles Henry, Mary Jane, William Jr., Catherine Amelia, Frances L., and Horatio Theodore.

<sup>114</sup> *Newark Sunday News* July 15, 1956, np.

<sup>115</sup> *The Morris Academy of Morristown, New Jersey: A Brief Record of its History until it merged in the Library and Lyceum*, compiled by one of its scholars. (Morristown, New Jersey: Printed at "The Jerseyman" office, 1905), p. 5. On November 28, 1791, "Caleb Russell and 23 other residents, each subscribing 25 or more pounds, agreed to form a company..." On Jan. 11, 1792, articles were signed to form a constitution etc.

<sup>116</sup> *Cazenove Journal 1794: A Record of the Journey of Theophile Cazenove through New Jersey and Pennsylvania*. Ed. Rayner W. Kelsey. Hartford, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania History Press, 1922. P. 9

<sup>117</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>118</sup> Munsell, p. 155.

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Sarah Campfield died of “dropsy of the breast,” likely breast cancer, on January 24, 1806.<sup>119</sup> Her death notice made note of her “numerous circle of relations and friends.”<sup>120</sup> The family endured more sadness in the years following. William Campfield lost several children: in 1810, Frances, age 6; in 1816, William, age 13 and in 1817, Sarah, age 22.<sup>121</sup> Records for this period indicate that the Campfield household still included several slaves. Hannah, who married “William, Black man, servant to Joseph Prudden,” and Hannah’s children—all born at the Campfield House.<sup>122</sup> Among Hannah’s known children were: John, Belinda Sapho, Collin, Anthony and Tavie. In 1804, “An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery” was passed in New Jersey.<sup>123</sup> William Campfield manumitted his slave Jack, on November 7, 1804.<sup>124</sup>

Jabez Campfield applied for a pension and was placed on the pension roll in 1818.<sup>125</sup> When Jabez died in 1821, at the age of 84, he left all of his estate to William, with instructions that it be held “in trust for the education and benefit of my grandchildren.”<sup>126</sup> According to his wishes, no stone marks his grave in the old Presbyterian Burying Ground.<sup>127</sup> William used his father’s old journal as an orderly book to record returns of the Morris Squadron of the New Jersey Cavalry of which he was Captain and commander.<sup>128</sup> In the middle of the journal are eight pages that record the vegetables and fruits planted in the Campfield garden during the year 1822. Evidence points to William Campfield as the author of these records as the handwriting matches that of the orderly book and there are several references to the “mulberry lot,” the Campfield lot on the west side of Morris Avenue. William left a detailed record of what was planted and when. The first entry is for February 18, 1822, when he planted “3 double rows of peas...2 of green peas; 1 of Dwarf Marrow Peas.” The variety of vegetables is impressive: parsley, celery, celeriac, cabbage, artichokes, radishes, squash and more. He also leaves some record of planting methods: “Early York Cabbage...in large earthenware flower pot...” and “Gourds sew [sic] in an earthen pot, radishes in the Beds of celery...” He refers frequently to “Bob” and “John.” “Bob digging borders for Rose bushes.” John may have been the son of the Campfield slave Hannah.

<sup>119</sup> *Genius of Liberty*, January 30, 1806. Jan. 30, 1806, In this town on Thursday night last, much regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, Mrs. Sarah Campfield, consort of Jabez Campfield, Esquire, Aet. 65. Bill of Mortality

<sup>120</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>121</sup> *Genius of Liberty*, Oct. 9, 1910; *Morristown herald*, oct. 24, 1816; *Genius of Liberty*, Dec. 18, 1817.

<sup>122</sup> *Slave Records of Morris County, New Jersey: 1756-1841*, ed. David Mitros, (Morristown, N.J.: The Morris County Heritage Commission, 2002), p.78. Children born to Hannah: “a negro boy named John, son of his [Jabez Campfield] slave Hannah...April 4, 1807, p.38; “Belinda Sapho—a negro female child, daughter of my Negro Slave Hannah, was born at my house...Aug. 18, 1808, p. 41; “Collin, a negro male child, son of my negro slave Hannah...Jan. 31, 1810, p. 45; “Anthony, a negro male child, son of my negro slave Hannah...Aug. 8, 1813, p.54; “...a female negro child called Tavie, was born in my house, of my Negro woman, Hannah...Aug. 25, 1818, p.63.

<sup>123</sup> Mitros, p. 82.”This law required slave owners to free their slaves born after July 4, 1804, when they reached the age of twenty-one for women and twenty-five for men.”

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 87. ..know ye that I William Campfield of Morristown...have emancipated, manumitted and set free...my negro slave Jack of the age of twenty-nine years...

<sup>125</sup> New Jersey Pensioner, Jabez Campfield, surgeon. Annual allowance \$240; total rec’d \$412.58.

<sup>126</sup> *Palladium of Liberty*, May 24, 1821. His will was probated June 25, 1821 and left instructions that left all his estate to William, to “hold in trust for the education and benefit” of his grandchildren.

<sup>127</sup> Princeton catalog, p. 263.

<sup>128</sup> This book includes the returns from 1798 through 1807.

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Evidently Bob hired out to do butchering for neighbors: "bob killed 2 calves for Johnes, 2 pigs for Hayden, 1 pig for Halsey."<sup>129</sup>

Sadly, William died in 1824—just three years after his father. He left his property to his six children—none of whom remained in Morristown. The surviving children appointed power of attorney to James Wood to sell the estate. Several years following William's death, a notice appeared in the *Palladium of Liberty*: "To be Rented, and possession given on the 1<sup>st</sup>, of April next... The House, Garden and about 7 acres of Land in Morris-Street, the late residence of Doct. Jabez Campfield, dec. by James Wood."<sup>130</sup>

Tuttle Occupancy

The Campfield house was sold in 1831 to Robert K. Tuttle, a local surveyor who also dealt in real estate. The Tuttle family owned the Campfield House for the next sixty years.<sup>131</sup> Tuttle was born in 1795. In the 1860 Federal census he listed as "mathematician" as his occupation. He was also a civic leader of sorts, and was Clerk of the Town Committee, Chairman of an early School committee; and Secretary of the Morristown Democratic convention.<sup>132</sup> The inventory of property at the Tuttle estate reveals many interesting details. The farm was clearly productive, with the barn holding "threshed oats, hay, rye and wheat if the sheaf".<sup>133</sup> Tuttle occupied a bedroom on the first floor, and the inventory lists "compass, chain and surveying instruments," as well as "10 volumes surveying and scientific books" and "100 volumes miscellaneous book..."

It was during the period of the Tuttle occupancy that several major changes to the house. The straight run staircase, new door moldings, and alteration of the two ground floor rooms into a single "parlor" may have occurred during the Tuttle occupancy.<sup>134</sup> The Tuttle had no children, however at the time of the 1860 census, a nephew and niece were living with them. Tuttle's widow Caroline died in 1873.<sup>135</sup>

Clark Occupancy

In 1891, in a suit for the division of the Tuttle estate, George W. Jenkins sold the property to James Clark and Robert Dalglish. Dalglish transferred his interest to Clark soon after.<sup>136</sup> (Dalglish owned several properties near the Campfield House). It was during the Clark ownership that the house was moved and reoriented. In 1895, Clark dug a new cellar, directly behind the Campfield House, in the probable location of Jabez's garden. He moved the house and re-oriented it so that it faced west on Olyphant Place.<sup>137</sup> In the process, Clark

<sup>129</sup> Campfield Journal.

<sup>130</sup> *Palladium of Liberty*, February 1, 1827.

<sup>131</sup> "Few Historic Buildings Saved From Destruction" *Daily Record*, March 12, 1938, p. 12.

<sup>132</sup> *Palladium of Liberty*, April 1, 1824:3; *Jerseyman*, January 12, 1854:2; October 18, 1855: 2.

<sup>133</sup> Robert K. Tuttle, Inventory.

<sup>134</sup> Janet Foster, *Architectural Evaluation Report [Jabez Campfield House]*, 1992.

<sup>135</sup> *Jerseyman*, December 2, 1873: 2.

<sup>136</sup> *ibid.*, p. 12. Jenkins had been appointed "special master" in a suit for the division of the estate.

<sup>137</sup> *Jerseyman*, July 5, 1895, p. 3. "James Clark has commenced the removal of his house, corner of Morris and Olyphant streets to a new site on Olyphant Street."

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removed the old kitchen wing and turned it into a large carpentry shop on the property (Fig. 2).<sup>138</sup> Evidently, Clark became so skilled at moving houses that he started a business in "house moving and demolition" and moved and re-used buildings in the area of the Campfield House.<sup>139</sup>

Morristown into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Construction of the Morris and Essex Railroad in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century made the area more attractive for residential and recreation purposes. The resulting growth resulted in the development of picturesque subdivisions.<sup>140</sup> Morristown was changing into a more "suburban community, with distinctive neighborhoods surrounding a commercial and institutional core."<sup>141</sup> In 1854, David Olyphant, a wealthy tea importer, purchased acreage up the hill from Morris Avenue. He constructed a large estate, called "Ingleside." The house later became a boarding house.<sup>142</sup> The property passed to David and John Jardine in 1872, who developed the property into small house lots as the Jardine Land and Building Association.<sup>143</sup> Today the hill is known as "Olyphant Park" (Figure 21). By the turn of the century, more and more wealthy individuals from New York City began to build large estates in Morristown. However, the depression of the 1930s, and escalating maintenance costs, doomed many of these great mansions to the wrecking ball.

