

Official Souvenir Programme

1780



1905

In commemoration of the
125th Anniversary of the
Battle of Elizabethtown



Elizabeth, N. J.

Official Souvenir Program

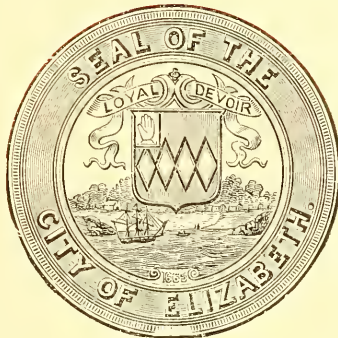
CELEBRATION
OF THE



125th
ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Battle of Elizabethtown June 8th, 1905



Resolution presented before City Council January 16, 1905 requesting the appointment of Committees to make arrangements for the celebration:

By MR. COLLINS:

WHEREAS, The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of monuments and tablets to mark spots in and about this city made historic during the war for American independence, and

WHEREAS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of the legislative act, now actively engaged in the task assigned them, announce that the monuments and tablets will be unveiled in this city with appropriate ceremonies on the seventh day of June, 1905, the 125th anniversary of the battle of Elizabethtown, and

WHEREAS, It is eminently fitting that the event, fraught with so much interest to our forefathers, should be duly celebrated by those reaping the rich blessings secured through sacrifices made in "times that tried men's souls," therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this board be appointed by the president to act in conjunction with a committee of citizens selected by His Honor, the Mayor, in arranging for a celebration of a day memorable in our local history.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee of citizens, whose duty it shall be to arrange and carry out a celebration in keeping with the object above named.

Which was adopted.

General Committee of Arrangements.

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State Commission

Appointed to erect Monuments and Tablets commemorative of incidents of the Revolution.

CHARLES H. K. HALSEY, CHARLES S. KIGGINS, WILLIAM HOPPAUGH.

Committee appointed by the Mayor

HON. PATRICK J. RYAN, PETER EGENOLF, ROBERT B. CISSEL,
JOSEPH McMANUS, JOHN P. WEBER, JAMES WHITE,
ROBERT J. KIRKLAND, HENRY VOEHL, FRANCIS J. BLATZ,
WILLIAM R. LITTELL, ROBERT McADAMS, LOVELL H. CARR.

Committee appointed by City Council.

COL. DENNIS F. COLLINS, CHARLES O. MORRIS, WILLIAM KILLY,
GEORGE H. SCHLOTTERER, DANIEL P. MCGOVERN.

Additional Members of Committee appointed by General Committee.

GEN. J. MADISON DRAKE, JOHN F. KENAH, CHAS. F. MUELLER,
HON. EDWARD S. COYNE, DENNIS F. HENNESSY, ROBT. L. PATTERSON,
WILLIAM P. COX, MICHAEL BEGLAN, JOHN J. DOOLEY.

Officers of Committee.

HON. PATRICK J. RYAN, *Chairman.* PETER EGENOLF, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT B. CISSEL, *Secretary.*

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Sub-committees.

Ways and Means

EGENOLF, CISSEL, MUELLER, KIRKLAND, HENNESSY, CARR.

Invitations

COLLINS, CARR, COYNE, McMANUS, KIRKLAND.

Parade

DRAKE, WHITE, HENNESSY, MUELLER, LITTELL.

Reception

COYNE, COLLINS, WEBER, MCGOVERN, McMANUS.

Fireworks

McADAMS, EGENOLF, MORRIS, VOEHL, KENAH.

Dedication

BLATZ, WHITE, SCHLOTTERER, MUELLER, CARR.

Banquet.

KIRKLAND, McADAMS, CISSEL, KILLY, MCGOVERN.

Naval Parade

COX, BEGLAN, DOOLEY.

Railroad Rates and Advertising

PATTERSON, CARR, WEBER.

City Officials.

Mayor, SAMUEL J. BERRY.

City Clerk, JOHN F. KENAH.

