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Journal

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MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL JOURNAL

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It would be a near-impossibility to list here all the people who contributed to making this document possible. We wish to sincerely thank all those who gave of their time and talents.

DEDICATION

This centennial historical journal is humbly dedicated to the memory of Louis Nelson, a township committeeman who lost his life in an automobile accident during the midst of our centennial year.

ADVERTISERS

We hope the citizens of Mount Olive Township will patronize the advertisers who were interested enough in our centennial to purchase advertisements in this journal.

MRS. ADELAIDE BEECHER

Editorial Chairman

HANS DEDEN

Layout and Design

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1971

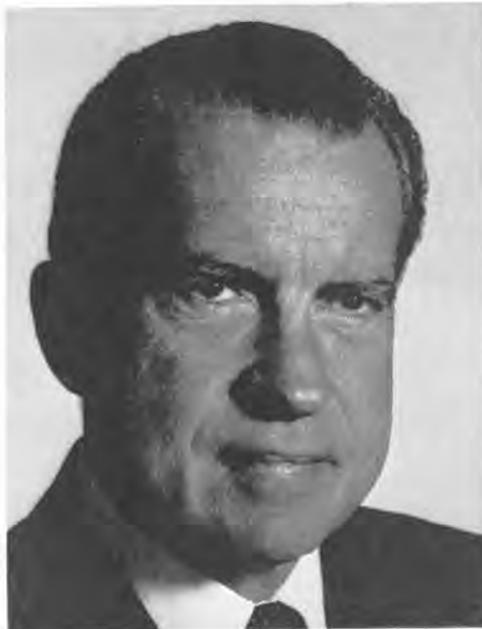
TO THE PEOPLE OF MT. OLIVE, NEW JERSEY

The observance of your one hundredth anniversary is an occasion of deep pride for you as well as for the nation.

The high purpose and vital community spirit that are reflected in your eventful history are in the best tradition of our American way of life.

Armed with these same qualities in the years ahead, I know that you will strive to be in the vanguard of constructive civic accomplishment. I welcome your full partnership in the demanding tasks we face as a nation, and in the good that promises to come from our united efforts.

Richard Nixon





STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON

WILLIAM T. CAHILL
GOVERNOR

The Centennial Anniversary of Mt. Olive Township is one in which all residents of Budd Lake, Flanders, Drakestown, Bartley, Smithtown, Mt. Olive and Waterloo can take pride.

Since the township was incorporated on March 22, 1871 it has grown and prospered. Yet in its growth, each town comprising the township has retained those scenic and esthetic qualities which residents have found attractive and desirable.

But on a larger scale, the township has grown to be an integral part of New Jersey.

May I wish the township and its residents continued prosperity.

Sincerely,

William T. Cahill
GOVERNOR



MT. OLIVE TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

WILLIAM G. PORPHY, *Chairman*

238 SAND SHORE ROAD • BUDD LAKE, NEW JERSEY 07828

Telephone (201) 347-5591

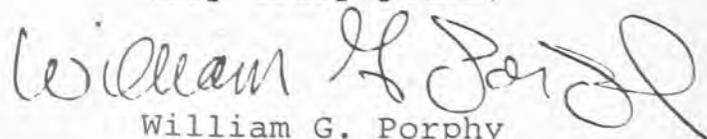
Dear Friends:

It has indeed been a rewarding experience to serve as centennial chairman. When our centennial celebration ends, I will be left with a lifetime of memories. During the past months I have come to know many of our citizens. And, during this time I have certainly found out who the talkers were and who the doers were. It is the doers who I wish to sincerely thank. They are the ones who helped make our centennial a success.

I must say that as you read this historical journal you will be reading the works of a fine lady who gave us total dedication. Surely, many people were responsible for this document, but it was Mrs. Adelaide Beecher who made it a reality. We all owe her a round of applause.

It is hoped that this journal will become a keepsake and that it will always bring you fond memories. Memories of our centennial--a centennial completely run by the citizens of Mount Olive Township.

Very truly yours,



William G. Porphy
Centennial Chairman



TOWNSHIP of MOUNT OLIVE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
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Mount Olive Township in this year 1971 celebrates its Centennial. And in looking back now on the 100 years past which measure our Township's history we can celebrate them with pride. They have been years of purpose - of high purpose - in which we have moved forward from the pioneering dreams and hard struggles of our forebears; sometimes boldly, wisely, and rapidly; sometimes timidly, foolishly, and haltingly, but always forward.

Forward through the ten decades which have changed our world more than any in man's history, which indeed have given us a new world. And it is meet that we should pause to celebrate this milestone, and to look back with both pride and gratitude. But a celebration of the past which is only that, a looking backward, is a sterile exercise.

Celebrating our past we must salute our future. As that was a century of purpose we must dedicate ourselves to making this a century of progress. Learning from the mistakes and missteps of our past, and cherishing the good things that past brought us, we move forward into our future with confidence, with determination, and with dedication.

We know full well that this future, to which that past was but a prelude, as it unfolds and as we work to help it grow and flower, may well bring changes more wonderful than we celebrate today, more indeed 'than man's imagination ever dreamed of'.

We salute the future and we pledge our help to make it a good and rich and rewarding one for all.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul J. Amadio". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Mayor Paul J. Amadio

Natural History of Mount Olive Township

THE CARVING OF THE HIGHLANDS

Two billion years ago in the Precambrian era the great seas created the highlands of New Jersey. Great blocks of limestone, shale and sandstone were crushed together to form one of the oldest land masses in the world. By 600,000,000 years ago these massive gneiss rock formations had eroded into a flat featureless surface (peneplain) which once again was covered by the sea. Then in the cretaceous period, approximately 135,000,000 years ago a great uplift raised the peneplain above the sea and left the surface, now covered with coastal sediments and weathered rock, exposed to the turbulent erosional forces of the atmosphere.

Streams meandered across the featureless surface and gradually cut through the coastal sediments to the impenetrable parent rock, dissecting the peneplain, which had at one time sloped continuously from the Kittatinny Mountains to the shore, into rolling ridges and valleys. Only a few mountains of harder rock, such as Schooley's Mountain remained.¹

After the erosion of the peneplain, two periods in geologic history shaped the physiography of the highlands. In the first, the Tertiary (occurred from 63,000,000 to 1,000,000 years ago), lava flow, climatic change and erosion by wind and water eroded the land. Then about 1,000,000 years ago the quaternary period began. In this period in an epoch called the Pleistocene, the final great carving of the highlands began. The time of the great glaciers had come.

THE GLACIERS MOLD MT. OLIVE TOWNSHIP

Three periods of glaciation occurred in Mount Olive Township. The glaciers used ice and water to carve valleys and scrape and redeposit the land. The Illinoian and Wisconsin glacials, the two most recent glacial periods, had the greatest effect upon the township. Old deposits from the Illinoian can be found west of Budd Lake. The more recent deposits and the greatest sculpturing of the area was done by the Wisconsin glaciers about 40,000 years ago. The grinding erosional force of this last great glacier left the region buried by a sea of rocks which varied from massive boulders to fine clay. Even the impenetrable parent rock was cut by the overwhelming strength of the glaciers.²

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN

Two outstanding features of Mount Olive Township arose from this dynamic geological history. Schooley's Mountain survived the weathering of the peneplain to remind us of the distant past. In fact besides Schooley's Mountain, there are few natural formations left which were part of the great peneplain that had sloped gently into the ocean. Standing on High Point in Sussex County and looking to the southeast one can see those hilltops that were part of the peneplain. If the valleys were filled in, the sloping peneplain would once again exist.³

BUDD LAKE

The other important geological phenomena of Mount Olive Township is Budd Lake. About 40,000 years ago a northward flowing river that drained into Lake Hopatcong occupied the same location. The rubbly heap that was being carried by the forward edge (terminal moraine) of the Wisconsin glacier blocked the flow of this river and the northward drainage ceased. The valley filled with water and built up pressure against the surrounding hills. Eventually, the water broke through to the south and the drainage shifted towards the Raritan River, forming the South Branch of the Raritan.

Budd Lake provides scientists and students with challenges and answers concerning the climate and vegetation of the past. The bog, which developed from poor drainage, occupies 50% of the shoreline. The various levels of the bog correspond to

the multitude of ages that have come and gone since the epoch of the glaciers. The fossilized pollen that occurs in the strata of the bog contain the key to past climates and conditions of Eastern United States. By dating the different strata and then identifying the pollen species of each level, scientists can discover the change in vegetation from era to era. The vegetation indicates the various climatic conditions. By this method we know that 10,000 years ago the climax vegetation was pine and because of pine's environmental needs, the climate was cold and moist.⁴

Budd Lake has also presented scientists with riddles. The most outstanding is the presence of Black Spruce in the bog. Black Spruce is a northern (boreal) forest species and should not grow in the deciduous forest of New Jersey. The most probable explanation is that the Wisconsin glacier carried Black Spruce seeds south.

Budd Lake played a different role in history. It has been the life source of Mount Olive Township. From the lake the peoples of Mount Olive Township have fished, swum and sailed. In fact in the 19th and early 20th centuries the ice from Budd Lake was sold commercially for refrigeration purposes.

CREATION OF THE SOIL

The terminal moraine of the Wisconsin glacier cut Mount Olive Township in half. The northern section, where the glacier had reached, is covered with the assorted rocks that had been transported by the glacier. The southern section of the township was not covered by the glacial debris.

The soils of Mount Olive Township fluctuate in the same manner as the type of rock coverage. North and west of Budd Lake the soil has developed from transported materials and consists of uneven particles which were scraped together by the glaciation. The deposit varies greatly in depth. The soil

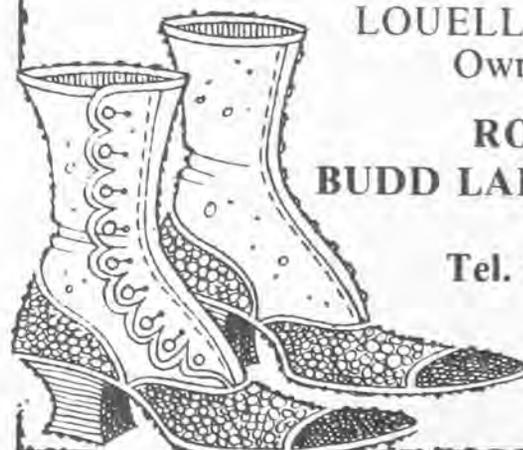
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of the southern portion of the township is residual and consists of the weathered parent rocks, limestone, shale, basalt and conglomerate.

Mount Olive Township can be subdivided into four land types, each having a characteristic soil. The Northern Highland section is north of the terminal moraine and consists of stony land with soil composed predominantly of the ancient gneiss material. The soil is termed "Rockaway" and is formed on glacial till, which is heterogeneous rock fragments. The soils are acid, dark brown, loose and friable near the surface. Despite being well drained most of the soils have too much stone and slope to be farmed and have remained wooded.

In a line which runs through the township just north of Budd Lake, the land type is terminal moraine. This has accumulated glacial debris and an abundance of stones and boulders. The soil type is also "Rockaway" and generally the area is wooded and unsuited for farming. However, in a large portion of this section, gravel pits have replaced the woods.

South of Budd Lake, the land is of the southern highlands section. The hills and slopes of this valley and ridge area have soils of the "Annandale" classification. This type of soil is deep, well-drained and formed from old weathered and leached glacial drift. The drift is made up of gneiss particles and therefore many areas are steep, stony and forested. In cleared areas the land has been cultivated successfully for general and dairy farming.

The last of the general land types, the southern limestone section, has the best soil of Northern New Jersey. This region is limited to the valley of the Southern Branch of the Raritan, known as Long Valley. Typified by excellent drainage, the soil is classified as "Washington" and is deep and well drained. The topography is flat, with gently rolling hills, and is free of rocks or stones. All the land is well-drained and is excellent for general or dairy farming.⁵



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VEGETATION

Due to the variety of the land the vegetation of the township is diverse. Chestnut and scarlet oak are found at exposed, dry sites. White, red and black oak along with hickory occupy the moderately moist areas and northern hardwoods dominate the moist low areas and ravines. Sassafras, hemlock, tulip and sugar maple are scattered throughout the area.

These trees are all part of the deciduous forest of New Jersey. The climax vegetations are not constant as Pearson showed in a study on the Great Valley in 1960. He found that due to increasing moisture, sugar maple and hemlock are increasing whereas oaks are decreasing.

Due to the unique quality of the bog, its vegetation differs from the vegetation of the rest of Mount Olive Township. Most of the bog is a floating mat of pure sphagnum peat or a mixture of the sphagnum with reed peat. Sedges and ericaceous shrubs (an example is black berry) cover this portion. Nearer to the water's edge, dense shrub thickets (an example is Rhododendron) and herbs grow and behind this shrub section a mature swamp hardwoods forest has developed. This includes tulip trees, white ash, etc.⁶

The vegetation is dependent upon the degree of moisture. In Mount Olive Township there are three watersheds, the South Branch of the Raritan, Musconetcong and Drakes Brook (which is a tributary of the South Branch of the Raritan).

GEOGRAPHY

About 5,000 B.C. the Leni-Lenape Indians moved into the area. There they found a deciduous forest climate with ample wildlife for hunting and fish for fishing. They concentrated their fishing in Budd Lake which had an abundance of bass and pickerel. Their culture remained the same until the Dutch arrived in the middle seventeenth century. Gradually the Leni-Lenape were forced from their hunting and fishing areas.

The Dutch and other colonists began their infiltration and settlement of the Indian territories by adapting the hunting and fishing customs of the Leni-Lenape. Their settlements were clearings connected by paths. Their livelihood was based upon the natural conditions of the area, principally hunting for farming was difficult due to the poor soil and primitive cultivation techniques.

In the early 18th century, the population began to increase and the community became a complex of peoples that needed to work together for survival. Now farming grew and along with the farms, the many streams were harnessed for power. Tanneries, creameries, grist and saw mills and distilleries appeared. Eventually, drought, which caused the depletion of the streams and lack of a fuel, forced these operations to cease.⁷

Around 1740 a new source of income arose. The Precambrian rock of the highlands had a great amount of usable metals. By the middle eighteenth century, iron and forge plants began to operate along many of the streams. Ruins can be found all along the South Branch of the Raritan. These metal works were shut down rather quickly by the presence of sulfur in the ore, competition from Pennsylvania mines and a dearth of fuel.⁸

By the late 19th century the area became dependent upon its natural scenery for survival. The wealthy New Yorkers flocked to Budd Lake for rest and recreation; but after World War II, the tourist business ended and Mount Olive Township became part of suburban New Jersey.

The citizens of Mount Olive Township owe very much to their land. They have been dependent upon the forests, the soils and the water for survival. Over generations, as the population increases and man's dependence upon nature becomes obscured by his way of life, the value of the land and the



A Budd Lake sunset.

natural resources become vague; yet man still needs good water and good air.

The people of Mount Olive Township have a challenge and opportunity to preserve, use sensibly and improve the land and the water. The key to this challenge is planning. The township can plan the development of the area and in this way protect both the people and the land. With planning the problem of septic leakage into water sources and soil erosion due to uncontrolled removal of trees can be studied and solved.

The citizens of Mount Olive Township also have the opportunity to protect Budd Lake from unnatural pollution and eutrophication, which have destroyed many modern water sources. Dumping sewerage, detergents, garbage and fuel into the lake has two results. The first is pollution, when the water is too filthy for any recreation and the second is eutrophication. This occurs when the vegetation thrives on the detergent phosphates and sewerage, develops excessively, and finally depletes the oxygen of the water, making the water unsuitable for any living organisms. By observing the death of other water sources, such as Lake Erie, the township can foresee the ways to save Budd Lake.