Daughters of the American Revolution

By the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the fortunes of the Campfield house were in decline. No longer a stately house in the midst of a productive farm, the Campfield house was now in an area of town characterized by the rail yards, lumber businesses and rental property. The Campfield house also became rental property. It was occupied by two families who rented from Millie Clark, James Clark's widow (James Clark died in 1916).

At their March 1923 meeting, the Morristown Chapter of the DAR first began to discuss the idea of purchasing the old Campfield house for use as their Chapter House.<sup>144</sup> During the meeting, an article on the romance of Alexander Hamilton and Betsy Schuyler was read. The Regent proposed that the Chapter purchase the house. Millie Clark had agreed to sell the house only to the DAR, for the sum of \$5000.<sup>145</sup> The Chapter wholeheartedly agreed. The money was raised through donations, including donations from several descendants of Alexander Hamilton and Betsy Schuyler, as well as Jabez Campfield descendants. At a special meeting on September 6, 1923, the Regent reported that the house had been purchased from Mrs. Clark on August 28.<sup>146</sup> Following a series of renovations, the Schuyler-Hamilton House opened as a museum in 1924—several years before the Morristown National Historical Park was established. The renovations included the addition of the entrance portico and some structural work. Much of the emphasis was placed on

<sup>138</sup> "Few Historic Buildings Remain of 1779," *Morristown Daily Record*, November 27, 1979.

<sup>139</sup> *Morristown Daily Record*, March 12, 1938, p.12

<sup>140</sup> Morristown Multiple Resource Area, Historic Context Statement. p.

<sup>141</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>142</sup> *Daily Record*, March 21, 1938

<sup>143</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>144</sup> DAR Minutes March 1, 1923, from minute book dated October 3, 1912 to March 8, 1923.

<sup>145</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>146</sup> *ibid.*, DAR Annual Report, Volume 4 page 16.

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the interior furnishings of the house. The Chapter added a "caretaker's apartment" on the second floor, by adding a kitchen to the northeast chamber. A bathroom was carved out of the southeast chamber sometime in the 1930s. Over time, small pieces of land surrounding the house were acquired, and by 1943 the lot reached its current size.

The 1923 renovations of the Campfield House were driven by an interpretation of colonial furnishings and design that shared the spirit of the Colonial Revival movement, popular in the U.S. from the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the time of World War II. The Campfield House is representative of the efforts of a patriotic society to maintain and "restore" buildings associated with the American Revolution as relics associated with either the events or personalities of the American Revolution. Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the county have frequently played a role in the preservation of historic buildings. Further study of the preservation efforts of the D.A.R. may warrant the future addition of Criterion "C," for significance on architecture, to this nomination.

By the 1930s, many changes began to occur along Morris Avenue, once the "King's Highway." Houses were rapidly being replaced by small commercial buildings—many associated with the automobile. In 1938, Clark's wood frame row houses, occupying the former site of the Campfield House were demolished and replaced by a gas station.<sup>147</sup> Newspaper articles at the time indicate that the "march of progress" was creating in the citizens of Morristown, a new awareness of their historic sites and buildings. A newspaper article dated March 12, 1938 mourned the loss of so many buildings associated with the Revolution, and in discussing the Campfield house, the author noted "if it were Williamsburg, Virginia instead of Morristown, it is likely that the house would be put back on its original site and possibly the kitchen restored."<sup>148</sup> In 1938, the Chapter requested that Robert Dalglish draw a plan of the "old kitchen as he remembered it" (Figure 23).<sup>149</sup> Even then, there were not many buildings left that retained an association with the Revolution, underscoring the significance of the Campfield House. Because of its purchase by the D.A.R., the Jabez Campfield House was saved from the fate of Arnold's Tavern, originally located on the Green, and the home of Rev. Timothy Johnes, originally located near the Campfield House on Morris Avenue. Both of these houses fell into a pattern of tenant occupancy, abandonment, and finally destruction.

<sup>147</sup> *Morristown Daily Record*, June 11, 1938, p. 12, "Razers and Fire Destroy Humber of Old Landmarks."

<sup>148</sup> *Daily Record*, March 12, 1938, p. 19

<sup>149</sup> DAR minutes July 1, 1938.

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Morris Co., NJ

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## Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Lot 12, Block 3601, in the town of Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey.

## Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the property associated with the Jabez Campfield House from 1924, when it became the Schuyler-Hamilton House Museum.

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Photo List

Typical information for all photographs:

Jabez Campfield House  
Morris County, New Jersey  
Photographer: Patty Sackett Chrisman  
Date: 3/05  
Location of negatives: Patty Sackett Chrisman  
53 South Pierson Road  
Maplewood, NJ 07040

Photo Number and Description:

1. Exterior view showing main (west) façade, facing east.
2. Exterior view showing west and south elevations, facing north and east.
3. Exterior view showing Colonial Revival-era entrance portico on main (west) façade.
4. Exterior view showing south elevation, facing north.
5. Exterior view showing rear of house (east elevation) and part of garden, including two Sycamore Maple trees.
6. Exterior view showing south and east elevations, facing north and west.
7. Exterior view showing north elevation, facing south.
8. Interior view, first floor, Entrance Hall with stair.
9. Interior view, first floor, 18<sup>th</sup> century door.
10. Interior view, first floor, Parlor.
11. Interior view, first floor, Dining Room.
12. Interior view first floor, "Keeping Room."
13. Interior view, second floor, Stair Hall.
14. Interior view, second floor, Parlor Bedroom, historic corner fireplace and mantelpiece.

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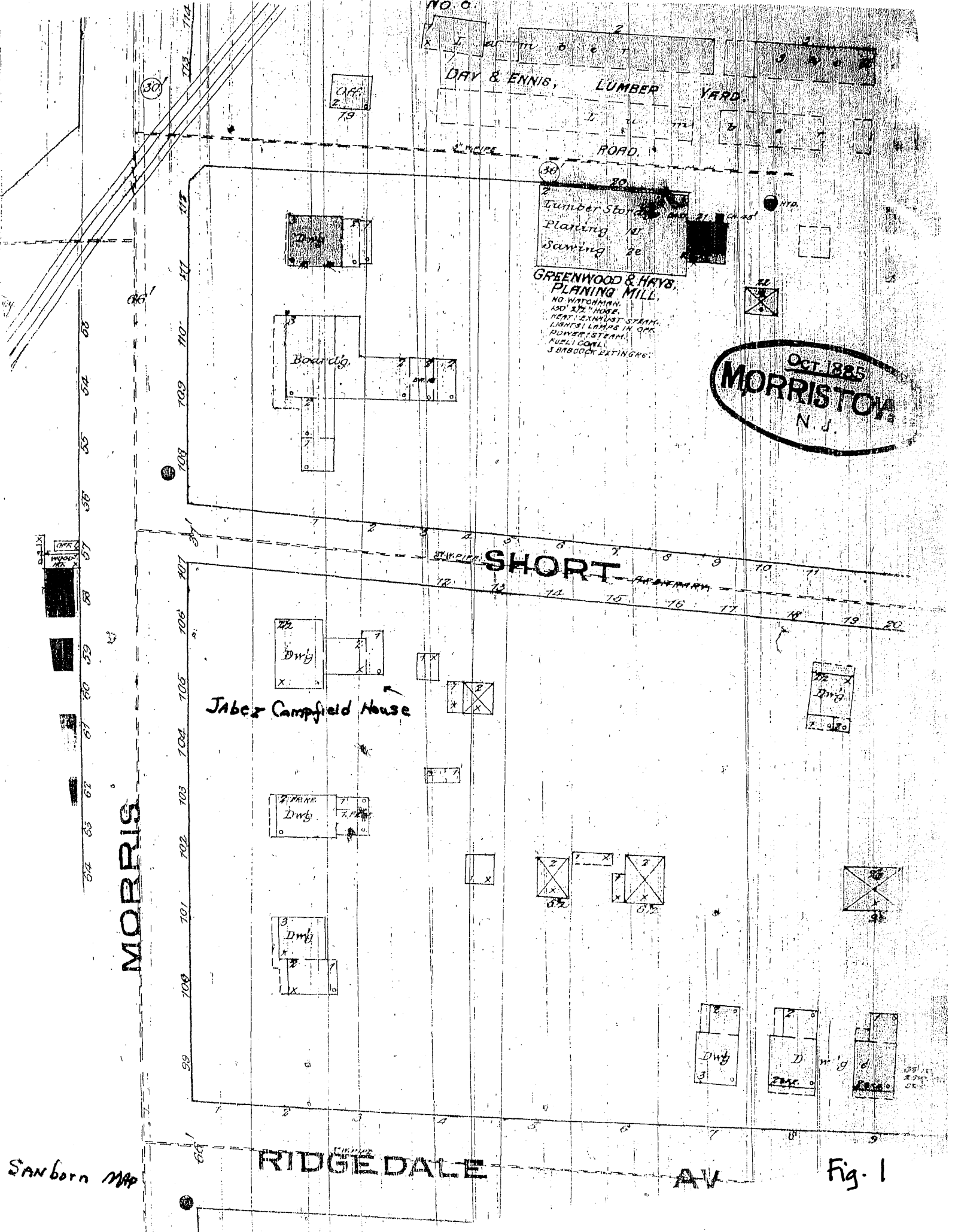
Jabez Campfield House  
Morris Co., NJ