City Comptroller, PETER BONNETT.

City Treasurer, JOHN J. McGRATH.

City Attorney, JAMES C. CONNOLLY.

City Surveyor, WILLIAM H. LUSTER, JR.

Street Commissioner, NATHANIEL K. THOMPSON.

Chief of Police, GEORGE C. TENNEY.

Police Justice, OWEN P. MAHON.

Chief of Fire Department, AUGUST GERSTUNG.

Health Officer, LOUIS J. RICHARDS.

Board of Alderman.

GEORGE A. FORD, *President.*

First Ward—

Jeremiah D. Leary, John Feehan.

Second Ward—

Martin F. Kenely, Bernard J. Higgins

Third Ward—

Daniel P. McGovern, John Kernan.

Fourth Ward—

George A. Ford, Wm. D. Delamarter.

Fifth Ward—

Henry Clauss, William Killy.

Sixth Ward—

Dennis F. Collins, Edward P. Mohr.

Seventh Ward—

Owen Farrelly, Geo. H. Schlotterer.

Eighth Ward—

Henry T. Clark, Edward Nugent.

Ninth Ward—

John S. Sauer, Alfred A. Stein.

Tenth Ward—

William S. Bate, Charles O. Morris.

Eleventh Ward—

Peter K. Brown, John K. English.

Twelfth Ward—

Henry A. Rath, Kimber C. Taylor.

Board of Education.

President, WICKLIFFE B. SAYRE.

Vice-President, JOHN P. HANIFIN.

Secretary, ANDREW P. HUGHES.

Superintendent, WM. J. SHEARER.

*First Ward—*William J. Butler.

*Second Ward—*Peter J. Mitchell.

*Third Ward—*William J. Burke.

*Fourth Ward—*John P. Reilly, M. D.

*Fifth Ward—*Charles E. Matthews.

*Sixth Ward—*Robert A. Shirrefs.

*Seventh Ward—*Charles W. Wenke.

*Eighth Ward—*William H. Garrison.

*Ninth Ward—*Wickliffe B. Sayre.

*Tenth Ward—*David H. Townley.

*Eleventh Ward—*John P. Hanifin.

*Twelfth Ward—*William F. Groves.





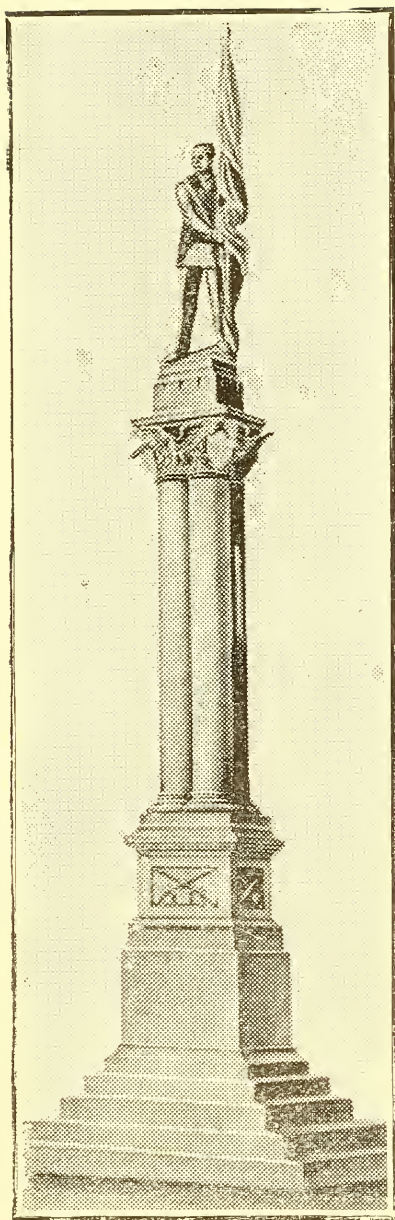
BATTLE MONUMENT—UNION SQUARE.

History of June 7th and 8th-1780.