In an era where so many societies have abused their natural resources, Mount Olive Township has the opportunity to proudly and successfully protect *their* natural heritage.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹The Geology of New Jersey, *Bulletin #50, N. J. Geologic Series*, p. 134-138, Jersey Printing Company, Bayonne, 1940.
- ²Morris County Planning Board, *Land and Its Use*, p. 9-11, 1966.
- ³Widmer, Kemble, *The Geology and Geography of New Jersey*, p. 109-11, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, 1964.
- ⁴Harmon, Katherine, *Late Pleistocene Forest Succession in Northern New Jersey*, p. 1-60, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, 1968.
- ⁵Morris County Planning Board, *Land and Its Use*, p. 11-14, 1966.
- ⁶Harmon, Katherine, *Late Pleistocene Forest Succession in Northern New Jersey*, p. 50-52.
- ⁷Beecher, Adelaide, *History of Budd Lake*.
- ⁸Ransom, James, *Vanishing Iron Works of the Ramapos*, p. 3-13, Rutgers University Press, 1966.

Peter Seligmann
Conservation Commission

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History of Mount Olive Township

While Mount Olive is celebrating its centennial as a township, it was already an active area of 32 square miles. It consists of sections named for people or events such as: Smithtown because so many Smiths lived there; Drakestown because of the Drakes; Bartley because of the Bartley family; Budd Lake because of John Budd; Flanders because of a group who went to Flanders, Long Island; Waterloo, which had served as a French Army officers hospital in 1740 and later when Napoleon met his defeat, the Americans there, who were sympathetic to the British, named the town; Mt. Olive for Benjamin Olive. This was really the center of the township.

The beginning of the first hundred years was on March 22, 1871, when Mount Olive was created through the splitting of the then Roxbury Township. Records indicate that those present were Jared Hathaway, John Smith, David Wolfe, Richard Stephens, Harry Sovereign, Josiah Meeker, Mr. McNeeley and a Mr. Riggs. Amount of taxes to be assessed by Mount Olive was \$786.65. Names of boundaries were changed and the taxpayers listed.

Before that, indications are that land was purchased from the Indians in 1708. There is no known record of the price paid. Speculation is whether the land included Mount Olive, an area roughly the size of Manhattan Island, and whether the price was \$24 and some trading goods.

In 1713, the upper part of the western division of the province of New Jersey, lying northward of the brook called Assanpink, was created into a county called Hunterdon. In 1738, Morris County was split from Hunterdon. Roxbury Township, including what is now Mount Olive, became the fourth township in Morris County in 1740. Chester broke away from Roxbury in 1799. Mount Olive was separated from Roxbury on March 22, 1871, which brings us back to the beginning of the first hundred years.

Before the white settlers "invaded" this part of New Jersey, the Lenni-Lenape Indians lived here in tepees and caves. From the cleared fields, many arrowheads, tomahawks, corn pounders and other relics along the lake road, it is believed that their councils were held in Budd Lake in the vicinity of High Street.

In selecting their homelands, nearby water was a necessity — whether lakes, brooks, streams or swamp. There had to be abundant hunting grounds — places where animals and water fowl congregated. Sandy or loamy land was preferred to stony or rocky spots. Weapons were primitive and the Indians used them with great strategy. They did not stay too long in one spot, because when game became scarce, they moved on. Every clan hunted in a well-defined area, large enough to support all its members. They did not trespass on their neighbor's hunting grounds, and it is estimated that there was one Indian to each square mile.

Periodically they united with other tribes to go to the seashore for their much loved oysters and clams, or to take trips across the country to the Delaware River, where they held their great councils. The Lenni-Lenape (meaning "original people") were friendly. The whites around here respected this attitude and always bought, rather than took, land.

As far as we know, the first white men who came to this region (1713) were Peter Garbut and Francis Breck, who staked out an initial settlement area of 2500 acres, part of which is now Mount Olive, formerly called Battletown. After them came John Reading, who took up 250 acres, which included the northern half of Budd Lake. In 1714, John Budd located 1300 acres, part of which is the present Flanders.

Following these initial settlements, the "industrialists" of that period moved in.

Because of the many swift streams, water power was abundant. Grist and saw mills, distilleries, tanneries and creameries flourished. The entire community was rich in iron and other minerals. Forges and wood-fuel iron works abounded. One foundry built in 1845 is still in operation. However, in the early 1900's, Pennsylvania with its vast coal regions plus the fact that many of our mines were marginal and too costly to operate, overshadowed us.

Colonial commerce had looked to England for capital, but gradually business and industry had developed sufficiently for colonial capital to become available.

For those who are concerned about taxes today, it might be well to consider that in 1722 the court ordered Elisha Bird to assess and collect taxes on inhabitants toward the support of His Majesty's government. As an example: \$1.00 for a piano; \$1.00 for a carriage (trucks were excluded). In 1794, William Woodhull had to collect the sum of 10 pounds, 6 shillings, 5 pence for the month of September. By 1865, the tax schedule was divided into: State, \$1.10; County, \$1.76; Polls, \$1.11; Township, \$1.06; Dogs, 30c; Bonds, \$46.31; Roads, \$1.76. The collector at that time was Paul Drake, Constable.

It was the custom in the late 1800's to publish an Annual Mount Olive Financial Report in booklet form, listing credits and debits and names of delinquents. In the resume for 1898 we note: Snow bills, \$43.62; Election bills, \$51.38; Poor bills, \$161.24; Board of Health, \$11.00; Assessors and collectors fees, \$229.47; Miscellaneous, \$246.39; Bounty bills, \$246.24 (This included obnoxious animals, usually skunks); Committee and Clerk's fees, \$112.00. Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$136.47. Total \$1,126.70.

Added to these township expenses, residents paid taxes for schools, Special Schools, Township Schools, Roads, Sheep, Railroad and Canal.

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Harold A. Whitney



According to the History of Morris County (1882), two churches and four houses made up the Village of Mount Olive. Flanders was the largest settlement with 50 houses within a mile of the two churches in Mount Olive Village. Budd Lake had 20 houses clustered around the "Sharpe's Boarding House" (later this was known as the Forest House).

With many virgin acres, we have become the target for "developers" particularly since Highway 80 came through and cut travel time to a minimum. These additional houses have brought a large population of children and our schools cannot keep up with them. It also means many more roads and their upkeep. The municipal building has required more room space and offices. The fire trucks were moved when their new building was completed and even that space has been used. The main auditorium has been reduced in size so that the many activities and organizations who formerly used it, have had to find other quarters. From a population of a little over 2,000 in the early 60's, it has grown to 11,500 in 1971.

A hundred years ago water was obtained from springs and wells. Sanitary facilities consisted of outbuildings with a capacity of one, two or three. A home for sale advertisement of the time could amount to "Four rooms and path."

As Mount Olive began to develop faster there came into being local water companies to serve certain areas, for example, Flanders Water Company, West Jersey Water Company and others. Sanitary facilities went to cesspools and then to septic tank systems.

In the early 1960's with the advent of the Clover Hill residential area in Flanders, water and sanitary sewer systems were designed and constructed to service that area. This set off a building boom particularly attractive to new residents who came out here to escape the problems of the built-up areas and to enjoy the kind of living available in a rural area. Before long it became apparent that Mount Olive was on the way to becoming a rural-suburban community. Now Mount Olive is recognized as probably one of the foremost communities of Morris County in the future. The \$100 million regional Total Core Center serving the northwestern part of New Jersey will establish Mount Olive as one of the regional centers needed in this area and as envisioned by the Morris County Planning Board and the Regional Plan Association.

It will take years and a lot of work by a lot of people but — there is little doubt — Mount Olive is getting ready and will be ready for its journey into the future. A community with a "Design for Total Living."

Until 1968, government in Mount Olive was by a three-man Township Committee. At this time it was enlarged to five members. For the first time a Department of Finance was created, which made it possible by the end of 1970 to reorganize the finance office, install mechanical equipment and increase tax collections to over 92% from the previous 87%. This was done by a committeeman in charge of finance and a new tax collector. All other township departments were organized as before.

In 1969, by action of the committee, supported by citizens, the people voted for a new mayor-council form of government. On January 1, 1972, there will be an elected mayor and seven-man council elected at large. The mayor will operate the government with a paid administrator appointed. The council will be essentially a legislative group with no administrative power.

In order to shorten this history of Mount Olive and yet cover as much information as possible, it is being written in the form of sketches and stories running all through the book.

We apologize for anything that has been omitted, but it was not intentional. We have had to depend on information furnished to us, a great deal of research, and our memories.

BARTLEY

Originally known as Bartleyville, the name was changed in 1901 to Bartley, because of the common usage of that word by the officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which runs through this community.

Although sparsely settled, this enterprising farm section has always had some type of industry. Col. Hugh Bartley who settled in Mount Olive in 1810 not only owned a large farm but also built one of the first saw mills here. In 1840, Jonathan Bartley built an iron forge on the estate, and a few years later, William Bartley founded the continuously operated "William Bartley & Sons Foundry and Machine Shop." Recently this was taken over by the Richardson Scale Co. of Passaic.

In 1882, according to Munsell's History of Morris County, there were six houses, an iron foundry, a school and a post office. The first postmaster was William Bartley and it was active from 1874 until 1954. The iron foundry is still in operation and the population has increased.

In 1876, The Central Railroad of New Jersey was built from High Bridge to Dover. In 1902 this was a very busy branch with four three-car passenger trains a day (discontinued in 1932). Freight trains were so long that it took three engines to pull them from German Valley (now Long Valley) up the "long grade" to Ledgewood.

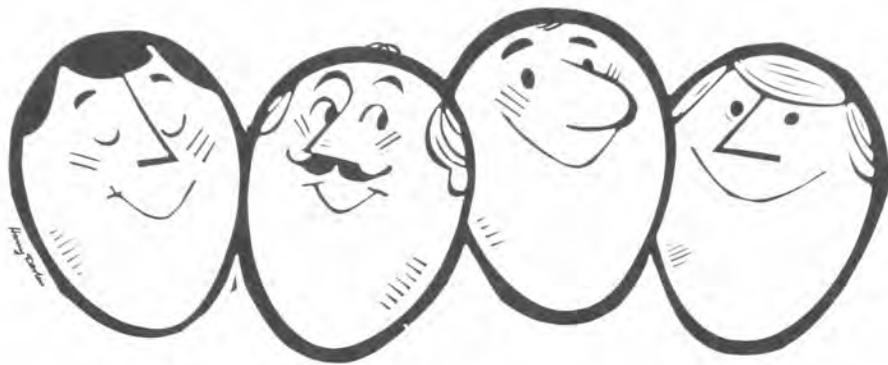
The history of Bartley is actually the history of the Bartley Family.

Although Bartley does not have a church, it does have a quaint chapel which was constructed in 1913, and which stands almost as a challenge to the surrounding communities. It seems to reflect the early pioneer spirit engendered in the United States for the first influx of Anglo-Saxon immigrants.



Shaw Milkhouse, Bartley.

See the Good Eggs



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Lake Shore Road, Budd Lake, about 1910.

THE NAME OF BUDD LAKE EXPLAINED

The red men originally called it "Little Pond," Kawkawanning or Kantkawianning (1740). The name seems to have been applied by the Lenape, not only to the charming lake, but to its outlet and vicinity. Here are some of the interpretations offered. "Talking Waters" seems to be the most popular. From the Lenape TONHEN, talk, and MBI, water, no name could be constructed which would at all resemble the one under consideration. The rendering "Whispering Water" is even worse for this would be derived from Quiachkotonhem. "Echoing Water" is the translation published by a summer visitor. The Minsi-L word which is most near, signified echo, is Shoshogua and with this locative ING or ONG suffixed, would be very unlike Kawkawanning. Significance of the name is derived from the fact that the place was vocal with cries of wild fowl at the season of the Indians resorted to the lake, and that this circumstance suggested to them the name. A little research demonstrates the almost literal truth of this observation and affords us the interpretation we seek. Noticeably abundant among the wild fowl found there was a wild goose, which from its cry, was and is called in Munsie dialect "Kawkawk." The name Kawkawanning signifies, "Where wild geese abound" or "the place of wild geese."¹

BUDD LAKE

Budd Lake, which is precisely located on the ancient line which divided New Jersey into east and west, has an elevation of 933 feet above sea level, although most of the buildings are on higher ground. Most of the lake is spring fed and the source of the South Branch of the Raritan River.

¹ From research done by T. F. Wolfe in 1892. Published in *Iron Era* in 1892 in Dover, N. J. (March 13).

Although there has been industry here, such as the Mountain Ice Co., which had huge ice-houses and supplied ice for cities, and a few mills and small factories, Budd Lake is (or was) primarily a resort area — a place for relaxation.

John Reading, on a surveying trip in this region, left an account in his diary (in the possession of the N. J. Historical Society) as an illustration of the wild condition of this part of the country:

"May 22, 1715 . . . Left Allamucha. Kept a path which led to a very pleasant pond (Budd Lake) being upon the head of a branch of the Barrington, being near a mile over and two miles in length. Kept the path about two miles farther to an Indian plantation called Chanongong where we slept that night.

"May 23, 1715 . . . We went back in the morning to aforesaid pond where we laid out a tract (The Reading Survey of 600 acres) having got an Indian to help us, and lay by the pond all night. During this trip as far as the Water Gap and down the Musconetcong, the party suffered from want of food and required the help of an Indian guide during part of the time. Nothing but Indian settlements are found west of Whippany or the Passaic River."

Perhaps one of the most interesting ways to describe Budd Lake is from letters received. One is from Harry Hosking who titled his by writing, "The Original Developments, Bungalows and Tent Colonies":

"There is a current advertisement on TV depicting a group of boys of years ago and what they expected to be when they grew up. They include young future Mayor LaGuardia, a baseball player, an actor, a horn player — all easily identifiable. The last is young 'Barney' and his comment, 'You will all need clothes,' followed by 'Even then, he knew.'

"Those of us who came here in the summers of long ago, must have had a similar thought, whether we knew it or not. Mount Olive was a place for living, working and playing — Mount Olive had a tremendous future — in the future as seen from 1915.

"Mount Olive was essentially a farming community with a resort area around Budd Lake, and with the village of Flanders and the Flanders Hotel where the drummers (salesmen) stayed overnight. Then there were the bungalows and the tent colonies particularly around the lake. These were the vanguard of those who followed after, and still are — the flight from the cities to the rural areas. They were the first 'developments.'

"I can still see very clearly my first glimpse of Budd Lake as I approached along Budd Lake Road each summer. It brings back that nostalgia which I believe I will never lose. I was one of those, and I lived (camped) behind the Budd Tavern — yes, the one about to be demolished, unless it can be saved for a future Budd Lake Historical Building and even perhaps a Mount Olive Library.

"We had "deluxe" tent quarters, three rooms: living and sleeping, kitchen, and in between an open dining area. We had wooden floors underneath, homemade ice boxes and a kerosene stove. Each fall we would pack it all away in the old ice-house behind the Budd building and stand the floors up against the building. An event was when we took up the floors in the fall — we usually had to chase away the mice who lived under us in the summer. Sometimes we were rather close. One moonlight night I woke to find a mouse sitting on my chest and chewing his cud. I do not know who was more surprised, but the mouse went one way and I the other — anyway we both went out the door (tent fly).'

"I first came here as a Boy Scout and camped on a little hill overlooking the lake. We had our fife and drum corps, led the July 4th parade, and gave a concert that evening at Oppenheim's residence facing Elizabeth Lane.

"Budd Lake was a real summer resort then. It took two and a half hours to get here from Newark — if we made Mine Hill in high gear, it was an event. Between July 4th and Labor Day, Budd Lake was alive with activity. Before and after that it seemed virtually deserted. I played hardball, third base, on a ball field where now is the Pavilion parking lot. The local farmers sold us fresh vegetables. Farmer Stephens sold us milk dipped out of a milk can and poured it into our bottles and mason jars.