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List of Figures:

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance map dated 1885, showing the original location of the Campfield House on Morris Avenue.
2. Sanborn Fire Insurance map dated 1896, showing the current location of the Campfield House on Olyphant Lane, and the row houses occupying the original site of the house.
3. Sanborn Fire Insurance map dated 1909, showing the Campfield House as a two family dwelling.
4. Photograph of the Campfield House, as restored by the DAR, dated 1924.
5. Site plan, Jabez Campfield House.
6. Plan of Morristown, dated 1777, based on survey by Col. Robert Erskine.
7. "Macculloch Map," drawn by Mary Louisa Macculloch, dated November 4, 1819.
8. "Bird's Eye" view of Morristown, dated 1876.
9. Illustration of the Campfield House pictured in Benson J. Lossing, *The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. 1, dated 1851.
10. The Campfield House, with outbuildings, as it appeared in 1905. From the *Newark Evening News*, April 15, 1905.
11. Campfield House, 1923.
12. The Campfield House after restoration by the DAR and it's opening as the Schuyler-Hamilton House Museum.
13. Campfield House, plan of the first floor.
14. Historic American Building Survey, Schuyler-Hamilton House, first floor plan.
15. Historic American Building Survey, Schuyler-Hamilton House, cellar plan.
16. Campfield House, second floor plan.
17. Historic American Building Survey, Schuyler-Hamilton House, second floor plan.
18. Garden plan for the Schuyler-Hamilton House, by Alice D. Kollar, from the *Herb Grower*, vol. xvii, no. 3, 1965.
19. "Return of Certificates given in Specie..." by J. Lewis, Quartermaster, May 1, 1780. Includes record of payment for rent to Jabez Campfield.
20. Robinson Map of Morristown, dated 1895.
21. Mueller Map of Morristown, dated 1910.
22. Sketch of the old kitchen wing, by Robert Dalglish, dated Dec. 25, 1951.



OCT 1885  
**MORRISTOWN**  
 N. J.

**MORRIS**

**RIDGE DALE**

**AV**

Fig. 1

Sanborn MAP

Feb 1896

Lumber Shed

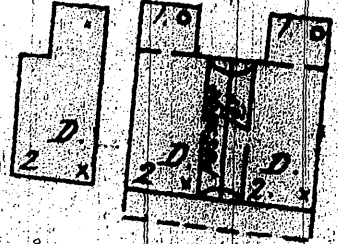
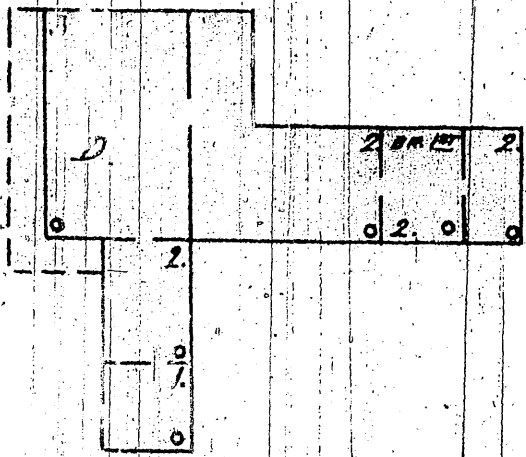
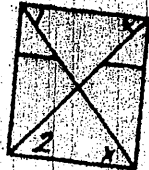
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36 39 20



REEVE AND BURR, Manf. Sash, Door & Blinds & Planing Mill.

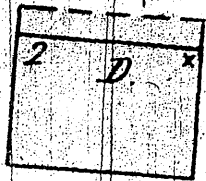
No. WATCHMAN 150' 242' STEAM & 2 STOVES FUEL: WOOD & COAL FIRE PAILS, BBLs & 12 HANDS GRINNELL 5' Rise STURTYVANT CONVEYORS & SHAVES 150' 242' HOSE ATT.



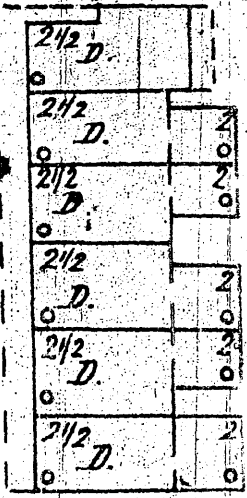
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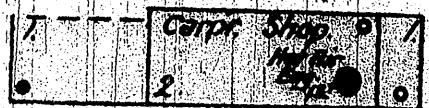
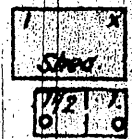
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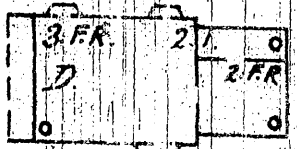
Jabez Campfield House



J. CLARK & CO Builders.



Lumber Piled



38

Fig. 2

July 1909

# OLYPHANT

PL.

9 11 - A B C 17

G.W. PIPE

Jabez Compfield House  
(2 family dwelling)