ELIZABETHTOWN was one of the most important, and in some respects one of the most important towns in New Jersey during the Revolutionary and ante-revolutionary period, and its nearness to Staten Island caused it to suffer much from the English during the struggle that led to American independence. Staten Island on account of its position became the depot of the enemy and the rallying point of the refugees. The winter of 1779-1780 was unusually severe, but notwithstanding this the British made extensive preparation during the winter, equipping troops and gathering military stores, with the intention of making a supreme effort to capture the Jerseys and by that means to divide the North from the South.

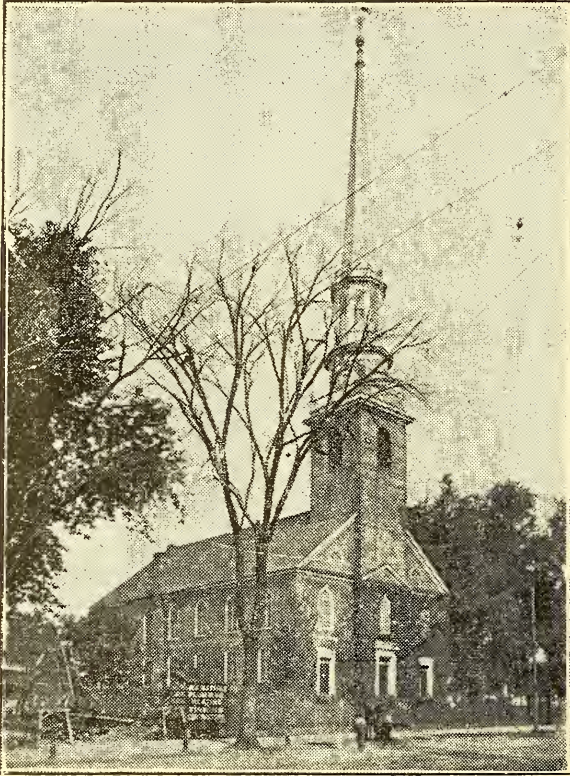
On June 6th, 1780, Knyphausen brought 6,000 troops to Staten Island, and thence on the night of the same day these troops landed on our shores, and awaited the arrival of others, intending to march on Morristown, and surprise General Washington who was stationed there. The English army marched next morning in three divisions under the command of Generals Sterling, Mathew and Tryon, the latter commanding the Goldstream guards, and other troops. All being under the command of the veteran Knyphausen.

Colonel Dayton of the Jersey Brigade stationed twelve of his men at the point now known as Union Square, with instructions to impede the advance of the enemy so long as it was possible to do so. General Sterling lead the advance. When the British reached the intersection of First Avenue and New Point Road, the Jerseymen fired upon them. It was a daring deed for twelve men to attempt to harass such a large force, for every one of them took his life in his hands in doing it. Having discharged their guns they retired. The work done by the patriots was effective. General Sterling was struck in the thigh, from the effects of which he died later. His fall caused some confusion and delay upon the part of the English. General Knyphausen now led the troops through the town. They turned into Broad street from Elizabeth avenue, and from Broad street went into West Jersey street, from Jersey street they crossed the county and were brought up at Connecticut Farms. The country was set in alarm by the tidings brought from the Elizabethtown people. Washington set out from Morristown to meet the enemy. The whole country raised in arms and harassed the English in every direction; their advance guard was arrested and driven back near Connecticut Farms. Col. Dayton and Governor Livingston were in command of the Jersey militia, and they in turn were compelled to retreat. In the mean-



TO BE ERECTED IN MILITARY SQUARE, AT THE INTERSECTION OF
NORTH BROAD ST., WESTMINSTER AVE. AND PRINCE ST.

time the wounded on both sides filled the farm houses of the village. Washington having got time to arrange his troops, and the enemy learning this, decided to retreat rather than meet him. Before making their retreat the British plundered and burned the village, including the Presbyterian meeting house, but the most dastardly act of all was the shooting by the British of Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of the Presbyterian minister, James Caldwell.