"There were 14 taxis to take the commuters to Netcong Station every day. We had movies on Saturday night run by the Budd family. There was no electricity; power for the movies came from a one-lung engine which could be heard all over the lake — drowning out the piano player. If it did not start, we all stood around with helpful advice like, 'There must be something wrong with it.' Later we went to the various dance places.

"It is different now — the resort life of Budd Lake then has 'Gone With the Wind.' Instead we have a thriving, growing community of the future with a 'Design for Total Living — a Balanced Community' of all the uses needed; a 'new city' section built around the Total Core Center, where Routes 80, 46, and 206 meet. Rural-suburban area at Budd Lake and Flanders to maintain that kind of living with Budd Lake, the State Green Acres on the western hills and the Flanders golf course for recreation. Then there is the back-up for extension of all the uses, free land for schools, recreation from PUD, and density zoning."

And, in a more feminine vein, here is a letter from Florence Pfalzgraf Kern and her sister Beatrice Pfalzgraf Darlington:

"Summers at Budd Lake during World War I and the early '20's were country summers with plenty of swimming, hayrides, canoe trips across the lake into the blueberry swamps and the

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cove called 'The Green Room,' dances and shuffleboard and pool at the Budd Lake Athletic Club, and hikes along the Morris and Essex Canal, where an occasional horse-drawn barge could be seen gliding along or maneuvering the incline and the lock at Waterloo. The one-room school house on Waterloo Road, taught by Vi Knowles, was still large enough to serve the winter population.

"A macadam road meandered from Netcong to the lake like a cowpath, with 23 sharp curves from the Lackawanna station. At Stephens' Corner (the present Geary Store), it bore left passing summer cottages, the Union Chapel, Charlie Budd's Store (where the Pavilion is now), the Budd Lake Athletic Club (demolished) and the Forest House (also demolished).

"At the Outlook Park dock (Petrie's Corner) it became a single track dirt road to the end of the lake, to Wolfe's farm, and over the hills (the road leading to Country Club Estates) to Hackettstown.

"The tents of the earlier summer people on Sand Shore had given way to wooden cottages, each with its own well, on both Sand Shore and Rock Shore (now part of Country Club Estates). A few cottages were scattered along the rest of the waterfront with the west shore a wilderness except for one big estate (Manor House, now demolished). Only a few of the cottages had furnaces. It was like a deserted village in the winter.

"Most of the summer people came from Newark and New York, but there was a sizable group from Pennsylvania and Brooklyn. Many returned year after year. A few hardy souls, about 20, commuted to New York, leaving on the 7:04 AM and reaching the city two hours later. Those who chauffeured them usually stopped at the bakery near the tracks for fresh baked bread and halfway back to the lake would stop at the Chamberlain farm for bottled pasteurized milk. Some felt that this milk was safer than that which Mrs. Stephens brought from Drakestown every day in her horse and buggy and ladled out at each house into the customer's own bucket or pitcher.

"An early evening cry along the streets of the colony was 'Here's your Newark Evening News.' This was lame Abe Souers who lived back on the Mount Olive Road and made enough from his newspaper route to buy a phonograph and just about every record that came out during his lifetime. Another familiar character was Mrs. Dicky Budd who lived on the waterfront near the Budd Inn. She flounced along the shore in long skirts picking up debris and scolding those who littered 'HER' lake. A mile out on Waterloo Road lived 'Gold Mine Bill,' a hermit who fervently believed he would someday strike gold. His tiny cabin was surrounded by mining shafts.

"Church suppers in Mount Olive, Bartley and Drakestown were popular with the summer folk who knew they would get a good hearty dinner — "all you can eat" — for a dollar. Some drove their cars or buggies over the narrow dirt roads, but the young people were more apt to go on foot or on a hayride.

"With the building of the 'State Road' (Route 46) in 1923, the whole character of the lake changed. The macadam road disappeared. The day-trippers appeared for swimming and picnics, and with them the hamburger stands, the filling stations, the dance halls, the need for police, more garbage collection and for ambulances. By the end of the 20's the 'old' Budd Lake had disappeared."

Many of the large Budd Lake hotels are covered in other parts of this book, but there were others clustered around the "old" municipal building. The Greene Inn became Greycourt Inn, later, La Baule and now the Le Rendezvous; The Mendota House became the Budd Lake Hotel, then the Budd Lake Inn and now the Hofbrau. Next to the "old" Municipal Building was the Roberts' House. All along Mount Olive Road could be found the Poplars, Sunset Lodge, and many others which are



Petrie's Corner in 1923.

Camping scene in 1886.



now dwellings. Across the street was the John Budd House which became Minnie Mitchell's boarding house, then Candlelight Inn and now Zig's service station. A little nearer to the lake was the Florence House run by Colleeneyns and later the Quicks. On the lake front was the Forest Park House which changed hands many times but continued its name. It went from Sharpe to Benedict, to Rowland, to Herring, Hanley, Fuchs, Eichler. In 1966, this was burned to the ground after 80 years as a small hotel. Across the street Beecher Lodge which ran for 30 years and then returned to its original purpose—a home. There were many more, but they have either been demolished or are now dwellings. Across the lake was "Silver Dollar Smith's" mansion which became known later as the Manor House. This was demolished and a modern home has taken its place.

In the 50's motels came into being but an ordinance was passed which would prohibit more being built. At about the same time trailers were outlawed.

At one time there were two riding stables in Budd Lake. One, on Budd Lake Road, was owned by "Ted" Jones but is no longer in existence. The other, Country Way Stables, in the Country Club Estates section, is still owned and managed by Jack Sortoris.

Sailboating and races continue to attract attention, and ice-boating is still popular as a winter sport. Winters, when snow is not too deep, competitions draw crowds. At those times, too, skaters enjoy our lake.

Ice fishing continues, but no longer are cars allowed to park on the ice to keep fishermen warm while waiting for a nibble.

Budd Lake may have become urbanized and no longer a resort community, but nothing can interfere with the invitations of nature.

DRAKESTOWN

Drakestown is situated on the farm of 200 acres purchased by Ebenezer Drake in 1759. This land was part of the great Boynton tract of 3314 acres taken up by Joseph Pigeon (October, 1718, Burlington A. 193). It was sold in part to Boynton and in part to Allen. Samuel Barber bought the Drake farm and sold it in 1800 to John Peter Sharp of German Valley (Long Valley). He left this property to his son, John, in 1826. John built a store and Matthias Thomas, his clerk, purchased the store and house connected with it including five acres, a wagon house, a barnyard and an orchard. This store housed the post office from 1837 to 1911 and Mr. Thomas was the last postmaster, serving after Messrs. Lawrence, John and Jesse Sharpe, David Hildebrant, and Daniel Anderson. Before rural delivery came to Flanders, Long Valley and Hackettstown, horses and wagons brought the mail to the store for distribution. The store is now the attractive home of Frank Harvey.

As is the case with most old localities, the first consideration has been to build a church. The Methodist Church in Drakestown is still a center of activity. Three of Mr. Thomas' daughters have played the organ there, and Emily Thomas is the present organist.

Near the church is the old blacksmith shop, which took down its shingle when the "horseless carriage" made its appearance. This is in excellent condition, but deserted.

There were two generations of Thomas' before Matthias Thomas, who owned the store. The grandfather of John, born in 1772, was the first of the family to emigrate from Holland.

In the same locality there was a six-sided schoolhouse, which was later used as a Sunday School, when in 1898, the brick building was abandoned and a wooden one built. This was used until 1925 when buses took the children to Flanders or Budd



A high snow in Drakestown.

Lake. A very fine dwelling is there now. In the school, pupils carried spring water from the Thomas place to keep the water bucket in the school filled. Each pupil drank from the same cup.

The McPeak name stands out prominently. In 1817, Jonathan McPeak was born in Sparta, and 20 years later he moved to Drakestown, and purchased a seven-acre farm. As he accumulated money and land was available, he eventually owned 152 acres. At first he built a log house, but later a large one of one and a half stories. His grandsons, John and Charles, took charge of the farm in 1906 and carried on a successful business known as the McPeak Brothers Farm. They retired in 1958 and sold it in 1959 to parties who use it for raising Christmas trees. However, they retained enough land so that each could build a modern home.

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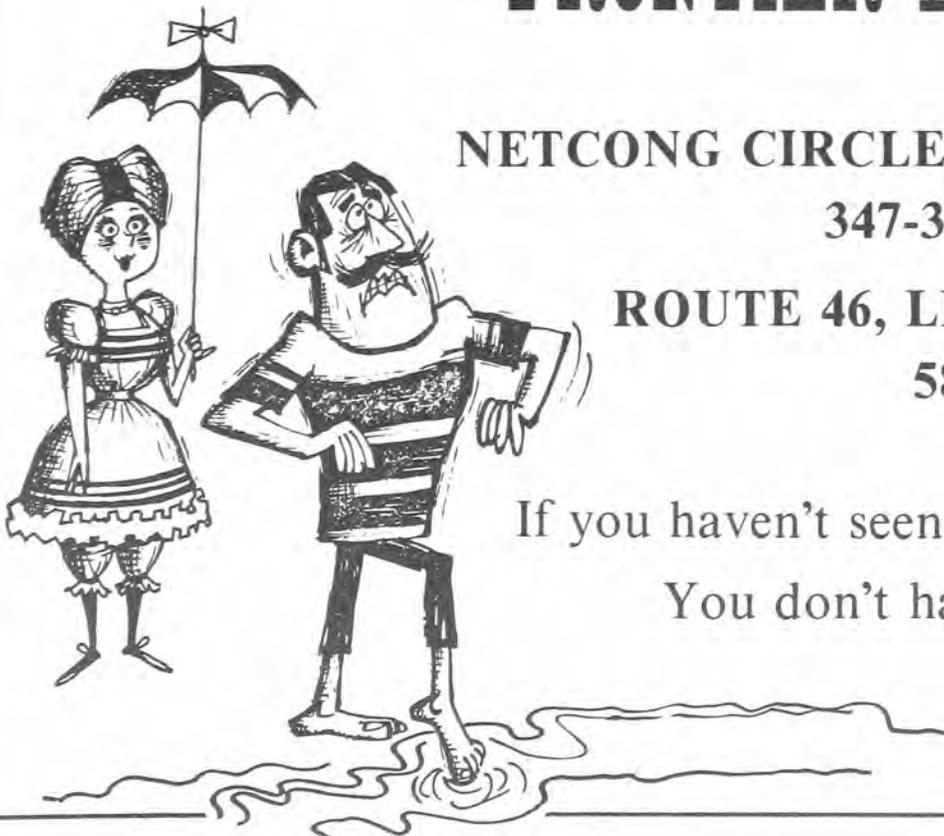
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During 1927-29, there was a private airport in the locality. However, except for some beautiful minimum-of-one-acre homes, Drakestown is still a farming community.

As so many have intermarried in Mount Olive, it might be of interest to name some of the familiar ones: Pool, Lake, Force, Dilley, Hildebrant, Anderson, McLean, Sharpe, Thomas, McPeak.

FLANDERS

Does it seem possible that this serene community of friendly folks, steeped in the charm and memories of more than 200 years, was once a bustling center of mills, tanneries, mines and plaster factories?

In 1750, a group of immigrants settled here. After the second winter, half of this group moved to Flanders, Long Island, west of Southhold.

Dated December 17, 1760, in the "Tenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George III of Great Britain," Jabez Heaton of Roxbury, in the County of Morris, province of New Jersey, Yoemen, bought a tract of 562 acres (now Flanders) from William Allen, of Philadelphia, who had bought an 11,000-acre tract in North Jersey from William Penn.

It is evident that land was usually bought with a mortgage and this was no exception. The parchment document is hand-written and since carbon paper was unknown, the upper and lower parts of it were cut in irregular scollops — each party holding his half. Only by fitting the pieces together could ownership be proved. An oblong cut out at the right bottom showed it was paid for.

John Ayers moved to Mendham in 1756 but shortly after that took up 19 acres from Jasibeth Heaton (1763), which comprises the land on which the village now stands. Jonathan Nicholas was an early settler coming here after the Revolution. His son, Rheece Nicholas married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Ayers.

Other names of Monroe, and Paul Drake, the blacksmiths', were all land owners.

Flanders sent its share of men to the Revolutionary War and petitioned the government in 1790 for a war pension. In 1809 they feared that another war was imminent (War of 1812). Believing that more soldiers' lives could be spared if they were properly trained, donations were solicited for the purpose of giving Flanders' men military instruction equitable to Baron Steuben. Each contributed, or pledged \$1.00. In lieu of dollars, one man pledged to "pay in leather," and another to "do saddle work in his home." Some of the familiar names on the list were: Salmon, Nicholas, Drake, Budd, Stark, Wolfe. Many of their descendents are still living here.

It is said that at one time Flanders had the largest settlement in the township — having 50 houses within a one-mile radius of the churches.

When the Nicholas home was a tavern, this was the stopping place for travelers to get fresh horses at the change stable before going up the hill to Peekskill. In 1800, the old road from Long Valley (formerly Budd's Valley, then German Valley until the war which made the word German "forbodden") to Succasunna crossed the stream next to the tavern. This was indeed a cross-road. Back in 1814 the state was petitioned to construct a "Turnpike Road" from Stanhope to Perth Amboy for "those whose interests would be benefitted in transporting agricultural and manufactured goods." However, this did not materialize until 1929 when the present Route 206 was completed.

Water power was abundant and grist and saw mills sprang up all around. A few years ago, William Buckley bought the Larison Mill and turned it into a home and antique shop. It had been used to crack and grind rocks from Newark.

The years from 1827 to 1859 were years of great prosperity in this area. Farming, wood jobs and the Mount Olive mines all contributed to this "boom" period.

Main Street, Flanders, in 1908.





The Stone Mill, Flanders.

Smith's Store, Flanders.



In 1904, William Seward, who owned the land where the present industrial park is now located, started a new creamery in Flanders known as the Willswood Dairy Company, to make "PURE-FECT" milk. It had been a pulverizing plant and then a factory for making felt before that. The Willswood Creamery ran until about 1918 and then was converted into a house now owned by Dr. Brendza and Wallace Stine.

In 1909, Will McLaughlin came from Middle Valley and built the creamery, now called the "Creamery," on North Road which was converted into a home by Harry Nicholas. This was the first pasturizing plant in New Jersey.

The original creamery, Willswood, was a mutual company owned by farmers who brought milk. In 1909, there were 19 farmers bringing milk to the creamery and 27 to the McLaughlin Creamery (from old state records).

There was a time when Flanders boasted a wheelright, blacksmiths, freight trains — six a day, four of them ice-trains from Lake Hopatcong to New York, a middle mill (now a home), two creameries, two sandpits with special sand for fireplace bricks, a railroad station, a post office, three general stores, two butchers, three grist mills, and a fish peddler (on Friday) who went from farm to farm. There were 70 to 100 farms of 100 to 200 acres where they raised everything from pigs, chickens, cows, vegetables, fruit, and fodder and grain to sell.

The gathering places were the post office, stores and railroad station for gossip and information. Churches, of course, were of prime importance.

In the old days there were no autos, no electricity — oil lamps and candles were used — and no telephones. Today, due to autos and changes, there is no railroad, no passenger trains, only one freight train a day. There are only three dairy farms left, hundreds of new homes, one small store and a large shopping center.

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SMITHTOWN

Smithtown may be described as the property which leaves Sand Shore Road and forms a circle around the lake behind Country Club Estates and back to the Sand Shore.

Many members of the Smith family, who came here from England and for whom Smithtown was named, have been large land holders in Mount Olive.