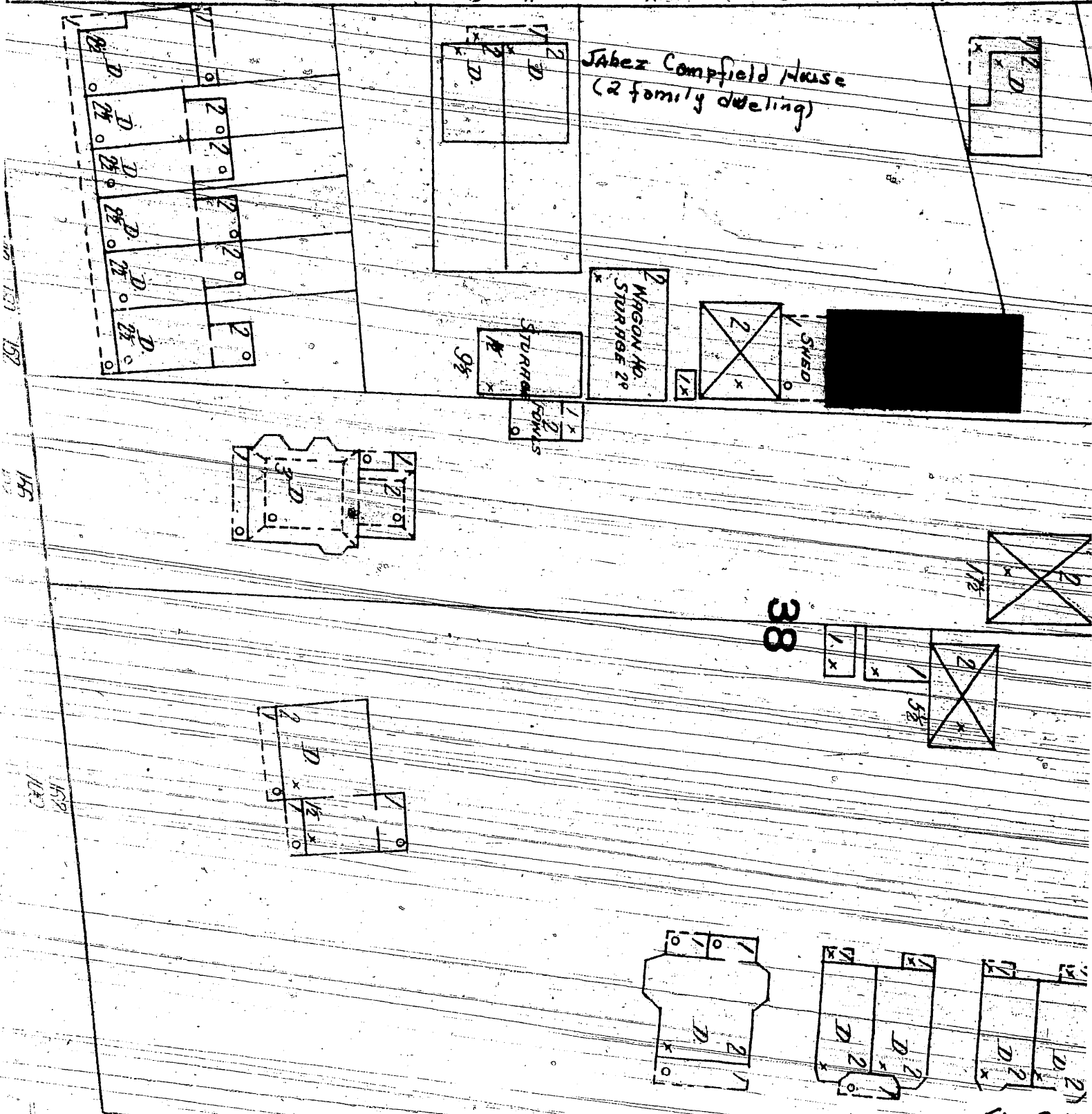


Fig. 3

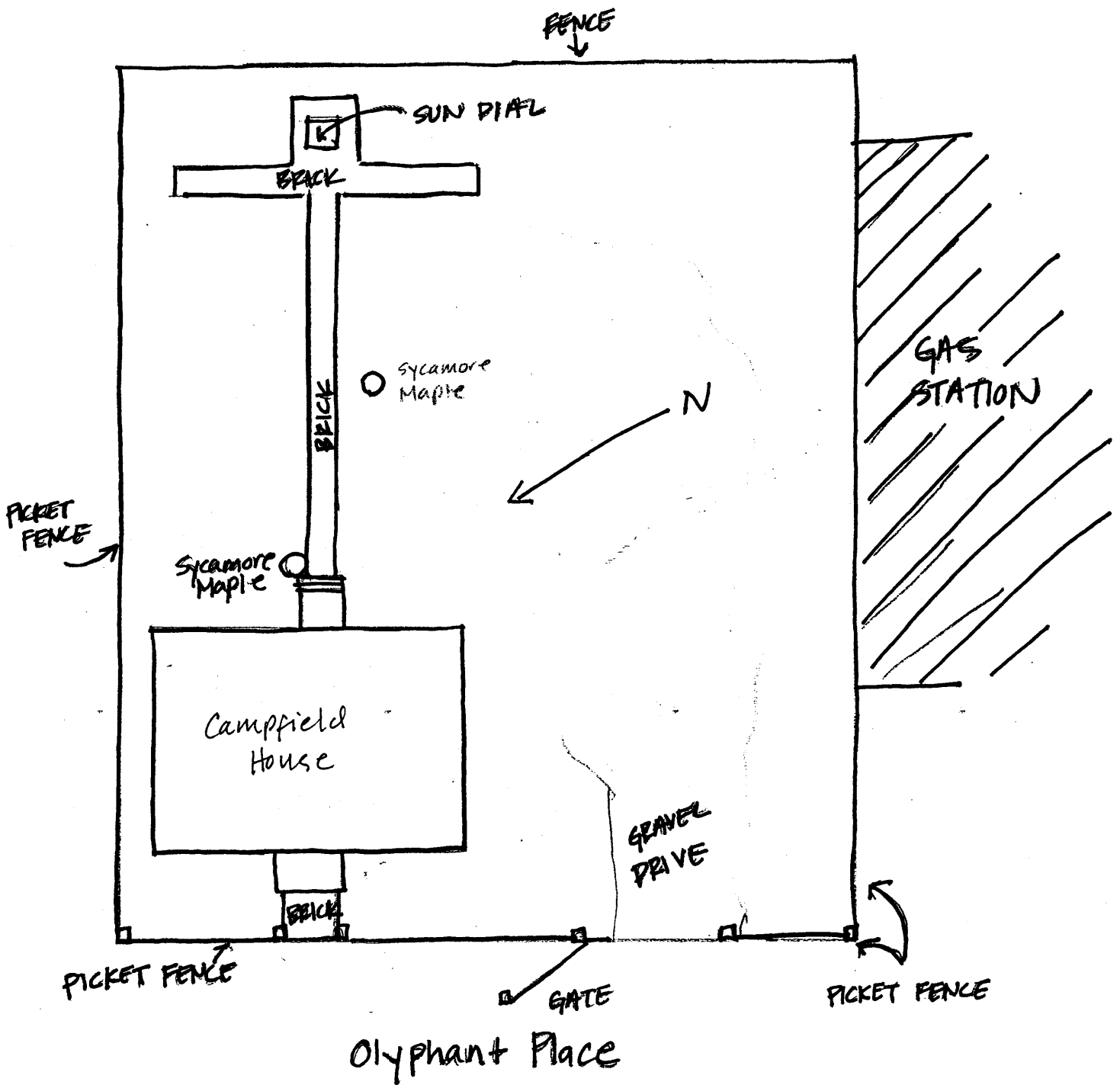
SAN born MAP



Fig. 4

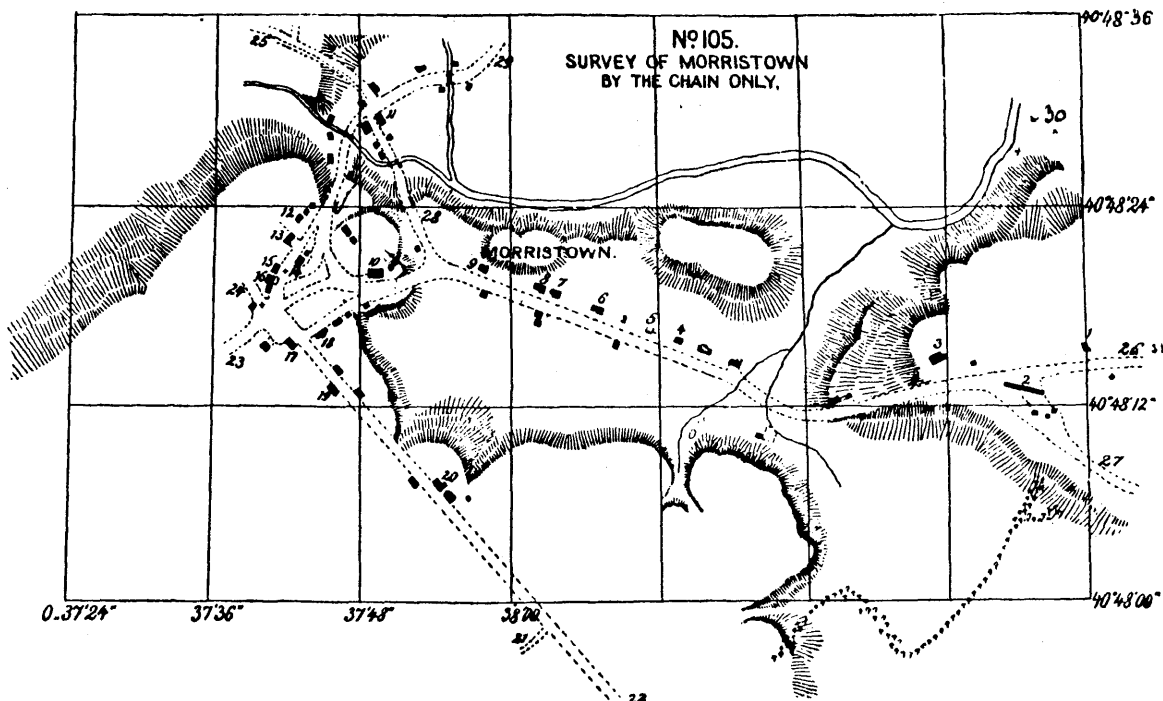
1924





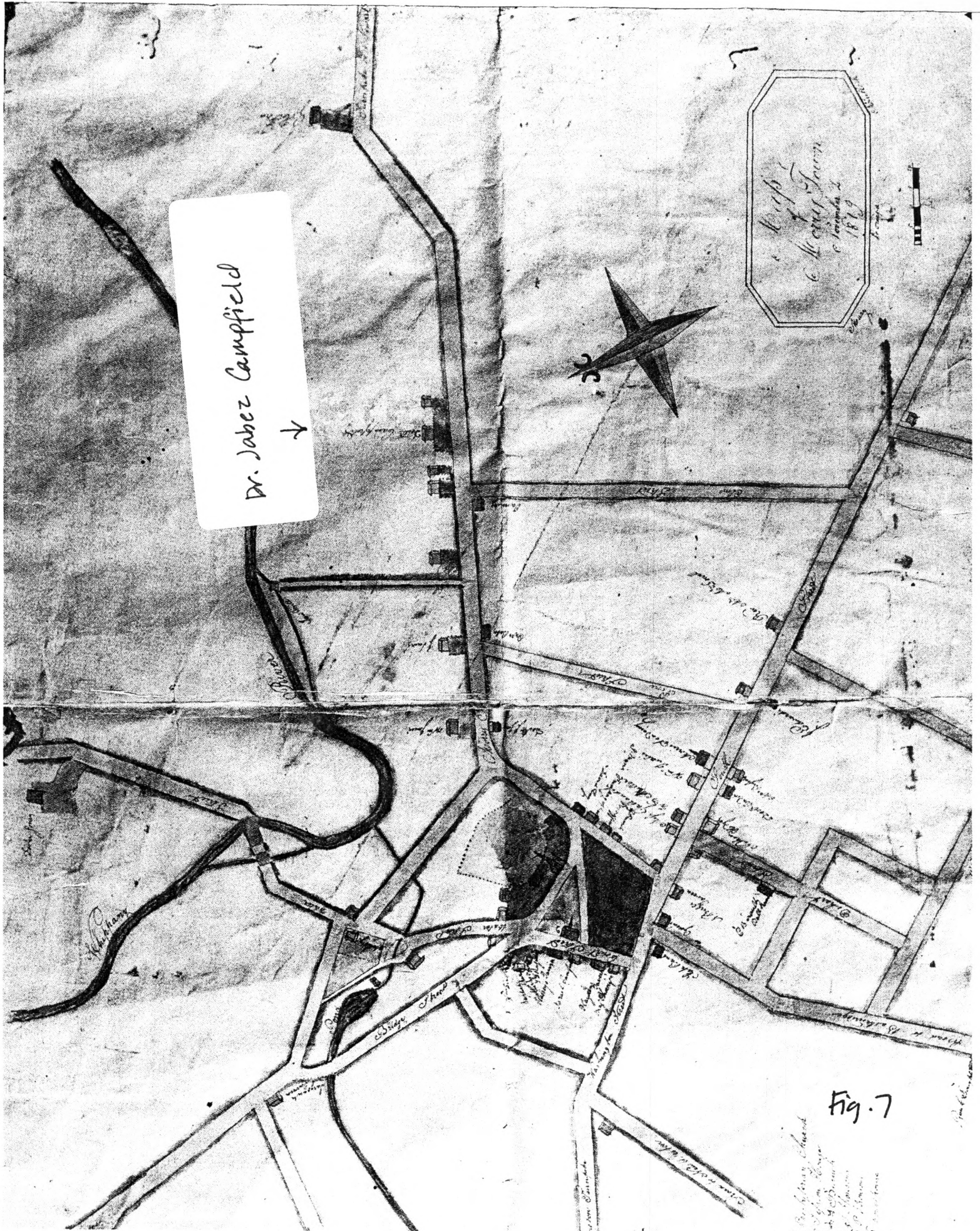
Jabez Campfield House  
 Morristown, Morris Co., NJ  
 site plan