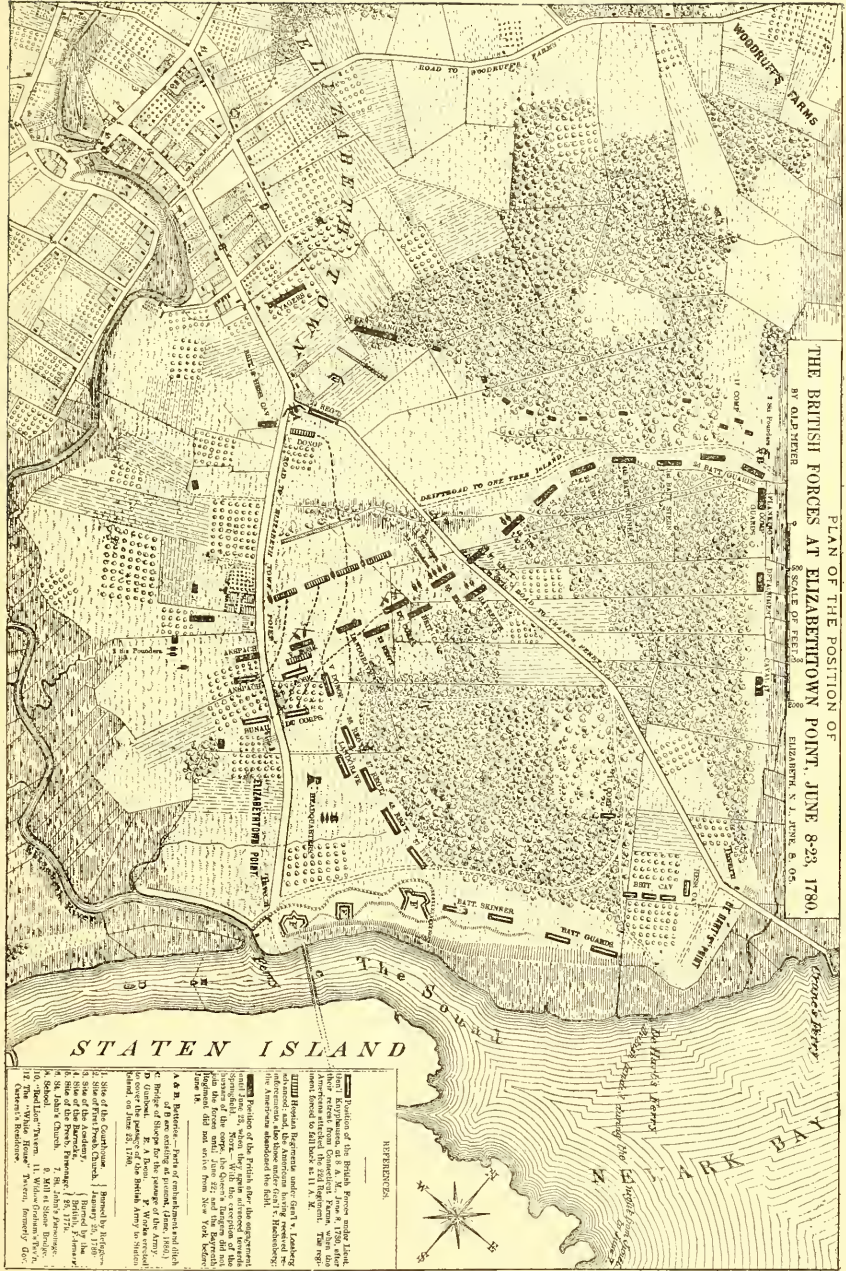


FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The retreat of the British was effected through one of the darkest nights that ever came, the rain poured in torrents, the lightning and thunder were most terrific, and it is said that the flashes sent shudders through the retreating soldiers, bringing to view the dead corpses of those who had fallen in the skirmishes of the day. Among those killed were Moses Ogden and seven or more privates, twenty-eight wounded; this does not include the killed and wounded in the militia, and it is said that

**PLAN OF THE POSITION OF
THE BRITISH FORCES AT ELIZABETHTOWN POINT, JUNE 8-23, 1780.**
BY OLD-FATHERS

SCALE OF FEET
HARRIS & J. BIRD, S. O. C.