In 1790, after the Revolutionary War, John Smith settled about 2000 acres, including Waterloo. He farmed the area and later built a flax mill. This was destroyed by fire, and shortly thereafter, he moved his family to the present Smithtown. When he decided to return to Waterloo, he left his family there, but took with him his youngest sons. He farmed the area and set up a bloom forge upstream on Lubber's Run. Later he moved down stream and built a grist mill, a country store and a plaster mill. When the Morris Canal came into being, he built a tavern. During the War of 1812, he was a recruiting officer and thus gained the name of "General" by which he was called.

Among the descendants of the "General" we find them owning the Charteris Farm, the Tabaka farm (where our newest school is being built), including the old distillery, land along Crease Road, and other sections.

We also find people like Judge John Smith who was a magistrate; John E. Smith, a member of the Board of Education; Virgil Smith who served on the board of education, was a member of the township committee and was our mayor. (Despite the fact that he was an ardent Democrat, many Republicans split their vote in order to elect him.) His brother, William Donnelly Smith (known as "Don"), has just sold his large farm to developers.

Another branch of this family was Amzi Smith whose three sons are still active in the township. Leslie Smith is an independent carpenter, Howard Smith owns a well-digging business and Fred Smith is a retired plumber.

WATERLOO

This land was once owned by William Penn and his brother. In 1760, a section was sold to two Englishmen, who set up a blast furnace, refinery and forge. The iron produced there was the finest in the country. Later two prominent Colonial ironmakers operated the furnace in which they made farm implements and hardware. At the outbreak of the Revolution, they switched to cannon balls. As they were Tories, the balls went to the British. Patriots soon chased them out of the state (to Canada) and the forge was worked for America. Now, only the foundation remains of the old forge. The iron industry died after the war, and in 1790, John Smith (of the Smithtown Smiths) and his brother leased and farmed the area. In 1820, he set up a bloom forge upstream, and downstream built a gristmill, country store, plaster mill, and later a tavern when the Morris Canal was built in 1831. At its peak the store would make \$75,000 a year.

Beginning in 1825, engineers hacked a canal out of the wilderness from Phillipsburg to Newark, and barges carrying coal and iron and zinc ore passed by Waterloo daily. It is told that a huge wheel in the attic of the store, purportedly the only one of its kind, lifted the freight out of the canal boats which then made short overland trips to Stanhope where they were put back into the canal. The canal was the principal route of commerce between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

When the railroads supplanted the Morris Canal, Waterloo was no longer a bustling center of commerce. The only activity was in the little country store, which continued to be called "The Smith Store" despite how many proprietors it had.

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But the little Waterloo, formerly known as Andover Forge, would not die. In 1947, Percival Leach and his partner, Louis Gualandi, purchased all but two of the houses in Waterloo and spent nearly \$2 million of their own money in restoring and refurbishing. It is patterned after the idea of Sturbridge in Massachusetts, but there is one difference. Whereas Sturbridge brought many buildings from various parts of New England, those in Waterloo are all originals.

The architecture of its buildings span the years from 1740, when the Stage Coach Inn was built, up to the Civil War era when the white wooden church was constructed.

For a small fee the Village is open to visitors. Summer concerts have been held and in 1971 Pablo Casals and Van Cliburn are scheduled.

TRANSPORTATION — ROADS

The first roadbuilders were probably the elk who crashed through brush and forest. The Indians followed their tracks because the elk was large and delicious food. Sometimes they left a trail three feet wide. Farmers followed the tracks armed with axes to hack their way through the forests. This explains the crooked routes which later became roads.

Next came the oxcarts and covered wagons. The conestoga was the favorite wagon, built to carry up to six tons. Driving on the right side of the road started as teamsters rode the wheel-horse to the left, walked at that side or straddled the "lazy-board" which could be pulled out between the left wheels. Sitting there, he could manage the teams and the brake. To get a clear view, the conestoga kept to the right side. Vehicles following found it easier going into conestoga ruts. In 1813, the New Jersey Legislature passed the "Keep to the Right" law.

In the early 1800's the turnpike toll roads were built. Turnpikes were so named because of the pike, or bar, suspended across the road until tolls were collected. Between 1801 and 1829, the the Legislature incorporated 51 pike companies and 550 miles of highway.

A coach company was formed to take vacationers to Schooley's Mountain House which advertised the water as having healing qualities. Those coaches went through Mount Olive and people became aware of the beauty and excellent fishing facilities.

There were two important roads in Flanders: the Boston Post Road (Main Street) and in 1800 the old road from German Valley (Long Valley) to Succasunna Plains. The Morris Turnpike (Elizabethtown to Newton); turnpike over Schooley's Mountain connected Morristown with Easton in 1810. To quote a clipping, author unknown, "It crawled straight ahead between blood red clumps of sumac and bramble on which the sunlight shone. Miles of loneliness stretched on either side of the turnpike which trailed without a fork or bend into the flat distance beyond the great pine at the bars."

Budd Lake depended on one main road from the east through Netcong. It was a narrow, winding, bumpy road which turned at what is now known as Budd Lake Road. From there it wandered down to the lake and then to the end of the lake to Wolfe's Farm. It ended at that point.

In 1898, Salmon Bros. Construction Company began to survey and level the road starting at Netcong. By 1912, they had laid macadam as far as High Street on Sand Shore Road. From there on the road continued to be dirt. If one wanted to go to Hackettstown, it was necessary to make a turn at Wolfe's Farm and go up over the hill on Smithtown Road, and later turn on an even worse road.

Townfolks were willing to work on the roads to escape paying the "Road Tax." Then came the bombshell — the state and county took over the roads with their own employees. Resentment and angry words followed, but they "couldn't beat city hall."

In 1923, largely with convict labor, a cement highway was built from Netcong all the way to Hackettstown. No longer were there fields between Budd Lake Road and the present blinker at Woodsedge Avenue.

In 1963, Route 46 became a four-lane highway and was acknowledged the leading auto, bus and truck line between the eastern cities and Delaware Water Gap. Today with Route 80 nearly completed, traffic may be relieved.



Buildings

"OLD" MUNICIPAL BUILDING

What made this building unique was the fact that it was the municipal building, 30 ft. x 50 ft. containing: police department, jail, tax office, road department, building inspector, board of health, zoning board, relief director, emergency squad, town clerk, custodian of schools, treasurer and the post office.

Originally it was the site of John G. Budd's cider mill and distillery. In 1921, it was torn down piece by piece and the lumber stacked according to size. With it a two-story building was erected consisting of a garage with two apartments on the second floor. Another small house was built in the rear — economy!

Next to it, and behind the present Sylvester building, was a huge ice house with a barn next to it to accommodate the horses and wagons used to haul the ice. David Brown then owned the property.

After Route 46 was completed, remember it did not exist until 1923, Mount Olive needed a municipal building, so they rented the place. It seemed ideal. One corner of the garage had been rented by the Post Office Department. The other corner became the police department and jail. The apartments on the second floor were partitioned for offices and a meeting hall. The rest of the garage was ample for the fire truck and other equipment.

By 1937, the township had completely outgrown the building and for several years they struggled until 1941 when they were able to move into their present quarters.

As soon as they left, Sidney Thompson rented the corner where the police department had been, and sold candy, papers, tobacco. When the post office moved, he bought the building, turned the second floor into a comfortable apartment and the main floor into a successful food store which he later sold to Mr. and Mrs. William Brown who continue it as Brown's Market.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The township had completely outgrown the "old" municipal building, now Brown's Market, which had been occupied since 1930. The big question was: remodel an old building, or buy land and build a new one. Money was an important item. Federal and state aid were offered with the use of WPA, but this was rejected, as even with their help, the entire program was estimated at around \$69,000. It was decided that land be purchased, not to cost more than \$4,000 and a building be constructed to cost not more than \$30,000. Various sites were considered but each one rejected. Then they considered buying the Oppenheim barn near Elizabeth Lane. A group of citizens strongly opposed this plan. It seemed as if that was the only answer. The fire department had threatened to disband unless proper quarters were found to house their equipment.

It was then that Henry C. Peters came to the rescue. Would the township be interested in buying the Casino he had built in 1937 as a night club? This was a modern building. The main ballroom with a metal railing to separate the dancers from the restaurant would serve as an auditorium. There was a platform, where the orchestra sat and this would be a place for the township committee to sit. Behind the platform was a large mural showing flamingos — in fact, it was known as the

Police Department at "Old" Municipal Building.



"Flamingo Room." The restaurant section was furnished with attractive metal tables and chairs upholstered in coral-colored leather seats and backs. These furnishings were included.

The building was on the highway; could easily be remodeled; could house the fire department; it had a large beach; and generally would be an asset to the town. He offered the Casino for \$21,000 — way below its actual cost. In fact, the land-fill alone had cost \$12,000, as the building extended into the lake. He agreed to put up a garage to house the trucks and road equipment.

The offer was accepted and a \$20,000 bond was floated and sold to Julius A. Ripple, Inc. at 2¼% interest.

In the summer of 1941 offices were moved to the new building. On September 24, 1941, the dedication took place, as Mr.

Peters turned the keys over to William Harvey, chairman of the township committee.

Today, with the growth of the community, additional offices and personnel have been added. The fire department has moved to its own quarters nearby, and the space formerly occupied by them has been partitioned. The police department — formerly two rooms including the jail — now occupies six rooms. The main room in the building has been partitioned to such an extent that meetings and events which had used the building are now forced to find other quarters.

It may be necessary in the not too distant future, when an addition or a new building will have to be found. However, until that time, we can be most grateful to Mr. Peters for letting us buy his Casino.

Bathing at the Municipal Building.



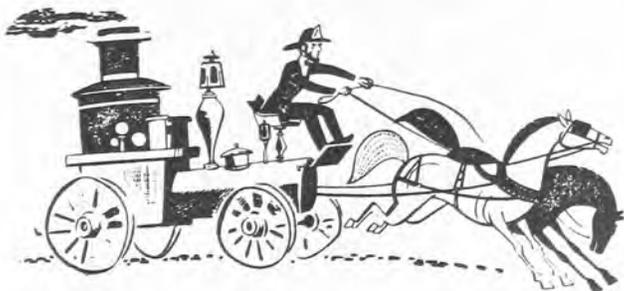
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POST OFFICES

As far back as 1822, Mount Olive has had post offices. They were the gathering places where people called for their mail and exchanged gossip. Postals were used in the early days, and often postmasters would read them and in turn relay the messages to those assembled. As rural delivery came into being, some of these offices closed.

Bartley was one. It opened in 1874 and closed in 1916. Its name was changed from Bartleyville in 1901. It had started in a foundry office, then a general store and finally to a small white building on the Bartley-Long Valley Road. Postal boxes had served as many as 80 families. The office was discontinued in 1954 after 80 years of service, and the boxholders were placed on the Flanders' routes.

Several residents visited the authorities in Washington and about 40 people signed petitions asking that their post office be retained for parcel post and issuance of money orders. It was 10 miles to the nearest bank at that time. Their request was turned down.

The Village of Mount Olive (near the cemetery) had its post office established in 1872 with Richard H. Stephens as postmaster. He served 44 years until the post office was discontinued.

In 1837, Drakestown had its office in the general store of Lawrence H. Sharpe. Four of the Sharpes served from the opening until 1877 when they were succeeded by David Hildebrand, David Anderson and Matthias Thomas, who bought the store. In 1911, this one was discontinued, and rural delivery comes from Hackettstown, Flanders and Long Valley.

The two post offices are still in existence. In 1822, Flanders was organized. Rhece Nicholas was elected in 1925 because he was the only man who could read and write. In his quarterly report of 1830, it shows the returns as \$3.46. Letters cost 10¢ at that time and no stamps were used. The original post office has moved many times through the years, but is still an active place.

Budd Lake, organized in 1856, and whose name was changed in 1892 from Budd's Lake, was organized with Jesse M. Sharpe as postmaster. The exact spot is not known but it is believed that Mr. Sharpe had it in his Forest House for several years. In about 1914 it was moved to Charlie Budd's old store and then moved to his newer one on the corner of Shore Road and Mount Olive Road. During the winter he always moved the post office to the kitchen in his home nearby. Alan Knowles then became postmaster, still in the Charlie Budd store. He moved the office to his home during the winter. His salary was \$1300 a year and he was allowed \$320 a year for a clerk and \$120 a year for light and heat.

Budd Lake Post Office dedication.



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Almost across the street on the Shore Road was the Oasis, owned by Joseph Franks, who invited the post office to use his building. He believed that this convenience would increase his sales. However, since the government paid only \$120 a year for heat and lighting, he decided that it was more than he could afford and so cancelled the lease.

By that time it was possible to rent an office in what had been the John Budd cider mill before it was torn down and rebuilt. Later the balance of the building was taken over by the township as a municipal building.

The post office made two more moves after that, but in 1963 it became a first-class post office largely through the efforts of summer residents who bought large quantities of stamps when they left for their winter quarters. These they sold to friends and their business establishments. The proceeds were enough to boost the post office and allow for door-to-door delivery.

In 1963, a fine building was constructed on Highway 46 to accommodate the post office. This was dedicated on September 28 with speeches, music and an inspection tour.

Flanders has announced plans for a new post office to be located along Route 206.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MORRIS COUNTY

Citizens National Bank of Morris County has a proud heritage that dates back to February 5, 1903. The bank was originally capitalized with \$50,000 and chartered as The Citizens National Bank of Netcong. Headquartered in a room which was rented for \$12 a month, it officially opened for business on April 1st of that year, and hired a bookkeeper at the auspicious salary of \$20 per month. In those days interest was allowed on deposits of \$100 or more and the cashier of the bank was given a loan limit of \$5000.

Off to a good start, the bank's assets reached \$160,833.63 as reported in its first statement of condition on August 26, 1903, six months after opening. First Board of Directors were: John S. Kennedy, Herman A. Timbrell, Martin R. Hildebrant, Jr., Abram J. Drake, Melville Van Horn, Matthias T. Thomas, Dr. H. H. Nelden, John D. O'Sullivan, P. M. Chamberlain, William K. Hopler, Lewis S. Pilcher. First officers: John S. Kennedy, president; Dr. H. H. Nelden, vice-president; D. M. Cook, cashier; J. Frank Best, bookkeeper.

On November 16, 1903, in a conflagration which destroyed a large part of Netcong's business center, the bank was burned down. Those arriving on the scene carried out everything movable, but the safes toppled into the cellar. However, the contents of both safes were in good condition when opened. The most remarkable thing about the fire was the promptness with which business was resumed in the face of such complete and total destruction. The fire was first discovered about 4:20 a.m. and wasn't extinguished until 7 a.m. At 7:30 a.m., the postmaster opened for business in the borough council room and at 9 a.m. the bank opened for "business as usual" in a room in a building across the street! Plans were immediately made to construct the building which stands today at Main and Bank Streets.

Netcong remained the only office of the bank until June 1957 when it opened its first branch on Route 10, Succasunna, in temporary quarters opposite its present location. The current office was opened in 1961 to handle an ever increasing volume of business. In 1964, the Board of Directors, with stockholder approval, obtained permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to transfer its Head Office location from Netcong to Succasunna and at the same time to change its name to Citizens National Bank of Morris County as an indication of its wider scope of operations. The Budd Lake office was also opened in

1964, a remodelled Sylvester building near Mount Olive Road, and the Landing office was opened in 1967.

As assets soared in 1970 to more than \$44 million, a new, much larger branch was constructed and opened in Budd Lake on Route 46 near the municipal building, and permission was received to open a new office in Flanders. In the Spring of 1971, they will commence operations on its new facility.

BUDD'S INN

Plans are underway to tear down the oldest landmark in Budd Lake. It was built by Col. John Budd in 1792 adjacent to the log cabin in which he lived on the Shore Road next to what is now known as Budd Lake Road.

It was a veritable "Stork Club" of its day, catering to the rich and fashionable, and the scene of dramatic card games, grand balls, romantic rendezvous and hot-tempered disputes and duels.