Fig. 5



PLAN OF MORRISTOWN BY SURVEY ORDERED BY GENERAL WASHINGTON—1777.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>1—Squire Benjamin Lindsley; about where summer house is located in front of the late residence of Dr. J. Smith Dodge.</p> <p>2—Life guard hut.</p> <p>3—Washington's Headquarters.</p> <p>4—Dr. Jabez Canfield; house now owned and occupied by James Clark, corner Olyphant lane and Morris street.</p> <p>5—Frederick King; corner Olyphant lane and Morris street, formerly known as the Duncau house, now owned by Joseph York.</p> <p>6—Occupied by Major Mahlon Ford at the beginning of the last century; not standing now.</p> <p>7—Old Dickerson house; not known by whom occupied during the Revolutionary war; about in center of present depot plaza.</p> <p>8—Colonel Joseph Lewis; now owned by the Lackawanna Railroad Company.</p> | <p>7—Rev. Timothy Johnes; present Memorial Hospital.</p> <p>10—Presbyterian Church.</p> <p>11—Norris' Tavern; eastern corner Spring and Water streets, where yellow house now stands.</p> <p>12—Baptist Church; about where the old Baptist Church stood; present McAlpin building.</p> <p>13—Colonel Henry Remsen.</p> <p>14—Court House and Jail; opposite United States Hotel, about center of street, West Park Place.</p> <p>15—Curtis' store.</p> <p>16—Arnold Tavern; present site of "The Arnold," now "Hoffman" Building.</p> <p>17—Continental stores; present site of Washington Hall, now owned by W. F. Day.</p> | <p>18—Ex-sheriff Carmichael; present Bell building.</p> <p>19—Lieutenant Colonel William DeHart; now owned by Dr. Henry N. Dodge.</p> <p>20—Squire Samuel Tuthill.</p> <p>21—Present James street</p> <p>22—South street.</p> <p>23—Basking Ridge road; present Market street and Mount Kemble avenue.</p> <p>24—Jockey Hollow road, now Western avenue.</p> <p>25—Mendham road now Early street.</p> <p>26—Whippany road, now Morris street and avenue.</p> <p>27—Bottle Hill road, now Washington avenue.</p> <p>28—Present Spring street.</p> <p>29—Present Water street.</p> |
|---|---|--|



Dr. Jabez Campfield  
↓

Map of  
Wright Town  
1879

Fig. 7

- Parish Church
- School
- Dr. Jabez Campfield
- Wright Town
- 1879

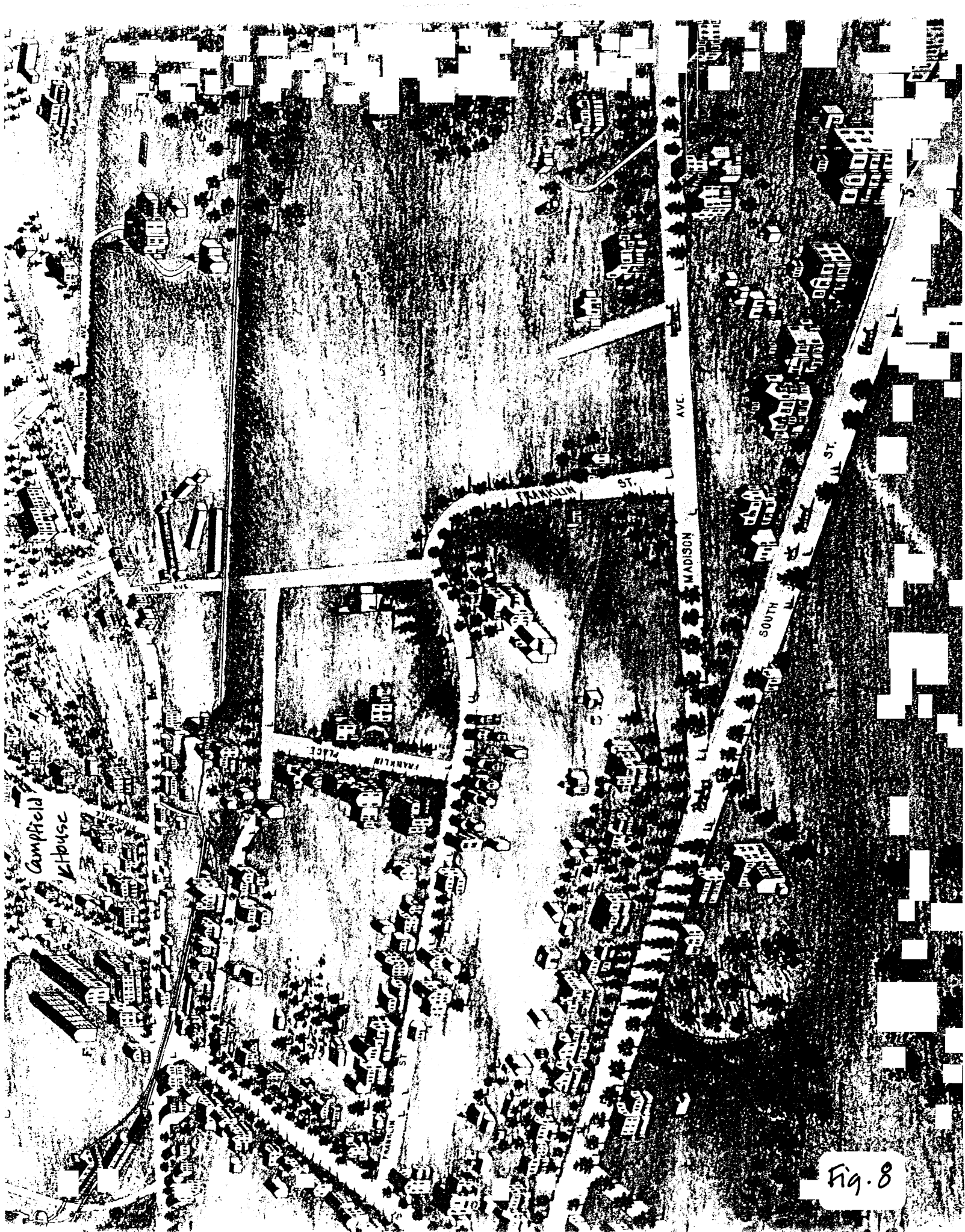


Fig. 8

Fig. 9



HISTORIC MORRISTOWN—THE DR. JABEZ CAMPFIELD HOUSE, 1776.  
George H. Sherman, 27 Washington Street, Morristown, N. J.

# S FIRST CENTURY.

COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY ANDREW M. SHERMAN

NEWARK EVENING NEWS SAT. APRIL 15, 1905



The DR  
JABEZ  
CAMPFIELD  
HOUSE as  
it now  
appears in Elephant Lane.





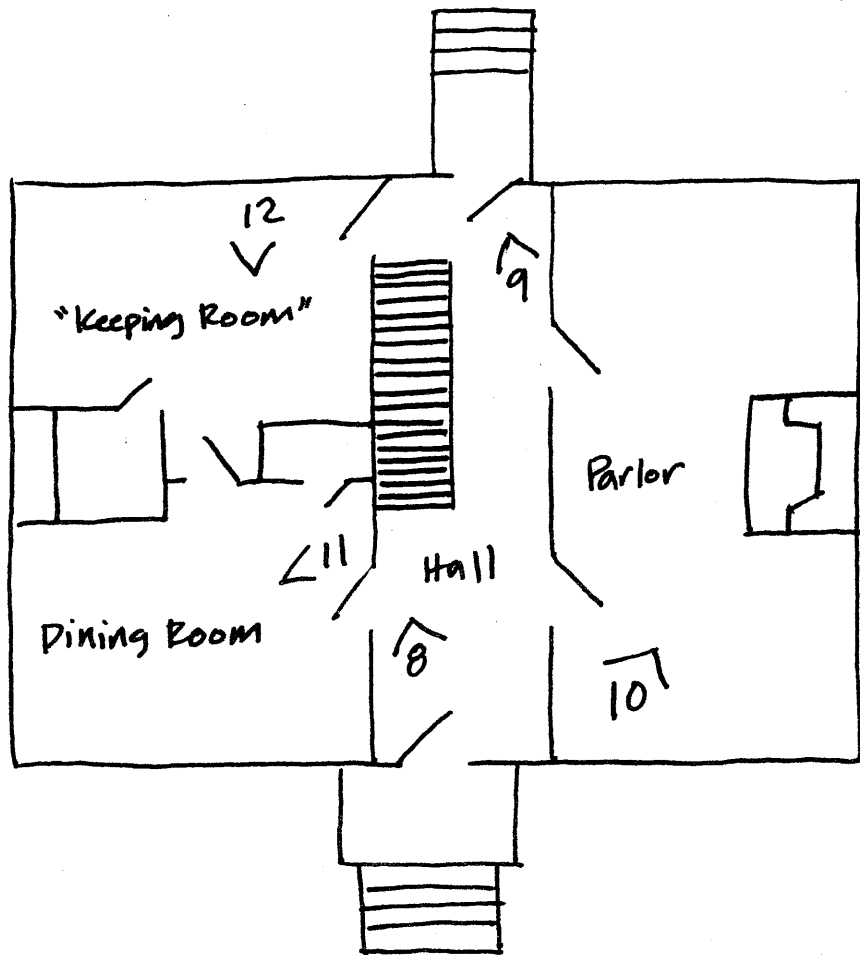
Fig. 11

1923



Fig. 12





Jabez Campfield House  
 Morristown, Morris County, N.J.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 • annotated for photographs.