REFERENCES.

A Position of the British, known under Head Lines, in September, at Ft. Mifflin, 1780, after the capture of the city of Philadelphia by the American forces attached to the 2d Regiment. The position is marked by the letter A.

B Position of the British, after the evacuation of Ft. Mifflin, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter B.

C Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter C.

D Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter D.

E Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter E.

F Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter F.

G Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter G.

H Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter H.

I Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter I.

J Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter J.

K Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter K.

L Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter L.

M Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter M.

N Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter N.

O Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter O.

P Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter P.

Q Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter Q.

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S Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter S.

T Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter T.

U Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter U.

V Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter V.

W Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter W.

X Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Lancaster. The position is marked by the letter X.

Y Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of Lancaster, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of York. The position is marked by the letter Y.

Z Position of the British, after the evacuation of the city of York, on the 26th of September, 1780, and their march to the city of Philadelphia. The position is marked by the letter Z.

the killed, wounded and missing among the enemy was at least three times greater than that of the patriots. On the following day, June 8, General Hand followed the enemy, but finding them in superior numbers and lodged behind breast works, he retired, his own forces being very small.

Yet the enemy did not give up their design of penetrating into the state. Again on June 23, troops and dragoons amounting in number to more than five thousand, with a superior force of artillery, marched to Connecticut Farms, driving the American pickets before them to Springfield, but again after a hot contest the enemy retreated and were followed to Elizabethtown by Stark's Brigade; the enemy crossed over the Sound at midnight and next day General Dickinson marched his militia to the foot of Elizabeth avenue and demolished the works which the British had raised. The French Fleet was reported to be approaching New York, and in consequence no further effort was made by the British to gain a foothold in this state. Thus ended in ignominy and disaster to the English one of the most formidable expeditions planned during the war. The people of Elizabethtown and the vicinity who participated in the contest deserve the greatest honor for the courage and patriotism which they displayed. Their valor and patriotism saved the state and gave renewed courage to the cause in which they were engaged.

Hymn of Praise.

*(Sung by Joint Chorus of the Liederkrantz and Elizabeth Mannerchor)
Directed by Hugo Steinbruch.*

Translation by George Schmidt, Jr.

Music by Kemler.

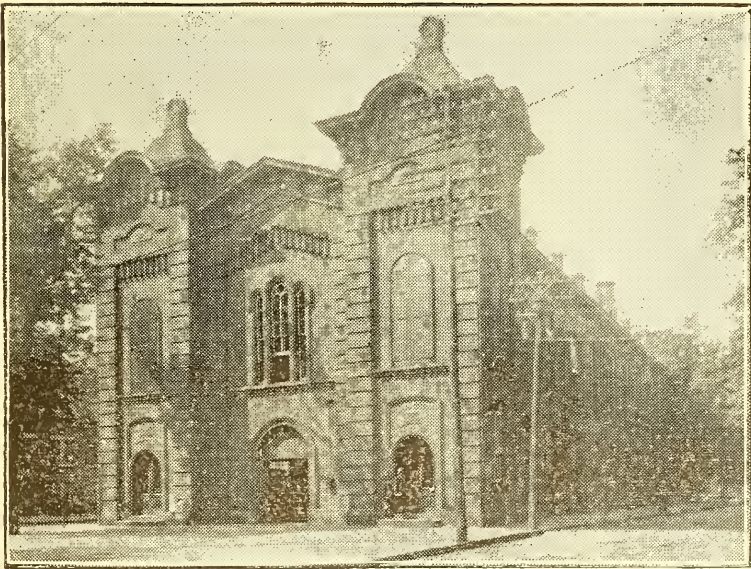
Before Thee O God, stand our hosts to implore Thee,
We bow to Thy Wisdom, Thy justice, Thy might!
Thou guardest the helpless
From rude strength's oppression,
Praised be Thy name on high!
Lord, with us, oh abide!