The bar, card and dining rooms were on the first floor and the spacious hallway with its hand-carved pillars and solid mahogany railings led to the upstairs ballroom with its dressing rooms and balcony.

At a later date the second floor was converted into sleeping quarters, where overnight or vacationing guests could be entertained. One of the bedrooms still has the original carved fireplace. In fact, there are four fireplaces in the building which open into a divided chimney.

Originally all cooking was done in the next-door cabin, but in the early 1800's a kitchen was added to the Inn where its huge hand-hewn planks supported the ceiling and Dutch oven.

Until the Inn was bought by Vernon Geary a few years ago, Miss Grace Budd and her brother, Enos Budd, occupied it. It was completely furnished with relics of 10 generations of the Budd family dating back to their arrival in America from England in the middle 1600's.

Because of the heavy planks supporting all the ceilings, great difficulty was met in installing electricity. Finally Miss Budd was able to have a TV set next to an early American secretary, a modern stove adjacent to the Dutch oven and an electric heating unit installed in the former ballroom fireplace.

A memory: Diamond cut names on window pane of "Likely girls with their likely waists."

BUDD'S PAVILION

While most people recall Budd's Pavilion as a large boathouse with a hall over it, few realize that at one time several buildings were involved, a boat house, bath houses, ice-cream parlor, movie house and bowling alleys. It appears that the carpenter who built the bowling alleys had never bowled. He wanted to try out the alleys, and much to his, and those watching his surprise, he bowled a perfect score.

The movie house was open three days a week. Films were brought up from the Netcong depot and returned early the next morning. As there was no electricity up here at that time, Mr. Budd figured out a contraption which worked well. It was quite a family affair. His 12-year-old son ran the machine, his 10-year-old son sold and collected tickets, and his 8-year-old daughter played the piano to accompany the picture.

The main building was constructed in 1909, and according to his wife, he was offered \$100,000 for the building and beach, but refused because he wanted it for his children. For many years they kept busy there. They had a large swimming wheel just off the beach but in deep enough water so that young and old alike could enjoy it.

Until St. Jude's Church was built, crowds would walk down the road to attend mass. A priest from St. Michael's in Netcong conducted mass there every Sunday. Summer visitors, not knowing that the boxes at the entrance were there for the dime-a-dance guests, conscientiously threw their dimes in the cages. When this was discovered, a parishioner made the rounds after mass and retrieved the misplaced money.

The dance hall was the scene of many festivities and was the headquarters for the Harvest Moon competitions during the time that Budd's Pavilion was known as Club Fordham.

However, after the war, it, along with many places of its type, began to lose popularity and it was rented as a storage building for rock wool insulation. Finally, a couple rented a corner of the hall, remodeled and decorated it, filled the refrigerator for the grand opening the next day. That night in 1957 fire completely destroyed the building.

Budd's Pavilion.



BUDD LAKE MERRY-GO-ROUND

For more than 20 years, young and old alike gathered at the Merry-Go-Round. The Carousel chronicle began in 1902 at White City by T. F. Murphy of Brooklyn. In 1907 he and Ervin E. Sharpe became partners and the mechanical wooden steeds flourished. Those horses which made up and down gaits every time the bell rang and where their riders grabbed for the gold ring (worth a free ride) to the music of a sound box, alarmed the neighbors but not the audience.

In 1934, when there weren't even nickels for the wooden horses, the Carousel went into storage. Not until 1937 did the horses shed their wraps and come to Budd Lake, where each spring, Mr. Sharp painted the dapples with gold leaf striping. Mrs. Sharp stepped into the ticket booth cheerfully greet and chat with everyone.

While Mr. and Mrs. Sharp were visiting out of town, a neighbor discovered and reported a blaze in that vicinity — but too late to save that popular entertainment spot; 1957 saw its demise.

"Pop" Sharp is now 97 years old and lives with his daughter in Brooklyn. No old timer around here will ever forget him.

NETCONG SHOP-RITE

ROUTE 46 NETCONG, N. J.



HACKETTSTOWN SHOP-RITE

ROUTE 46 HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

FOREST HOUSE

On the road from the city to the popular Schooley Mountain House which was advertised for its health-giving waters and perfect air, coaches passed through Mount Olive and the road through Budd Lake. Its beauty attracted them and many stopped to enjoy its serenity. There were very few houses in those days in the middle 1800's, and Jesse Sharpe, with an eye for business, decided to do something about it. There were a few small boarding houses, but he felt that a really large one would attract guests. He was the husband of one of the Budd girls, Julia, and had access to the choicest property at Budd Lake. He selected a spot overlooking the lake north of the present High Street. Set in a clearing surrounded by large trees, he called it the Forest House. Built in 1856, it was enlarged in 1871.

So popular did it become that often many of the wealthiest people from New York were content to sleep on the floor. The house could accommodate 150 to 200 guests and seldom did he have a vacancy. It was a custom in the old days for entire families to spend the summer at a resort. Husbands commuted to the city. Often it took one or more coaches for the family and at least one for the trunks. The shore road was bumpy and made of dirt, so the trip took a long time. As the bartenders heard the tally-ho from the distance, they began to polish the glasses for the expected guests.

The building was large in the beginning, but Mr. Sharp found it necessary to make additions and improvements. He widened the roads from his house to Shore Road, built several little summer houses for people to rest and chat as they climbed the hill to the house. Ice was a necessity in those days and his ice house was always filled during the winter months in order to have a large supply for the summer. His boat house and docks were always in use. Fishing was one of the main sports, although he offered many types of recreation.

Over the years, the Forest House had many proprietors, each with interesting ideas and innovations. Down nearer to the lake he constructed a smaller building which became known as the Forest Park House in later years. It was used by the overflow, the proprietors and the help. This house was later bought by Mr. J. Benedict who rented it to various people to use for boarding houses. In succession, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. S. D. Herring, Mrs. Hanley, (sister of Mr. Benedict). Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fuchs bought the house in the middle 40's and after several years, sold it to James Eichlor. Not long after that, while Mr. Eichler was on his way to the city, fire broke out and Forest Park House was no more.

The Forest House had begun to run down in the early 20's, and rather than invest too much money in it, it was torn down. In its place is a gracious home. None the less, people around here remember that once it was the favorite meeting place for parties, organizations and township committee meetings.

Forest House.



HACKETTSTOWN MUSIC CENTER

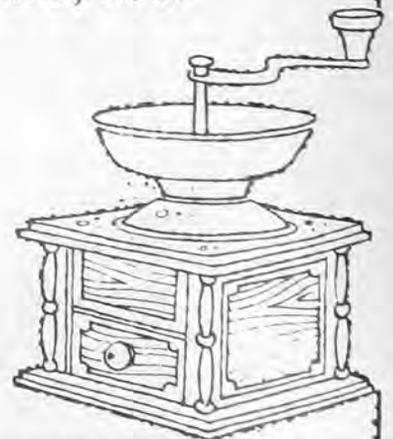
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Hatakawanna Inn.

HATAKAWANNA INN

The name Hatakawanna was used as a short cut of Habacawwing, which translated from the Indian means "Singer of the Vale."

In about 1890 a Quaker lady built a boarding house which could accommodate 25 to 30 people. It was a popular resort place and in 1900 was one of the four places in town which had a telephone.

In 1909, Charles C. Oeder bought this place which was on a hill overlooking the lake a quarter of a mile away. By enlarging and remodeling the building he was able to entertain 80 guests.

Pinecrest Inn.



He installed all modern conveniences of the day such as: hot and cold water from two exceptionally pure artesian wells, ice coolers with cakes of ice gathered in the winter and stored in ice houses (from the crystal waters of the lake), toilets and baths on every floor and acetylene gas throughout. Up to that time, lamps and candles had been used.

Besides the usual lake sports of fishing and swimming and boating, he provided shuffleboard, croquet, quoits and an excellent tennis court.

Because of the perfect drainage, mosquitoes were unknown and no screens were used.

The clientele was selective and many guests spent the entire summer there — husbands commuting to their offices in the city daily. At first the rates were \$2.00 a day including everything, but they had to be increased as the years went on.

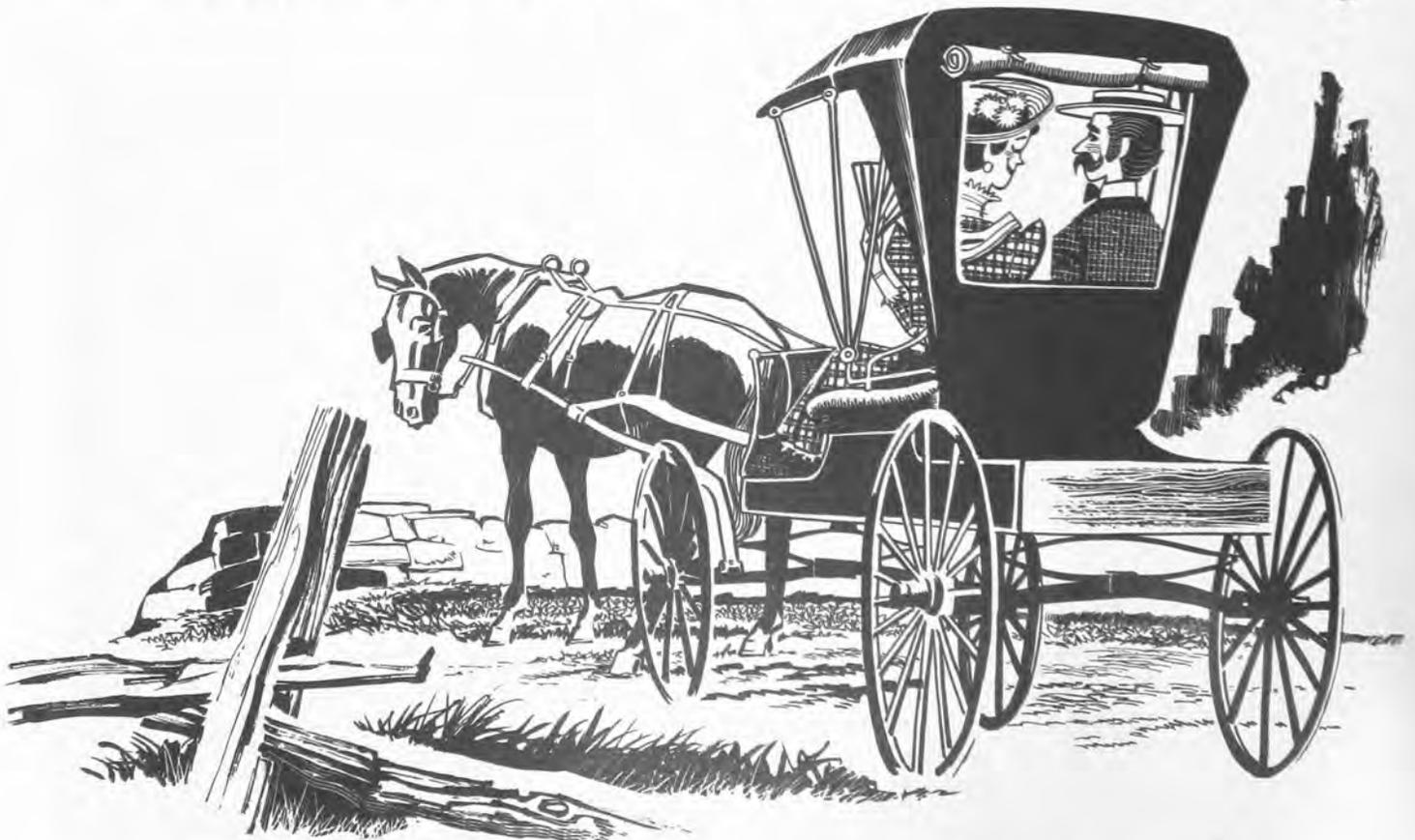
Hatakawanna Inn was sold in 1921, but unfortunately seven years later it was destroyed by fire. In its place, but a little nearer to the Flanders Road, a beautiful home with its artistic swimming pool, now graces the site of the exclusive Hatakawanna Inn.

THE PINECREST

In 1883, Judge Mann of Newark acquired a large tract of land on the east shore of the lake. There were several buildings on it which he tore down and built a beautiful mansion and a stable for his thoroughbred horses and carriages. Back of the mansion he spent \$30,000 for pine trees to please his wife who missed the trees she had loved in Maine. As a result of this, he called his property The Pinecrest. His ice house was a large one and near it he built a summer house right on the lake.

At the judge's death, Henry C. Beecher bought 155 acres from the estate. Part of it he developed, but sold the mansion to a

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Mr. and Mrs. Vockrath who used it as a hotel. It was one of the most popular places in town. When Mrs. Vockrath died, it was sold to Mr. Schliefer who continued it as a hotel for many years, but the war intervened and while he had large busloads every weekend, business during the week slipped badly. Meanwhile, Mr. Schliefer had built small bungalows on the property and a large building to be used as a dining room and restaurant. A boys' camp was established on part of the property and this has continued to be active.

Early this year (1971) a fire broke out and Pinecrest is no more.

WIGWAM

From all parts of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, usually dressed in heels and evening clothes, people flocked to an unusual dance at the Wigwam. There they were greeted by their host, Charlie Wolfe (not of the local Wolfe family) who planned programs for every evening. Mondays there was an admission charge of 25¢ but all dancing was free, so were the hot dogs. Until 9 p.m. girls didn't pay any charge. On Tuesday, dance contests with prizes were held. Wednesday was "surprise" night (clothes were informal). The ballroom was decorated for such things as barn dances, square dances and dances of the old West, Hawaii, Japan, Ireland, etc. Thursday was "opportunity contest" night where songs, dances, instruments, acts and other talents vied for prizes. Valuable prizes were awarded on Friday night for various events, and Saturday was known as "Wow" night and dancing continued from 8:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. Around the dance floor area were rows of chairs for the non-dancers to watch the activities. Mr. and Mrs. Peters seldom missed an evening. However, the dancers did pay for each dance by dropping a dime in a slot in the turnstile. This was the first Dime-A-Dance in the country.

Built of logs which gave the building its name, it was constructed by H. C. Peters in the early 1920's, and could accommodate 1,000 dancers in the ballroom and 500 cars in its parking lot. Attendants all wore uniforms. Despite the seeming formality, the policy was "clean wholesome recreation and amusement for everyone where good fellowship prevails."

The Wigwam.



Next to the ballroom there was a good restaurant, and when prohibition was repealed, a tap room was added.

As if to round out the amusements, Mr. Peters built a dock where boats could be hired to travel around the lake, and one where local folks could moor their canoes and rowboats while attending the festivities of the main building.

About 1939 or 1940, Charlie Wolfe retired to Florida and Skarin Enterprises took over. They disguised the building by putting siding over the logs and the Wigwam was never the same. In 1957, the Everly Brothers, then the kings of rock and roll appeared. For a night, the activity seemed like the old days, but this time the soft trombone of Glenn Miller was replaced by the twanging of electric guitars. The Wigwam remained closed for a while, but was later purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Valentine of Sand Shore Road. The name was changed to "The Andiron" and a big opening was scheduled for May 1, 1969. However, before that date, the Wigwam which had been the scene of such nationally-known performers as Glenn Miller, Jackie Gleason, Count Basie, the Dorsey Brothers, Ozzie Nelson, and Les Brown, was completely destroyed by fire. It was an obvious case of arson.

Now, where the Wigwam once entertained so many, we find the Hi-Fy service station lighting the spot.

AIRPORT

John L. Boyce of Ironia Road owned a private landing strip, which was licensed as "private aviation facility," but he hoped to make it into a commercial enterprise which would attract aviation-oriented businesses and establishments. He dreamed of an airport which would cater specifically to the needs of the business and executive flying industry. It would include the probable operation of an air taxi and charter flying venture and include airport servicing and fueling facilities.

As a pilot with the Army Transport during World War II, and 40 years as a pilot, he felt able to handle such a venture.