Fig. 13

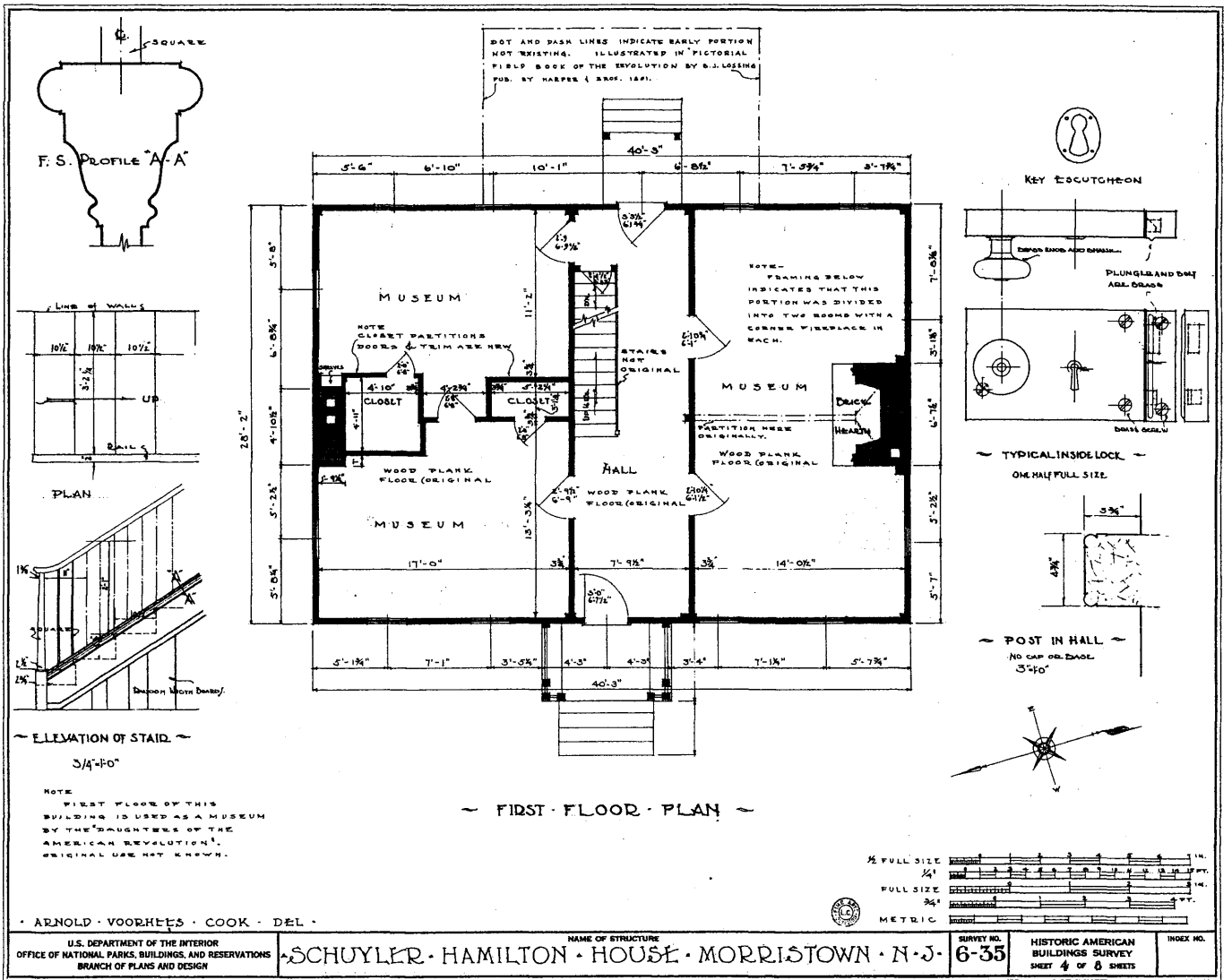
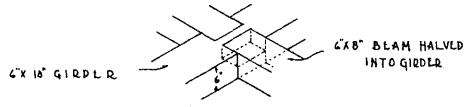
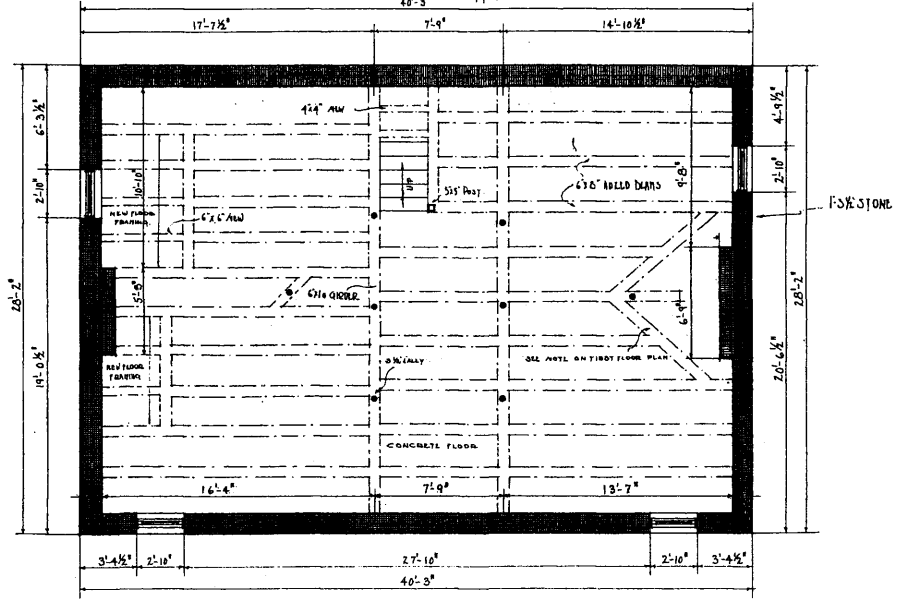


Fig. 14

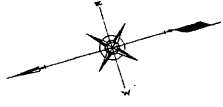


BEAM & GIRDER FRAMING  
40'-3" 3/4"-10"

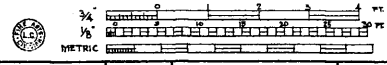


C E L L A R P L A N

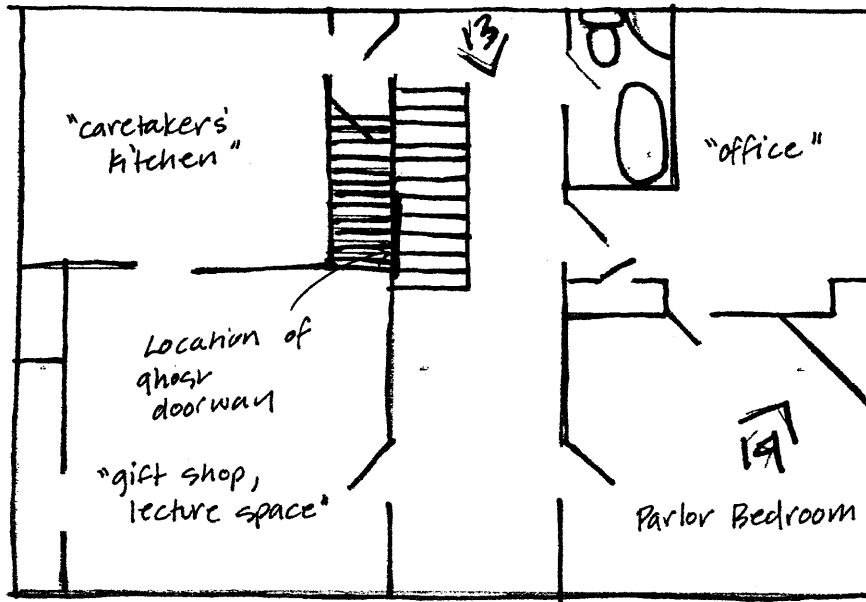
NOTE:  
FOUNDATION WALLS NOT ORIGINAL.