In strife, at our side, stood our God to protect us,
That Right be the victor, was His will divine!
Scarce had we begun
When the battle was won,
For Thou, Lord, wast with us,
The victory Thine!

We praise Thee on high, Thou great leader of battles,
As in past, so in future, with us, oh abide!
And save our dear nation
From foemen's oppression,
Keep us, with all Thy might
In freedom's light, in freedom's light!

History of the City of Elizabeth.

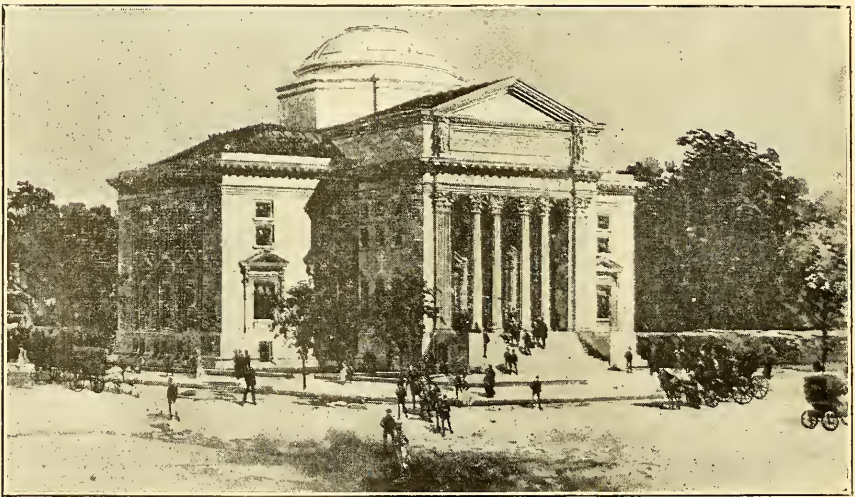
THE site where Elizabeth stands was visited by Henry Hudson and his men in 1609, and it is reported that the country was full of trees and presented a most beautiful appearance; one of Hudson's men was killed by the Indians while returning to his ship. No settlement was attempted until 1664, when a number of people from Long Island and Connecticut



CITY HALL.

purchased the land from the Indians. About the same time King Charles II granted the lands lying within the State of New Jersey to his brother James, the Duke of York, and subsequently on June 23, 1664, (in the

same year,) he made deeds for the same to Sir George Cartaret, and Lord John Berkely. The first Governor of the Colony was Philip Cartaret and he established the Capitol in this town. Here the first and subsequent legislatures met and made laws for the infant state. For more than a century after the founding, the town was practically confined to that portion above Union Square. But from an early period, perhaps from the beginning, a road was maintained over the present Elizabeth Avenue from Broad Street to Union Square, and thence through First Avenue to Liberty Square, and thence again through the Easterly end of Elizabeth Avenue to the Sound. The first Church built in the town was one of the Independent form of worship, but subsequently the con-

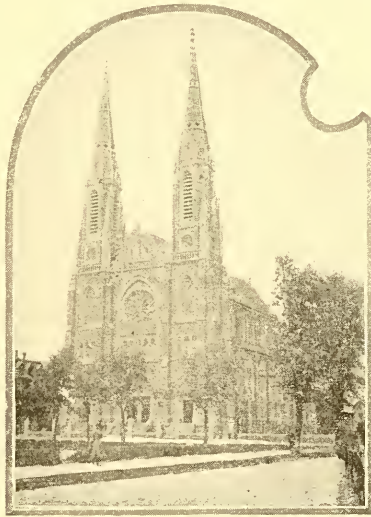


COURT HOUSE.

gregation was admitted to the Presbytery of Philadelphia and has ever since remained a Presbyterian Church. This congregation has ever since been known as the First Church and stands on the lot adjoining the Court House. The Episcopalians were the next to erect a church, that of St. John's on Broad street, and the city now has churches of every denomination, St. Patrick's Church on Court street being one of the most imposing stone structures in the State. The town from the beginning did not increase in population with the same rapidity as other places, and in the year 1860 contained a population of but 11,567. Its importance, however, in the affairs of the State was not measured by its population,

and the first men of the Colony and State were found among its citizens.