The field he envisioned for the airport would need 38 acres in Roxbury Township and the balance in Mt. Olive, but both

WIGWAM ESSO

Richard Van Orden, Prop.

ROUTE 46
BUDD LAKE, N. J.
Phone: 347-0803



were zoned for residential with a minimum of one-acre lots. A variance had to be considered.

After months of debate, his dream came true, and we now have a well-equipped modern airport.

FIRE TOWER

High above the hills of Budd Lake, standing like a beacon, and often used as a guide to boaters, we see the 60-ft. fire tower which sways in the wind.

Zackariah Conklin leased the site where it stands to the State Department of Conservation and Development.

From its observation tower can be viewed sections at the top of Waterloo Mountains, Walkill, Stockholm, Green Pond, Jenny Jump and Hopatcong.

Erecting the tower required building a wagon road to haul the steel and other materials to the brow of the hill. The road is now being used by light cars. The base of the structure is set in concrete pillars. After 72 steps are climbed, which grow narrower at the top, a trap door gives entrance to the observation platform. To stave off the chilly blasts in winter which find their way through the cracks around the windows, an oil heater was used. It is furnished with a chair, a stand, a telephone, a cabinet on which there is a sectional map for locating fires and a large division map hangs about one of the windows.

From this tower, which covers a radius of 30 miles, can be seen Newton, French Pond, Culver's Gap, Hopatcong, Netcong, Stanhope, Port Morris, Cranberry, Drakestown, Waterloo, Lake Lackawanna and Budd Lake.

When it was opened in 1924, Lottie, daughter of Zachariah

Conklin, was the first fire sentry. (She is now Mrs. Keegan, who drives one of the school buses.) Her job was to notify by telephone the warden nearest to the smoke or flames. Often the warden had no phone, and she had to reach him through a neighbor. Later a two-way radio was installed and the service was faster.

It was a long and lonely vigil, but she kept herself busy knitting and crocheting. After three years she left her post and was succeeded by Enos Budd who served for about 30 years, and it is now manned by Elvin Elmire of Bartley.

VETERANS' MONUMENT

After World War II, the Budd Lake Civic Association built a wooden monument which listed the names of veterans in recent wars and bore the inscription, "Erected in grateful tribute to the men and women of Mount Olive who have faithfully served in the armed forces of our country."

Two years ago it was replaced by a beautiful stone monument under the direction of a large committee headed by John Planker.

As we are grateful to ALL our veterans, dating back to the days of the Revolution, War of 1812, Spanish American, World Wars I and II, Korean and now Viet Nam, there just was not room enough to list them. The committee therefore decided to name only those "WHO HAD MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE."

Listed are: G. Swackhammer, G. Magistro, W. D. McKelvie, Jr., A. Brock, M. A. Elwell.

We pray that never again will Mount Olive have to inscribe another name.

Veterans' Monument.





From a Well Wisher!



Organizations

MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

From 1921 to 1928, we had a constable, Harold McLaughlin and his assistant, George Hildebrant. Before that the township called on various men to lend any necessary assistance.

In 1929, the department was organized and the first police chief, Ed Trinneer, was installed. He was followed by Ed Jennings, Fred Vidal, Jack Connolly and our present chief, Roger Stephens. Many of these men were descendants of our first families in Mount Olive.

Today the force consists of two detectives, Larry Carrell and his assistant, James Kearney; three sergeants, Gordon Hildebrant, Andrew Brown Jr. and Elmer VanDermark; eight patrolmen, Carl and Fred Juhls, Charles Brown, Terry Hanlon, Richard Sexton, Frank Kennedy and Gerald Triano; plus 20 specials, who are on call for any emergencies.

The first police car was a Model "A" Ford touring car with side curtains but no heater. If the car broke down, which often happened, a passing motorist was stopped and asked either to get in touch with the municipal building or to help at the scene.

Today, there are three marked police cars and one that is unmarked. Each car is equipped with drunkometers, oxygen, first aid and emergency road equipment. It is mandatory that every man on the force is instructed in first aid. These cars are at the scene of all fire and ambulance calls.

When the headquarters were still in the "old" municipal building, (the present Brown's Store) the cruising police

cars would stop to look up at the second story to see if there were messages. The signal to stop was a flag or something available to hang out the window—or it might be a blue light. With the coming of the present municipal building in 1941, we had one car with a one-way radio, but in 1948 we installed our first two-way radio which connected with the Morris County Dispatch System through Rockaway. Now calls go directly to and from the Mount Olive headquarters in Budd Lake.

Now that the Budd Lake Fire Company has its own building, the police department has 6 rooms for offices and a jail.

BUDD LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Before Budd Lake had a fire department, it depended on the Flanders Department, which had been organized in 1923, and also the Netcong fire fighters. It took so long for them to get here that Budd Lake was really in trouble.

On July 7, 1931, a group started in Budd Lake and elected the following officers: president Robert Fennimore, vice president John Kelly, secretary Roscoe Reimel and chief Daniel Trineer. The total membership was 23 men.

It was very difficult in the beginning. They had to purchase all their own equipment and uniforms. Badges cost each man \$1.00.

The first firehouse was located in a building behind the present Hiway Bar and Grill, which at that time was the property of one of the members, William Mokelar. During the winter the firemen went from door to door every weekend with little red pails to beg for donations to buy coal for a stove to prevent the engine from freezing. It was a 1916 "Baby Grand"

Police Department of 1932 (L to R): Ed Jennings, Art Balzer, Demmings Hoodley, John Fink, Chief Dan Tremittier, Jack Schott, Al King, Elmer Meiring.



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STANHOPE, N. J.

347-1193

John Hepple, Prop.



Chevy equipped with sixty 75 gallon tanks of acid and soda which had to be mixed as needed.

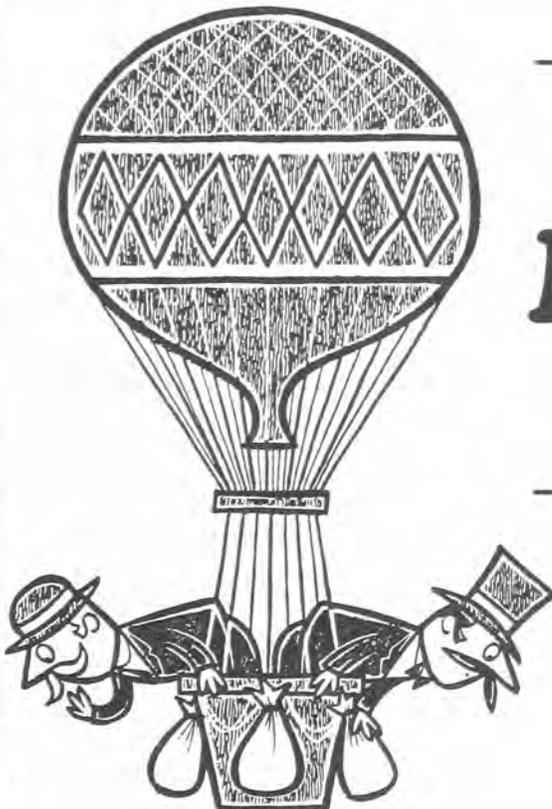
Through the years the firemen ran dances, bingo, raffles, an annual circus, fairs and minstrel shows. The minstrel shows were the most successful money getters, but when the laws prohibited them, they had to be discontinued. Personal calls and letter campaigns are still being done. Their affairs were held at various places such as Budd's Pavilion (no longer here), Wigwam (also no longer here) and the Budd Lake School.

The first siren was purchased in 1932 at a cost of \$306, and it cost the men \$1.00 a month to maintain it. At one time, when the button was pushed, there was not a sound. In trying to fix it, the button was pushed again. This time it ran through three series of nine rings each. That weekend when they went out to canvass, two elderly ladies refused to donate because they claimed the sirens had kept them awake.

On October 4, 1932, the township took the fire company under their wing with a budget of \$25.00 a year. In 1934, the fire company, at its own expense, moved to the old municipal building on Route 46 and Mount Olive Road (the present Brown's store). By 1941 when the present municipal building was ready for occupancy, the fire department was able to move into quarters where it could house the apparatus with greater ease.

During the war years, the men donated blood, bought bonds and had to lose many of the young men to the service. It then became necessary to revise the by-laws to extend the age limit to 55.

Starting with one fire engine in 1931, the department now has four engines, and most important of all—a building of its own,

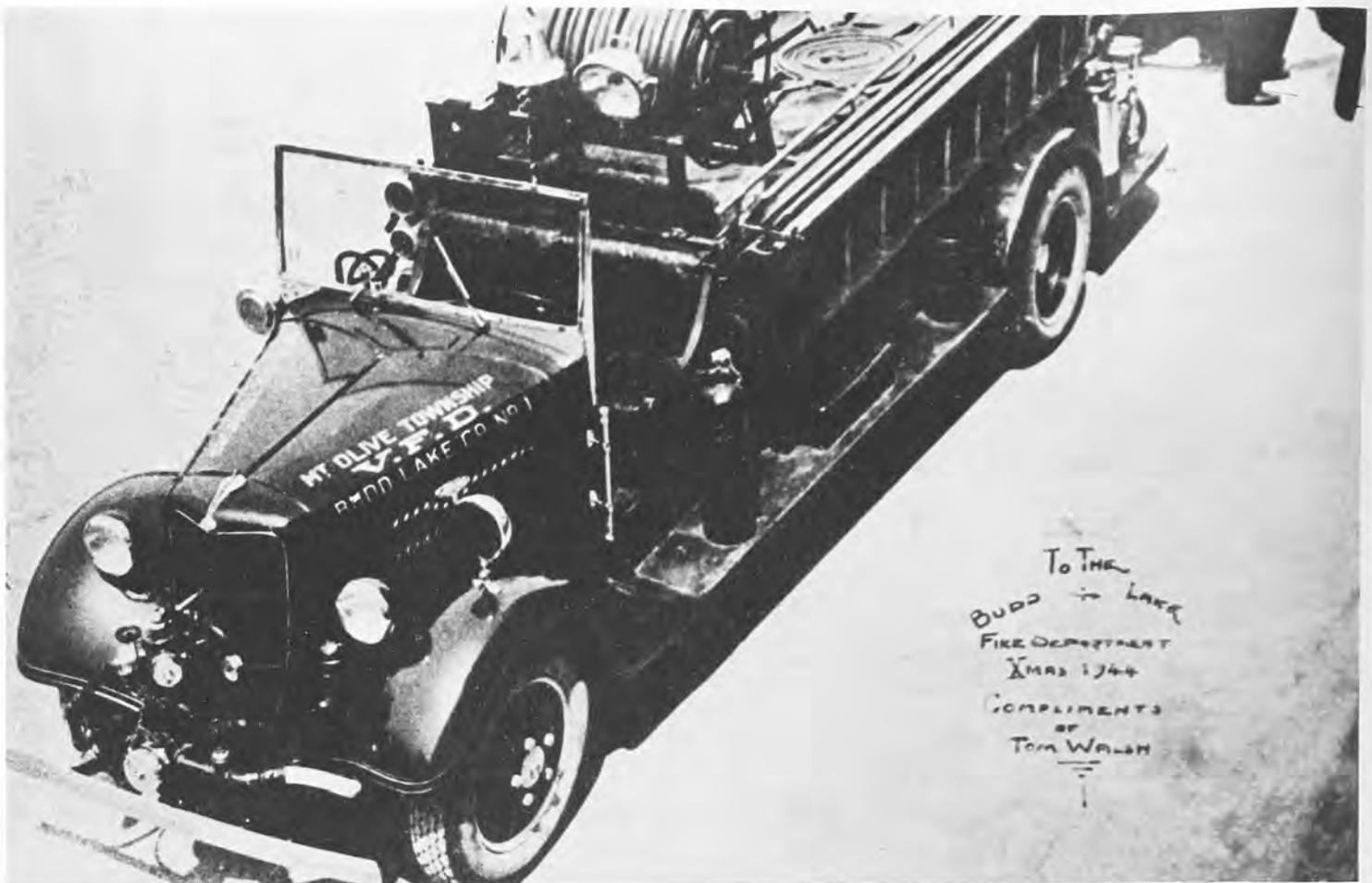


SALMON BROTHERS, INC.

Road Builders

NETCONG, N. J.

• 347-0013



Budd Lake's first engine.

which was completed in 1968. They accumulated and saved money for many years in order to have a down payment. By continued campaigns and renting the building to various organizations for affairs, they expect to pay off the mortgage some day.

The present officers are: president Paul Sansevere, vice president Ed Barry, corresponding secretary Joseph Szoke, recording secretary Paul Brentnell, treasurer Andrew Brown Jr., personnel officer Henry Morgan, chief Thomas Philhouer, first assistant chief Charles Brown, second assistant chief John Planker, captain Robert McLaughlin, first lieutenant Terrance Hanlon, second lieutenant Gordon Ward, steward Robert Katchen.

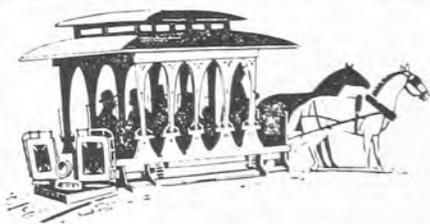
BUDD LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY

For many years the auxiliary has been active in helping the firemen in every way possible. They are on duty day and night to answer calls and serve coffee—and often food—to the victims as well as the firemen. Clothes and shelter are furnished whenever it is needed—a sort of Red Cross at the scene.

They sponsor Girl Scouts and give awards to 8th grade graduates of the Mount Olive schools as well as to the Parochial school to a boy and a girl who live in Mount Olive Township.

They donated \$100 to the Hackettstown Hospital Fund and give \$100 a year to the First Aid Squad.

When the firemen started to construct their own building, most of the funds raised by the auxiliary went to that cause. They provided all the curtains and cabinets in the building



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ROUTE 206, FLANDERS, N. J.

and their goal now is to buy a \$1700 commercial-type refrigerator-freezer.

When it was decided to have an emblem for the Centennial, the auxiliary sponsored a contest and gave the first prize to the winner, George Dakis Jr. and to the two runners up. The emblem is being built into a flag costing \$180 and will be presented to the centennial committee for the township.

May Brown was the first president and today Pat Webb holds the honor.

BUDD LAKE FIRST AID SQUAD

In 1954, a group of eight men recognized the need for a first aid squad and rescue unit in Budd Lake. They met at the municipal building and took a course with Dr. John Alcamo.

When they were proficient enough the town fathers gave them the authority to form a squad. The Morgan Funeral Home of Netcong donated a 1937 LaSalle ambulance. The rest was up to the squad. They conducted house-to-house campaigns, sponsored raffles, ran circuses and various other events in order to equip the ambulance. By 1956, the "old one" was breaking down too many times. After shopping they turned up a 1958 Cadillac in excellent condition.

But the town kept expanding—and with it the squad did, too. In 1957, they bought a panel truck. Its cost was small, but after they painted it, laid floors, put cabinets along the sides, and bought first aid equipment, it was worth \$1,000. The truck, which is well equipped, is used as an ambulance while the big unit is used for transportation and general emergencies.

The expansion was not good enough for the volunteers. They needed a headquarters of their own—not just a nook in the municipal building.

By September, 1959, they had 14 members and started to build their own headquarters. It took three months with each man spending every spare minute on the project.

In 1961, they purchased a Superior Cadillac worth \$14,000. In 1963, they recognized the need for an underwater recovery unit to protect the almost-triple summer population. From the Ward Baking Company in Newark they were able to buy a used truck for \$50. A little work and paint and a lot of equipment made it into one of the best rigs of its type in the state.

The future? Better equipment, better facilities and a better Budd Lake. Why? Because eight men, back in 1954, cared.