ALLEN SPEER, DEL.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY	INDEX NO.
	SCHUYLER-HAMILTON-HOUSE-MORRISTOWN-N-J	6-35	SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS	



Jahaz Campfield House  
Morristown, Morris County, N.J.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
• annotated for photographs •

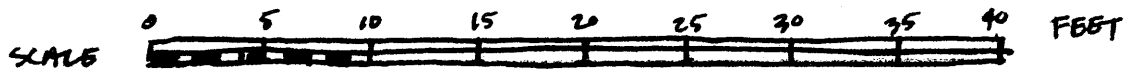


Fig. 16

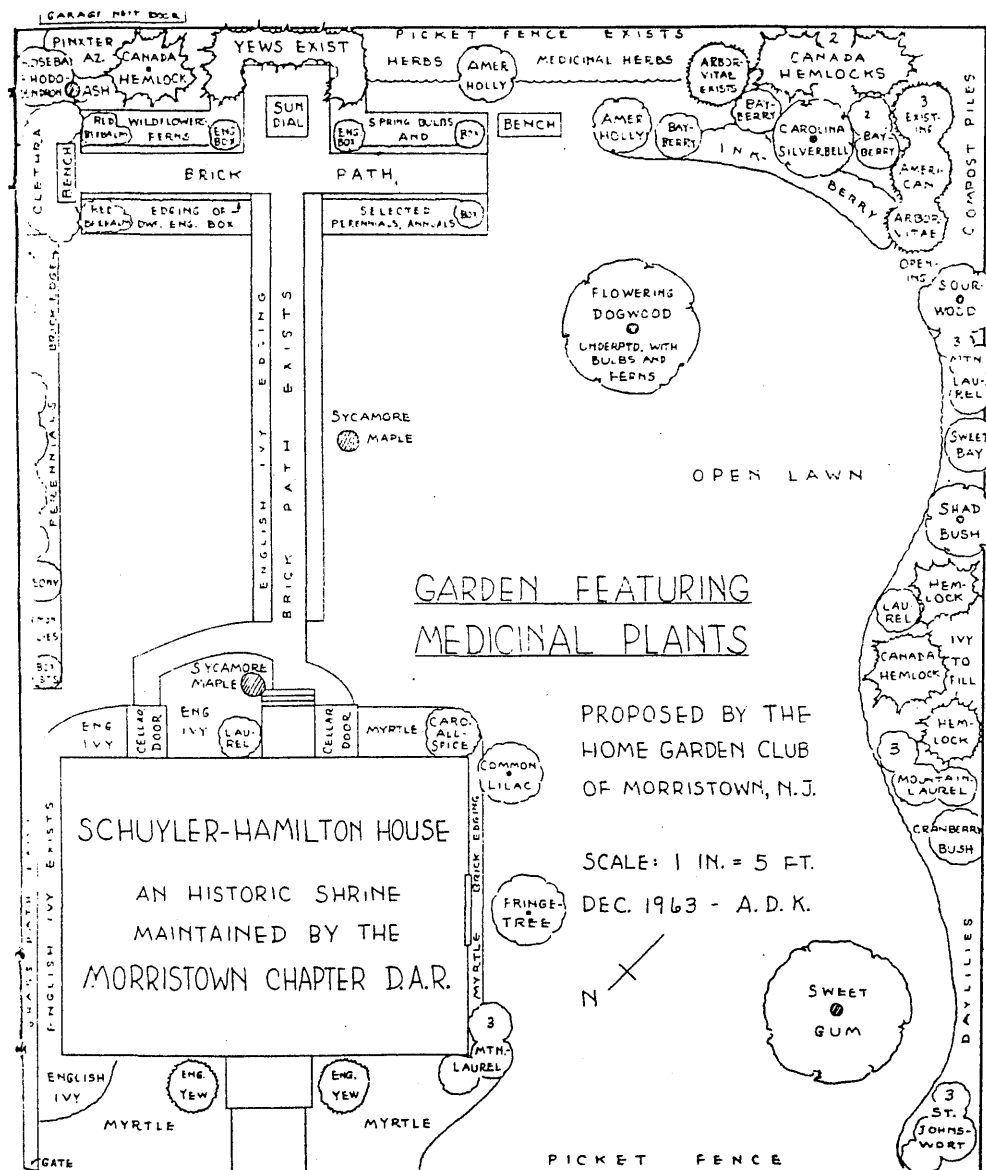
# Prize-winning Plan

The Home Garden Club of Morristown, New Jersey won a \$200 Sears Roebuck Foundation Award under the "Preservation of the Past" category for its plan for an 18th century physick garden designed by Alice D. Kollar, landscape architect. The medicinal plant garden will occupy the actual site of the 1780 one of Dr. Jabez Campfield from which he dispensed remedies to American Revolutionary War soldiers. His home, now called the Schuyler-Hamilton House and maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was made a romantic shrine for its role in the courtship of Dr. Campfield's niece Elizabeth (Betsy) Schuyler by the dashing young officer Alexander Hamilton.

Hamilton was quartered at the Ford Mansion, not far up the road, where General Washington lived at the time of those bitter years of the War. It is a part of the Morristown National Historical Park now and attracts many visitors.

Dr. Campfield kept a diary while on a campaign, as surgeon for General John Sullivan, against enemy Indians of Pennsylvania and New York, in which his knowledge of herbal remedies is evident. The journal is now the property of the New Jersey Historical Society. He was a native of Newark and moved to Morristown in 1765, upon graduation from Princeton. He was the first surrogate of Morris County, founder of the Morris Academy and a founder of the Morris County Agricultural Society and the Morristown Library.

The physick garden will be adjacent to the site of the original garden, part of which is covered by the house which was once moved from its position on Morris Street. In 1923 the DAR, Morristown Chapter, undertook the administration of the house.



-5-

# Certificates in specie for wood & c. continued

Date 1781	No. of Certificates	To whom due	Cords Timber	Timber Feet	Cords of wood & c. Tail					Amt. in specie		
					Stems	Ring	Grass	Deliver	Tails	£	S	D
Oct 26	137	Philip Cordict	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	6
	138	Stephen Cornishling	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	2	"	"
	139	Jeremiah Howell	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	7	6
	140	James Pitney	"	"	12	"	"	"	"	1	10	"
	141	Joshua Guerin	"	"	39 1/4	125	"	"	"	106	16	3
	142	Thomas Bowlsby	"	"	1120	"	"	"	"	70	"	"
	143	Joshua Guerin for house tent	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	7	6
-	144	Isaac Pinon	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	25	"	"
-	145	Jabez Campfield house tent	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	"	"
7	6	John Mills	"	"	126	"	"	"	"	31	10	"
		ditto	"	13	15	"	"	"	"	10	5	"
	148	Alex Carmichael	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	7	"	"
	149	John Milburn	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	10	10	"
	150	Daniel Kemper	"	34	67	"	21	"	"	36	1	10
	151	ditto	"	35	68	"	10	"	"	36	1	11
	152	Mahlon Ford	"	"	25	"	9	"	"	23	5	4
	Amount from N. 1 to 34		8 1/2	214	20738 1/2	1343	125 1/2			3515	9	5
	from 35 to 68		"	386	3950 1/2	22 1/2	151 1/2			1184	13	"
	from 69 to 103		"	542	1758	60	16			624	5	"
	from 104 to 126		"	234	477 1/2	35 1/2	"			197	14	9
	Total Amount		8 1/2	1489	28795 1/2	1591	323			5907	19	8

John Lewis late L.A.