The town, or more properly speaking, the borough, was erected into a city by an act of the legislature, approved March 13, 1855. Prior to its establishment as a city it had borough Courts, which were held in the old Court House, a Mayor, and borough council. The old town gained nothing in becoming a city except the name. On March 4, 1863, a new and revised charter was granted to the City, under which it is still governed. During recent years it has made rapid strides, and has at the present time an estimated population of 65,000. It has also numerous



ST. PATRICKS' CHURCH.

schools and churches, besides nurseries, orphanages and hospitals. It has an excellent paid fire department, and a school system second to none in the state. The best equipped railroads in the world run through it,—the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads maintaining several depots; and running through its bounds are the Lehigh Valley, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Long Branch, and the Elizabeth and Newark Railroads. It has an extensive and capacious water front. Its trolley lines run to Newark, Plainfield, Rahway and other places. All of its principal streets are paved with stone or asphalt.

Exercises of the Day.

Sunrise Gun

To be fired from old Revolutionary cannon by the Veteran Zouaves, commanded by Gen. J. Madison Drake. Ringing of bells, etc.

9 A. M.

Monster military and civic parade.

11 A. M.

Dedicatory exercises at Union Square. Statue of minute man to be unveiled by Miss May A. Barber. Opening prayer by Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D. Oration by Hon. J. Franklin Fort, J. S. C. of N. J. Singing by school children and singing societies.

1:30 P. M.

Sham Battle.

5 P. M.

Regimental parade and review 2nd Regiment Infantry N. G. N. J., Col. Dennis F. Collins commanding.

8 P. M.

Grand naval parade on Staten Island Sound, two hundred vessels participating.

9 P. M.

Grand pyrotechnic display from float on Staten Island Sound.

Formation of Line

GRAND MARSHAL.
Col. Dennis F. Collins.
CHIEF OF STAFF.
Robert L. Patterson.

STAFF.

First Division.

MARSHAL AND AIDES.
BAND AND FIELD MUSIC, and
FIRST BATTALION, 2nd Regiment.
Infantry, N. G. N. J. Comprising
Companies C, I, K and M), Major
Nelson Y. Dungan, Commanding.
Company F, Irish Volunteers, Infantry.
Ulric Dahlgren Post, 25, G. A. R.
Judson Kilpatrick Post, 64, G. A. R.
United Spanish War Veterans, Camp
W. J. Sewell, No. 10.
Christ Church Cadet Corps, Infantry.
Pattery A, Light Artillery, of Newark.
Battery E, Light Artillery, Elizabeth.

BAND.

National Italian M. B. Society.
St. Anthony Military Society.
Carriages containing the Honorable
Mayor and General Committee
of Arrangements.

Second Division.

MARSHAL AND AIDES.

BAND.

Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias
and Sister Lodges.
DRUM CORPS.
Americus Council, No. 25, O. U. A. M.
DRUM CORPS.
Young Men's Father Matthew T. A. B.
Society.
BAND.
Y. M. C. L. of St. Patrick's Parish.
BAND.
Consolidated Tribes, Improved Order
of Red Men.
BAND.

Third Division.

MARSHAL AND AIDES.
BAND AND DRUM CORPS.
Associate and Visiting Council, Jr.
Order United American Mechanics.

Fourth Division.

MARSHAL AND AIDES.
BAND.
German-American Central Association,
comprising
Singing Society Liederkrantz,
Elizabeth Maennerchor,
Independent Schuetzen Corps,
Turn Verein Vorwaerts,
Columbia Turn Verein,
Schweizer Schuetzen Gesellschaft,
Schweizer K. U. Verein,
BAND.