If requested, the squad travels out of town or state to render assistance. It is self-finance. No taxes are used for equipment or supplies. The township does provide gasoline for squad vehicles and also insurance.

The officers are: president Steve Hickey, vice president Joseph DeLois, secretary John Bissell, treasurer August A. D'Agostino, captain August A. D'Agostino, first lieutenant Frank Esposito, second lieutenant Joseph DeLois, steward Frank Esposito.

FLANDERS FIRE COMPANY AND RESCUE SQUAD

In 1923, the fire department was organized by a group of volunteers, who for the love of their fellowmen, pledged to be on call night and day. They held meetings at various places: an old school, old post office, old chicken coop, but most of the time at Ed McLaughlin's home where their meager equipment was kept in his barn.

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ASSOCIATES**





Flanders firefighters.

Finally their break came when a new brick school was built across the street. By tearing out walls, adding a hall, putting in a large door for the fire truck, a few cans of paint and plenty of hard work, they were ready for business. A train wheel was suspended outside, and by using a sledge hammer with great force, it acted as a call for help. Sections of the town were numbered so that each hammer stroke signified the location of the fire.

At present they are raising funds to construct their own building to hold additional equipment. They hope that by renting part of the building to groups or individuals, some of the cost will be met.

In an effort to be even more useful, they organized a rescue squad in 1942. They now own two fire trucks, a rescue truck and two ambulances.

An association was formed with Fred Detoro as president, Larry Cooper as vice president, William Carlson as secretary and Nelson Walters as treasurer.

The members march in parades in various towns, give a Halloween party for youngsters (cider and donuts, of course), and every summer they have a picnic for members and their families on the property of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nicholas.

To finance the equipment and other activities, including uniforms, they hold "ham shoots," turkey dinners, door-to-door solicitations, a raffle for a "Basket of Cheer" and are now in the process of running a raffle for a car.

Their chiefs, in order of holding office, are: Ed McLaughlin, Howard McLaughlin, William Marvin, E. C. Ashley, George Tinc, Marvin Hill, R. Anderson, Clarence Roberts, Russel Best, Lyman Miller, H. Clauson, Ronald Gray, Ray McMurtrie, Gordon Hildebrant, Joseph Troup, R. Slockbower,

Ted Bawiec, Fred Detoro, Cliff Garrison, Frank McGarry, Gerrit Gierveld, Russ Duryea, Ed Baker and Warren Windt.

The present officers of the fire department are: chairman Warren Windt, assistant Art Schott, captain Larry Cooper, lieutenant Bill Bielecki, Steward Al Anderson, first assistant and steward Bob Brindisi, second assistant steward Louis Lyons.

Officers for the rescue squad are: captain Jack Dempsey; first lieutenant Gerrit Gierveld; second lieutenant Ed Baker and Roy Williams.

FLANDERS FIRE DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY

In 1938, a group of nine women met to discuss the need for a ladies' auxiliary. They elected chairman Hazel Tinc, assistant chairman Mrs. Erickson, secretary Ruth Gray and treasurer Ruth Clauson.

One of their first ventures was to serve a chicken dinner to the firemen. Both the firemen and the ladies went from farm to farm to ask for food donations, such as chicken, butter, or anything else they could get. It was a success.

Their main objective, of course, is to attend fires and serve coffee. No one will ever forget Easter Sunday in 1955 when the mountain was on fire.

As a goal they wanted to equip a kitchen in the fire house (nearly completed now). To do this, as well as to be able to contribute to other worthy causes, they have held bingo games, put on annual turkey dinners and served luncheons for various groups. In 1942, they had to apply to the Rationing Board for sugar to use for the firemen and also for the fund-raising dinners.

Over the years they have sponsored Girl Scouts and donated a \$7.50 wool flag to them and contributed to Red Cross,

March of Dimes, Community Chest, Boy Scouts, Little League, Dover Hospital Building Fund and the Hackettstown Hospital.

They have marched in parades; had a float called "Cold Spot of New Jersey" (this has been Flanders' reputation for many years); gave a play, "Mock Shot Gun Wedding"; and originated the annual antique show in 1966.

Today they have 30 members. Officers are: president Kathy Detoro, vice president Marie Dempsey, secretary Joyce Leck, corresponding secretary Emma Eckert, treasurer Emme Hackenberg.

BUDD LAKE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Thirty-three years ago a small group of women were discussing township affairs over a cup of coffee. They realized that as individuals they could accomplish very little. Thus the Civic Club came into being. It was not until 1950 that the association was incorporated and took the name of The Budd Lake Civic Assn., Inc. with John Kaelblein as president.

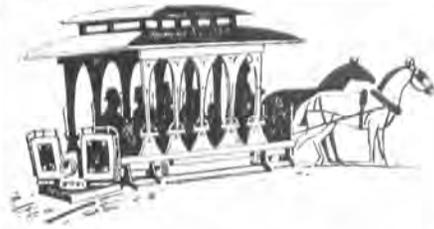
There was no beautiful Municipal building at that time, so dinner meetings were held at various restaurants and hotels. In 1941 they discontinued the dinner meetings and the municipal building became their headquarters until, with the overcrowding of the municipal building, they moved to the Upper Elementary School.

When the small group started, Frederick I. Cox was the president. With enthusiasm, their first project was to provide good skating and iceboating when snow interfered. "Bill" Mokelar, one of our good-hearted members, supplied us with an old Model "T" Ford with a plow attached. For a few free drinks he persuaded men to drive all over the lake to keep it in good condition. The township was persuaded to put floodlights up for night skating.

In the spring the usual amount of debris, broken bottles and rocks along the lake front led to the idea of making a smooth surface for swimmers and boaters. It was learned that each fall the local sandpit had to dispose of the claylike residue. They agreed to donate it if the association would cart it away. Trucks were hired and the sand was dumped along the edge of the road—ready to be shoved down the banks as soon as spring arrived. However, heavy winds in the late fall caused the sand to fly across the road and onto the lawns and into houses. The fire department went to the rescue by wetting the sand, believing it would freeze during the winter. However, it dried before it froze and repeated its mischief. Complaints poured in and trucks had to shove it down the bank, covering fences and markers. Threats of lawsuits and much criticism raged. By spring, when people found that they could walk into the water without cutting their feet, and that each beach was sandy and clean, complaints stopped.

They put out a Budd Lake Directory in the hope that it would encourage and promote patronage of local business. They took over the Regatta, which was given a shot in the arm by Alvira Matcha in 1953 and attracted people from far and near. It has varied from time to time to include swimming events, trick diving and skiing exhibitions, sail boat races, a parade, formal dancing, a Miss Budd Lake Beauty Contest, and a baby parade. Last year, (1970) under the direction of Joy Galik and Linda Erickson, they promoted a fair which they hope may be an annual affair.

At the suggestion of Madeline Crawford, awards were given to 8th graders, and when the regional high school was built, scholarships of \$200 were given. Recently they raised that to \$400. Two card parties a year are used exclusively for that purpose.



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Among other activities: the association donated wooden street signs, which while attractive were not long lasting; they prevailed upon the township committee to include \$800 in their budget (the association gave \$400) and metal signs came into being; they put up "leaving" and "entering" Budd Lake signs at both ends of the lake; and were instrumental in getting a stop light at Petrie's Corner; brought suggestions, criticisms, compliments to the attention of residents and town fathers, such as Clean-Up week, covered garbage cans, no-dumping signs, street lighting, hazardous corners, missing signs, a light at the kitchen entrance of the municipal building and many others.

They cooperated with the Chamber of Commerce to get mail delivery; gave the swim club financial as well as moral support; planned and worked for the Christmas tree and star in front of the municipal building; was responsible for and started the yearly contest for the Best Decorated Home during the season (they supply the prizes). They were responsible for and maintained the honor roll for men of World War II. Today it has been replaced by a beautiful stone monument for which the association donated \$1,000 to date. They sent representatives to Trenton to give their views on such things as keeping the lake for recreation rather than to turn it into a reservoir. They conferred with Gov. Alfred Driscoll regarding price-fixing of milk and discussed the weed and mosquito control. It worked with and contributed to the Budd Lake Weed Control Association, whose president, Walter Roethke, was also president of the Budd Lake Civic Association for many years. This year they donated \$500 towards the Hackettstown Community Hospital.

At each meeting a report was given of the township committee meeting for the previous month. They sponsored

speakers on many subjects of importance. The association meets on the fourth Tuesday of the month. Its officers this year are: president Alice Hosking, vice presidents Edwin Cross and Lucy Triano, recording secretary Judi Sidoti, corresponding secretary Emmy Cross, treasurer John Hall.

The Budd Lake Civic Association has a proud record of accomplishments since its charter members: Frederick I. Cox, Alice Brennan, William Mokeler, William Harvey, John J. Smith, John Ort, Harry Metzler, Fred Hulbert, John G. Budd, P. J. Romer, Tully Giamencheri, Helen Giamencheri, Charles Rappaport, J. R. Glege, George Horne, Walter McClatchey, Mabel Willever, Lillian Frake, Sam Niper, D. Licciardiello, John Wintermute, Barney Blue, Frank Zmeeker, Henry Ahrens and Adelaide Beecher.

Instead of a partial "Campership" to the Girl Scouts, they now contribute the full amount.

BUDD LAKE GARDEN CLUB

Who keeps the grounds around the War Memorial monument landscaped and planted? This is the special project of the Budd Lake Garden Club. They succeeded in securing 20 feet in front of it in order to accomplish that purpose. They also plant flowers among the shrubs on the municipal grounds.

The club, organized on March 21, 1968, with the following officers: president Pearl Cavanaugh, vice president Joan Hegedus, secretary Julia McKeon, treasurer Virginia Cavanaugh and publicity chairman Vera Bryn.

In its endeavor to make things beautiful, they keep the garden center of the Citizens National Bank, and supply fresh flowers every week.



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They have also organized a Jr. Mount Olive 4-H Garden Club. Every year about a week before Christmas, they invite children from the township to a party. After Santa Claus passes out cookies and hot chocolate, the official lighting of the tree takes place.

Officers for 1971 are: president Ann Heck, vice president Doris Schrum, recording secretary Joanne Presco, corresponding secretary Dorothy Wodhams, and treasurer Judy Goodrich.

BUDD LAKE WOMAN'S CLUB

When the "Ginger" 4-H Club was started in 1957, the mothers and leaders under Eleanor Brown and Sandy Lewis conceived the idea of the Budd Lake Woman's Club.

To raise money for sewing equipment, they sold totebags, candy and held a series of rummage sales.

They have never incorporated, nor do they have officers.

Their aim has been to help the sick and needy in every way possible.

During their 14 years, they have assisted various organizations as well as individuals, and have worked with the War Monument Committee.

A telephone relay system spreads the requests, so that they are always on call when needed.

EASTERN STAR

In May, 1870, one year before Mount Olive became a township, the Eastern Star, was organized. It is a charitable organization and an affiliate of the Masonic Order. Its members consist of wives and daughters of Masons.

The Starlight Chapter, located in Stanhope, celebrated its 50th anniversary in June, 1969. Many members are residents of Mount Olive and are proud of the fact that four of that group have held the title, "grand officer."

FISH

FISH is a group of people concerned with helping their neighbors at the time of urgent need.

There is no charge or obligation for any service they provide. The FISH consider it a privilege to be able to help, and will keep all calls confidential. Those who need help will never be asked to obligate themselves or listen to any lectures.

When you call the FISH number an answering service will answer, and you will be put in touch with a member who will be a good neighbor to you.

They can be contacted by calling Mrs. Cooper at 584-5972 or sending a card to Mrs. Jean Robbins, 14 Brearly Crescent, Flanders, N. J. 07836. The official number is 398-1231.

Volunteers are always welcome if only one day a month.

FLANDERS LIONS CLUB

The purpose of the Lions Club is to serve the community, and Lions International is the largest service group in the world. This group was chartered on Feb. 28, 1970, and since then they have sponsored a Little League team (financially) and took the members of the team and some of the fathers to see the Mets play at Shea Stadium. They donated flags to the Mount Olive Little League Association, Boy Scout Troop 156, Girl Scout Troop 465, Brownie Troop 514 and plan to donate some to the Flanders Elementary School.

Sight conservation is a pet project of Lions International, and so far this group has paid doctor bills for eye examinations and glasses for needy families, and are planning to sponsor an eye clinic this summer.

Their biggest project to date is the development of the "Lions Community Park of Mount Olive", which will be started this spring (1971). The township committee granted permission to use a 13-acre site belonging to the township, located off Route 206 (eastern side) between Sutton Park North and South. They met with representatives of the State Recreation Dept., who agreed to examine the land and provide a plot-plan, suggesting the best places to put picnic tables, playground set-up, ball fields, nature trails, basketball courts, etc.

The group has approximately \$1,500 available for the park, raised by selling flags, Halloween candy, and by a TV raffle. This is a long-term project and the official dedication is to be July 27, 1971, as part of the Centennial. Also on that day, they are going to bury a time capsule. Bill Porphy, chairman of the Centennial, helped them get started. The Lion in charge is Randy Rucker.

The reason for being called the Flanders Lions is because the very foundation of Lionism is to have many small groups who can become intimately involved in a community. They are now trying to organize a Budd Lake Lions so there will be two groups who can cooperate and better serve the entire community. They are most eager to accomplish this and ask that anyone interested, contact any member of the club.

They meet the first and third Mondays of the month at the Chester Inn at 7:30 P.M. At present there are 31 members and are looking for many more. They are a non-profit organization and have speakers and movies at their meetings along with the business at hand. They plan to have two or three cars to represent them in the Centennial parade.

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The present officers are: president Jim Suplizio, vice presidents Doug Patton, Bill Laggner and Bill Armstrong, secretary Randy Rucker and treasurer John Clay.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

In February, 1968, a small body of men sat around a round table, as did the Knights of Old, and discussed the possibility of forming a Knights of Columbus Council in Mount Olive. With the blessings of Father Leo P. Carey, pastor of St. Jude's Church, Mickey Callahan, Rich Digney, Pete Kinsella, Walter Lata, Phil Pelligra, Rich Phillips, Bob Piatt, John Planker, Tom Pucio and Frank Ruggiero held their first official meeting in St. Jude's Church Hall. July 18 saw the Knights of Columbus Council 6100 instituted with 85 names appearing on the charter. First Grand Knight was Phil Pelligra and Deputy was Francis Callahan.

Under the watchful eyes of the State Deputy, Patrick O'Reily, and District Deputy Hugh E. De Fazio, the new organization was well on its way to becoming one of the township's largest, with a membership roll of well over 100. The principles of the order are: charity, unity, fraternity and patriotism, and the complete dedication of the entire organization has fulfilled, time and time again these principles by the many worthy activities they have and will perform.

The current officers of the Mount Olive Knights of Columbus Council are: chaplain Father Leo Carey, grand knight Richard Phillips, deputy grand knight Frank P. Ruggiero, chancellor George Byron, warden George Petino, recorder Sal Torrisi, financial secretary Steve Ruffino, treasurer Mitzie Kruzel, advocate Charles Boguszewski, lecturer Carl Gladish, inside guard Alfred Orłowski and outside guards Carl Gladish and Jack O'Malley.

It was through the efforts of these men that the Mount Olive Squires were formed. On January 17, 1971, 22 young Catholic gentlemen put their signatures on the charter of the St. Jude Columbian Squires 2192. They meet weekly at the Mount Olive Columbian Club. Their officers are chief squire Steven Phillips, deputy chief squire John Kulawiak, notary Sal Ruggiero, burser Joe Butrymowicz, marshal squire Jim Butrymowicz, senteries Raymond Phillips and Ed Nicolicchia. The Father Prier is Father Ed Whorlan of St. Jude's Church.