Fig. 19

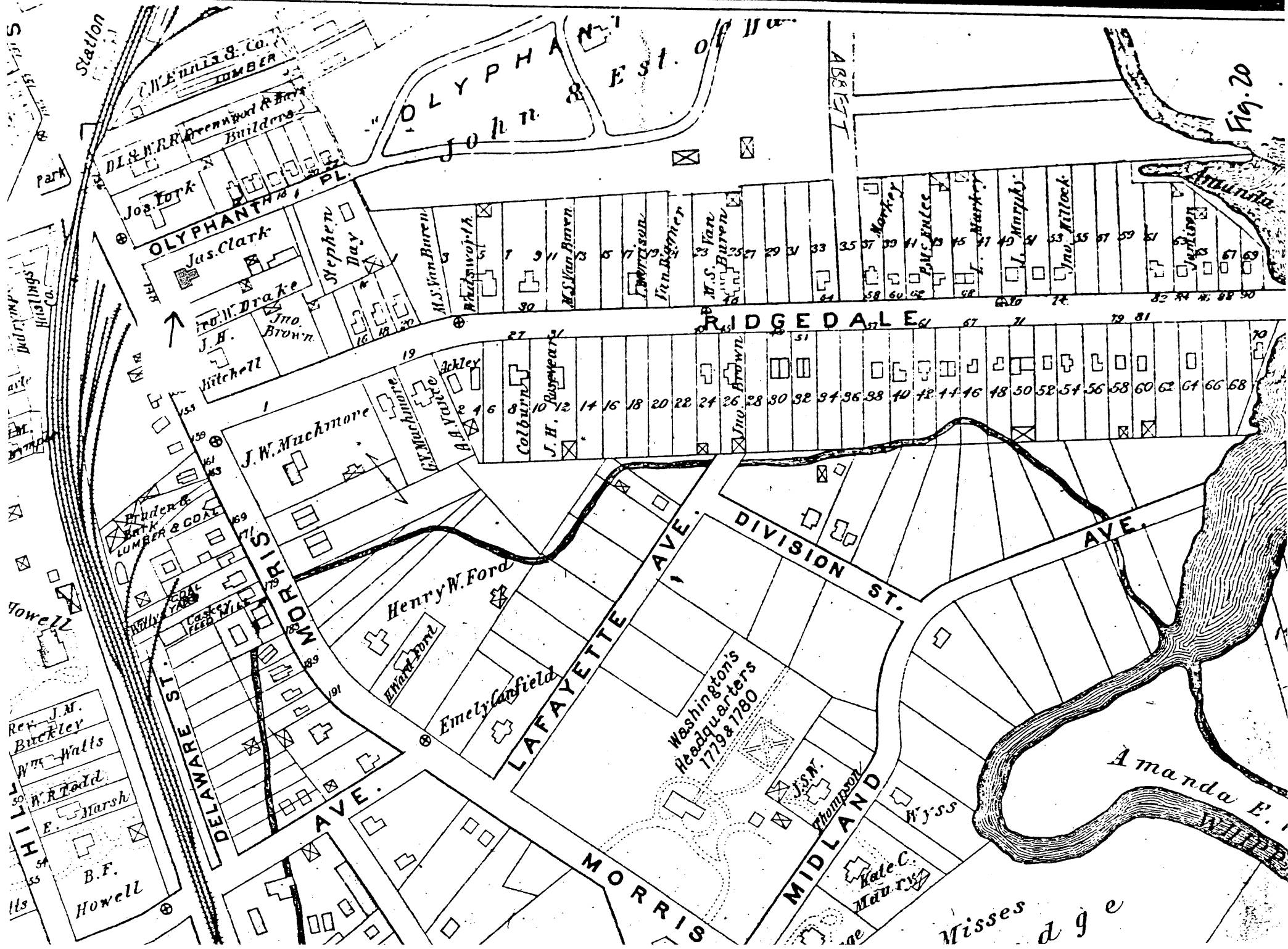


Fig. 20

Misses d g e

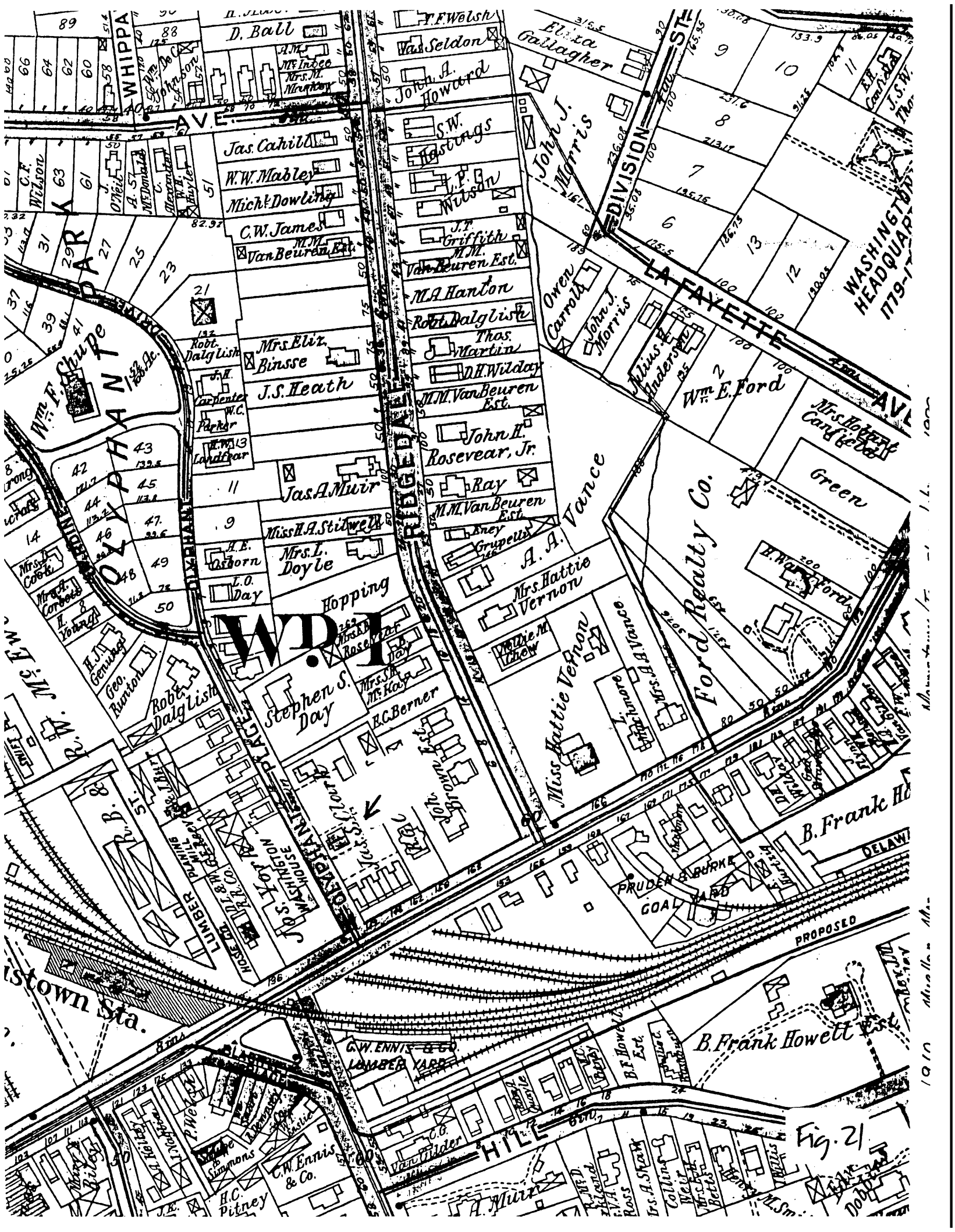
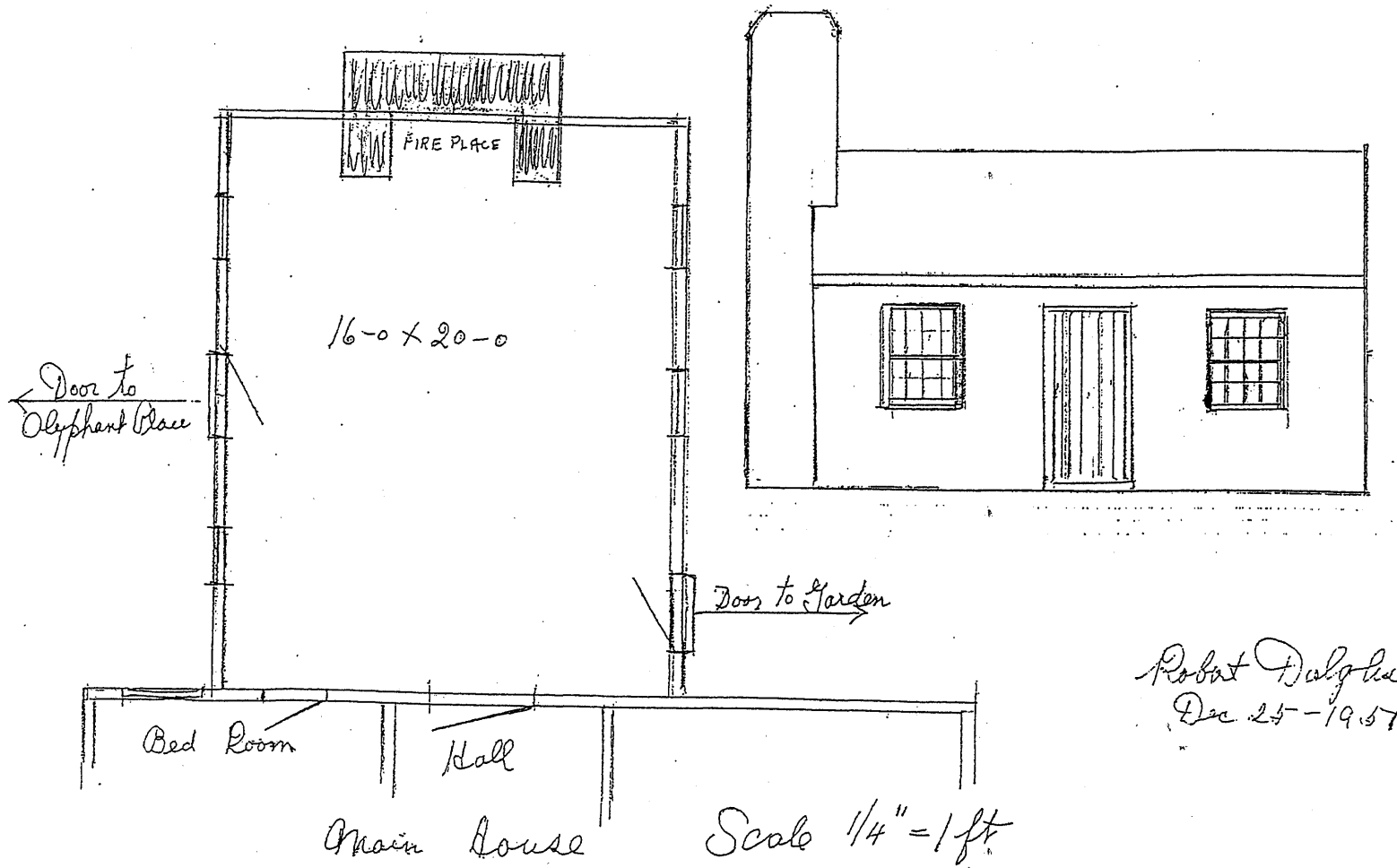


Fig. 21

1010 Mrs. H. M. ...  
1010 Mrs. H. M. ...  
1010 Mrs. H. M. ...





Plan for Kitchen of Schuyler Hamilton House, by Carpenter who bought the kitchen when it was removed from the house. He used it many years as a shop.  
 Note the bedroom designation is ~~an~~ early 20<sup>th</sup> century notes in the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.  
 The house pictured is located facing Morris St.