United Hebrew Citizens of Elizabeth.
DRUM CORPS.

First Hungarian S. C. S. and Singing
Societies.

Fifth Division.

MARSHAL AND AIDES.
BAND.
Ericklayers' and Plasterers' Union, 18.
Painters' Local, No. 59.
BAND.
United Societies, St. Peter's and St.
Paul's Church.
BAND.
United Polish Societies.

Sixth Division.

MARSHAL AND AIDES.
Industrial Division for Floats, Wagons
and other appropriate displays.

NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT.

CIRCULAR {
No. 3 {

TRENTON, June 5, 1905.

The following details for the sham battle at Elizabeth, June 8, 1905, are hereby announced:

First Battalion (Companies C, I, K and M). Major Nelson Y. Dungan commanding, carrying national colors, will represent the Continental Brigade commanded by General Hand.

Second Battalion (Companies A, B, D and E). Major George L. Forman, commanding, carrying British colors, will represent the 22nd Regiment, British forces.

Third Battalion (Companies F, G, H and L). Major Horace M. Reading, commanding, carrying British colors, with yellow streamer, representing Donop's Regiment of Hessians.

2. At 1.30 P. M. the battalions will move from the rendezvous on Scott Park as follows:

2nd Battalion, through Elizabeth avenue, establishing an outpost on Broad street, at a point opposite the public library, two picket posts at the intersection of Prospect street with East Jersey street and Elizabeth avenue, a detachment at the intersection of Reid street with Elizabeth

avenue, representing Yagers, and a strong detachment of the fortifications at Union Square. The main body of the battalion taking position on First ave., at the intersection of John street.

The Third Battalion (Hessians) will move through Elizabeth and First avenues, taking position at Spencer street.

The First Battalion (Continental) will move through East and West Jersey streets and take position on the west side of bridge over Elizabeth river, from which point they will move at 1:45 o'clock through Broad street, sending a detachment down East Jersey street, which will fire upon and drive in the enemy's picket located at Prospect street, and proceeding South through West Scott place, will cut off retreat and capture enemy's outpost at Elizabeth avenue. The main body proceeding down Broad street, forcing the retreat of the enemy's outpost, then passing through Elizabeth avenue, will be joined by the flanking party at West Scott place, and continuing down Elizabeth ave. force the picket at Prospect street, and attack and drive in the Yagers at Reid street. Having arrived at a point opposite Jacques street, it will be noted that the enemy are strongly entrenched at Union Square. The commander of the Continental forces will detach a company to proceed through Jacques and East Jersey streets to attack the right flank of the fortification. The main body will then advance by rushes to a point opposite Smith street, where a spirited contest will be made. Noting the attack of the flanking party, the main body will charge and carry the fortifications. Leaving a sufficient detachment at the fortifications to protect the flank, they will pursue the enemy to a point opposite Seventh street, where they will be engaged by the main body of the 22nd Regiment. Noting the advance of reinforcements (Hessian Regiment), the Continental forces will retreat through Elizabeth ave., Broad and West Jersey streets, to their original position, where a stand will be made and action will terminate.

5. The 2nd Battalion, upon approach of the Continental forces, will make a spirited resistance and check their advance at Seventh street, noting the approach of reinforcements (Hessian Regiment), a company will be immediately detached to proceed through Sixth and Marshal streets to attack the enemy's flank, the main body forcing the retreat of the Continentals.

6. The 3rd Battalion (Hessians) noting the attack upon the 22nd Regiment will promptly move to their support and supercede them on the firing line.

7. At the termination of the action the regiment will be reformed, and a review thereof tendered to the Hon. Samuel J. Berry, Mayor of the City of Elizabeth, on Broad street opposite the First Presbyterian Church, to be followed by regimental parade.

By Order of COLONEL COLLINS.

JOHN M. ROGERS,
Captain and Adjutant.



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