The formation of the Mount Olive Columbian Club became a reality in July, 1970. The Knights now had their own home on Lake Shore Drive in Budd Lake. A Board of Trustees consisting of 15 Knights were elected to have the duty to oversee the operation of the Columbian Club. These officers at this time are president George Byron, vice president Bob King, Sr., secretary Carrol E. Gagnon, treasurer Mitzi Kruzel and house chairman Frank Ruggiero.

MASONIC ORDER

About 125 members from Mount Olive belong to the Musconetcong Lodge 151 which is 88 years old. Other Masons from Mount Olive belong to the Hackettstown Lodge, Independence Lodge 42. To add to that, many summer residents here, are members of New York chapters. Known and unknown, it is estimated that there are 350 Masons in Mount Olive.

One of our summer residents is a Supreme Court Justice and Chief Justice of the Southern District of New York State. He is also a past master of a Masonic Lodge.

Another prominent member, 99-year-old Herbert King Salmon, walked into the Lodge Room to receive his 75-year pin. He lived only 11 months after that, unfortunately. Mount Olive will soon boast of a new Masonic building on land which

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was donated by Thomas Koclas of Netcong. It is off Highway 46 behind the Texaco station going east where the giant shopping center is coming. It should be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1971.

Presently the master of the Stanhope Lodge is worshipful brother Andrew Kovach of Ridge Road, Budd Lake, and the deputy grand master of the Last Masonic District is right worshipful Thomas C. Cavanaugh, who is the grand master's direct representative to the nine lodges in Warren and Sussex Counties and also a part of Morris when Musconetcong 151 moves into Mount Olive.

MOUNT OLIVE BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

At an informal meeting in October 1965, an effort was made to bring this association into being. A committee, composed of the Messrs. Dezio, Begley, Abbott, and Russell, was appointed to establish by-laws and procedures for the new organization.

The first official meeting took place on November 15, 1965, and the election of an officer-slate was headed by Edmund Dezio.

The avowed purpose of the association is: to further the social, civic and business standards of the community of Mount Olive.

The association grew in 1966 under Edmund Dezio, again in 1967 under Leslie Smith Jr. and again under President Dezio in 1968—lending support to other civic organizations, speaking out as a group, for airport facilities and public transportation for the township and encouraging the township

committee to make every effort to attract industry to the area.

Through dinner meetings and guest speakers efforts were made to enlighten the business community on growth problems and potentials inherent in the fast growing changes taking place here.

In 1969 and 1970 there were years of declining interest and participation on the part of the businessmen in the association. However, under the leadership of Angelo Armando in 1969 and Tom Klecka in 1970 the association sponsored activities for the youngsters, such as the Easter Egg Hunts in 1969 and 1970, as well as continuing to support, morally and financially, other civic activities.

The strong faith of Tom Klecka and Norman Vreeland in the value of such an association as theirs is the reason they can report that in this, our Centennial Year, they are having a reactivation and reorganization of the group.

By resolution adopted at the April 14, 1971, dinner meeting, they are now to be known as "The Mount Olive Businessmen's Association and Chamber of Commerce."

Their officers are: president Tom Klecka, vice president Norman Vreeland, secretary Donald Simpson and treasurer Jack Slatin.

MOUNT OLIVE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In 1954, Vernon Geary canvassed the various business establishments to learn their attitudes about organizing a Chamber of Commerce in this area. The response was good. A group met at the home of Dr. John Alcamo and officers were elected: president Vernon Geary, secretary Florence Jones and treasurer Edna Aquavella. They became a member of the State Chamber of Commerce and later changed their name to the Mount Olive Area Chamber of Commerce. Meetings were held at the municipal building after that.

A dinner dance was held at the Wigwam to raise money to donate to the Weed Control Association to make the lake more attractive, not only to the all-year residents, but to the summer visitors as well.

They sponsored a swim club for the youth of the community and received wide acclaim. At first, the team practiced at the pool of Mr. and Mrs. James Carr and was directed by Elsie Schmidt and Stephen Roethke, but later the municipal beach became headquarters. They bought sweat shirts with insignias for the members and provided trophies and prizes for the meets.

Each June they awarded trophies to the graduates at the Flanders and Budd Lake schools for outstanding achievements. This custom still continues.

They cooperated with the newly-formed industrial committee of the township to try to bring industrial plants, manufacturers and others to locate here—possibly to relieve the taxrate.

They installed large signs at the beginning of Budd Lake on Route 46 and also in Flanders on 206. They also put smaller signs with "Entering" and "Leaving" on Route 46.

When the subject of Andrew Clark's lakeland Industrial park was a controversy, they held a mass meeting at which state officials, officers of the power and light company, executives of the D.L.&W. railroad and industrialists gave talks and answered questions asked by the audience.

During the summer, every week in the resort section of the leading New York newspapers, they paid for a large heading

NEW JERSEY VASA HOME PARK

Vasa Home Park, Budd Lake, is celebrating the 35th anniversary this year. Additionally, 1971 is the diamond jubilee year of the Vasa Order of America. The Vasa Order was organized in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1896, the year of Mount Olive Township's 25th anniversary.

Situated on what was once the Jonathan Hubert Farm, Vasa Park was purchased on August 31, 1936. For a munificent sum New Jersey District No. 6 obtained over 100 acres of land on which was situated a 100-year-old stone house, a dilapidated barn, a chicken coop which was prevented from total collapse by the questionable support of a few strands of wire, a small two-room cabin and a semi-collapsed ice house.

There were no activities during the first winter of '36-'37. A notice published in the June issue of "New Jersey Vasa Family" was rewarded by the appearance of 30 volunteer carpenters on Saturday morning, June 5, 1937. They were on hand to construct a dance pavilion, wash rooms, storage rooms, etc. However, the ordered lumber had not been delivered. The volunteers went to work tearing down the old barn and doing other general clean-up work.

These interim jobs were completed by noon and still no lumber. The carpenters started to pack in preparation for departures. To preclude the possibility of losing these hard-to-replace men, a hurried call was made to another lumber company. This company, Williams and Higler, delivered the much-needed lumber within an hour.

Work began. Each succeeding weekend in June saw more and more construction being completed. The first picnic was held on the three-day July 3, 4, and 5 weekend. Intermittent picnics were held in succeeding years until the swimming pool was completed in August, 1940. The following year, picnics were held each summer weekend.

The war years of World War II restricted activities at the park due to fuel rationing. In 1944, the first of many annual events was instituted. August 20 was proclaimed as "Children's Day." It has been celebrated every year since then although it is now held in June.

Today, Vasa Park is the site of numerous other annual events. Opening with the memorial service, which is held on May 30, there follows the Golden Colony Dinner, which is given to honor the 50-year Vasa members, Vasa Day in August, Varnamo (Swedish Country Fair) in July, Vasa Square Club Bar-B-Que in September and the biggest event of each year, the Leif Erikson Parade in October. The parade is unique in numerous ways. It was the first parade held in America to honor the Viking visitors to the shores of the New World. The success of the parade is a tribute to the combined efforts of the entire population of Mount Olive and Vasa Park. It exemplifies the true spirit of America. The proponents of Columbus and Erikson uniting in civic pride to exploit their Township of Mount Olive.

Numerous and varied dignitaries have praised the scenic beauty of Vasa Park. These visitors include members of the Royal Houses in Scandinavia; ambassadors; consuls; international statesmen; congressmen; governors; state, county, and local officials; motion picture and stage personalities; and every mayor and elected official of Mount Olive Township.

Among those currently living at Vasa Park are two people who have been awarded the "Order of Vasa" by King Gustav VI Adolph of Sweden. They are Albert D. Ekegren, past district master, and Mrs. Elizabeth Berentzen, Vasa youth director. The late Ernest Johansson, "Father of Vasa Park," was a park resident and the recipient of the "Order of Vasa."

Officers for 1970-1971 are: Arne B. Jonsson, district manager, Bloomfield, N. J.; Kenneth Kallman, vice district master, Hillsdale, N. J.; Carl D. Olander, district secretary, Hanover, N. J.; Carl G. Johnson, district treasurer, West Orange, N. J.; Roy Lindquist, grand lodge deputy, Clifton, N. J.; Edna E. Hollinghurst, district cult. Leader, Boonton, N. J.

Executive board consists of: Arne B. Jonsson, Kenneth Kallman, Carl D. Olander, Carl G. Johnson, (officers) and Victor Olson, Cliffside, N. J.; Arthur Anderson, Summit, N. J.; Nils O Ny, Levittown, Pa.; Lillian Bellet, district supervisor of Children' Clubs, East Orange, N. J.

Publicity director is Carl B. S. Pedersen, past district master, Edison, N. J.

ROSEWOOD GARDEN CLUB

To welcome the centennial, tulips will bloom around the Mountain View School. The Rosewood Garden Club planted 200 bulbs there last fall.

Their aim is to "beautify the community." In order to carry out their aim, they show slides of local landscaping efforts and provide talks by county agents and other experts on pruning and various garden skills.

This club meets at the homes of members at 8:30 p.m. in the evening on the second day of the month. The officers who were elected in August, 1969, when the club was started, are still holding those offices for the coming year: president Gloria Walter, vice president Sally Canning, secretary Marge Kieth, and treasurer Jane Shortell.

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WEED CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Budd Lake, the largest natural lake in New Jersey, which had played host to cottagers and visitors for many years, began to show signs of a weed growth that had been threatening many lakes. By 1954, swimming, boating and fishing had come to a standstill. The lake looked like an oat field.

A group of interested citizens banded together to try to find a solution to the problem.

On August 18, 1954, they incorporated as the Weed Control Association of Budd Lake, the charter reading: To coordinate the efforts of those who are interested in and working to keep Budd Lake clean and free of weeds; to carry on such weed removal work as may be required by the condition of the lake; and any programs that might be necessary to raise funds, let contracts, or to do anything that was incidental to the removal of weeds from the lake, and to provide the greatest possible recreational areas within the waters of the lake.

The signers of the corporation were Frank Federer, Walter Roethke, George Dakis and Mrs. Geraldine Kromer. Officers for that first year were president Rudolph Feltd, vice president Frank X. Federer, secretary Geraldine Kromer, treasurer, Harry Metzler. The trustees were Murrey Becker, Walter Roethke, Frederick Gerion, Anthony Marsano, Frank X. Federer and Harry Metzler.

Their first step was to buy a portable weed-cutter, which was towed by a row boat. It was found ineffective and a large one was purchased. Men spent many hours to work with it. While the surface improved, the weeds floated to the shore and had to be picked up by township trucks. However, the weeds were nourished by the pruning process and reseeded themselves.

The next year, Walter Roethke was elected president, a post which he still holds. After intensive research, he learned that only by the use of chemicals could the difficulty be met. Roy R. Younger of Freehold, representing the State Fisheries Laboratory in Milltown, endorsed the use of sodium arsenite for a three-year program, using decreased amounts each year. Only a section at a time was sprayed at three-day intervals to protect the fish and let them move to other parts of the lake. That year 210 acres of the 377 acre lake was treated. The following year, the entire lake was covered.

By the end of 1958 the lake was in beautiful condition. Skin divers were engaged to survey the condition of the lake at the municipal beach, Pinecrest, Center Street Dock, Wigwam, and between Union Chapel and the Pavilion. They reported no visible growth of the weeds.

By this time the association had built up a large debt which had to be paid before completing the three-year program.

As Budd Lake is not owned by the state, it was impossible to receive any financial relief from that source. All funds had to be raised from organizations who assisted by putting on affairs such as dances, card parties, beach parties, dinners and holiday raffles. The association worked with them with house-to-house canvasses, placing wooden thermometers at various places in town listing donations as they came in, accepting checks from the township committee and other groups.

There were heartbreaking times when it seemed that sufficient sums could not be raised. Over \$30,000 had been spent. If that happened, the money already used would be lost. The result would be either to start from scratch or to forget about it and let the lake "go to the weeds." No treatment was given in 1959 as that year was devoted to raising money, but in 1960 the entire job was completed.

The association was then faced with another problem. The lake appeared as cloudy discolored water—a natural outcome of the chemicals used to kill the weeds—and then an algae bloom. Once the weeds died and sank to the bottom of the lake, they decayed. This provided the lake with a natural fertilizer and the algae thrived on it. Before the weeds were removed, the algae could not compete for survival. Although copper sulfate kills weeds, the algae can reappear at any time in accordance with weather conditions.

Whenever a problem arises, the association gets busy and does spot-treating. It would cost over \$6,000 a year to carry out a year-round program to completely control the algae bloom. So far over \$40,000 has been spent.

The Association continues to consult with experts in the hope of finding more drastic measures.

Present officers are: president Roethke; vice president Rosemary Bouchere, secretary Adelaide Beecher.

MOUNT OLIVE JAYCEES

On Monday, August 17, 1970, 17 young men from the various parts of Mount Olive Township met to discuss the formation of a Jaycee chapter to benefit the local community and the young men of the township. The program was conducted by several state officers and was designed to enthuse and motivate the young men toward the formation of their own chapter.

After several weeks of frenzied activity, these same young men met again and brought with them another nine men which was the required number for application to the U.S. Jaycees for their chapter charter. On that night, September 14, 1970, a constitution was approved and officers, elected. The officers elected are as follows: Bill Schaeffer, president; Bob Fingerhut, internal vice president; Rev. James Parks, external vice president; Garry Nichols, treasurer; Marv Keck, secretary; Bob Taylor, chairman of the board; and Ed Lewis, Tom Cotter and Buzz Grayson, directors.

The following weekend at the N. J. Jaycee State Assembly in East Brunswick, N. J., the Mount Olive Jaycees formally requested the state organization's approval of their charter request and were granted it.

Since that time a framework has been developed within which the chapter planned to begin its community service and its leadership training. Some of the activities included thus far are: Christmas party for youth, winter sports festival, bicycle safety, and sponsoring a Little League baseball team.

The history of the Mount Olive Jaycees is indeed very short but you can be assured that with each passing year the Jaycees impact on Mount Olive will be as lasting and impressive as it is in the 200 other towns of N. J. where Jaycees are already functioning.

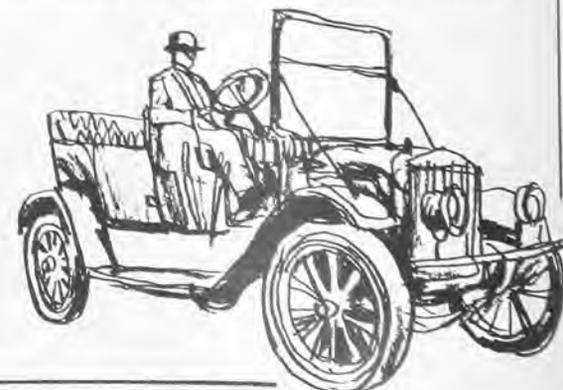


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TEENAGE COMMITTEE

In these days we hear so much of an unpleasant nature about teenagers and their activities. It is well to look at the "other side of the coin."

Here in Mount Olive, there is a group called the teenage committee, consisting of a group of teenagers, who, four years ago, worked out a plan to have fun and at the same time find useful outlets for their energies.

With permission from the town fathers, they were able to hold dances with volunteer chaperones and a policeman on duty once or twice a week during the summer on the municipal beach and once a month during the winter at the Upper Elementary School.

They hired a band and charged 50¢ admission, but inflation forced them to raise the price to \$1.00. At first it was not always easy to make ends meet, but fortunately they had an adult advisor who was also their "angel."

As their dances grew in popularity, 100 to 135 attended their affairs, and they were enabled to accumulate enough money to donate to worthy causes, among them \$100 towards the new War Memorial Monument fund.

They roped off the lawn at the Upper Elementary School so that different ages could be respected. Three years ago they started an annual Easter Egg Hunt under the Businessmen's Association, who donated the prizes. The group did all the planning and coloring of the eggs and planted them in a field of hay spread over the lawn of the Upper Elementary School. They held a Hallowe'en costume party at the Budd Lake Fire House which was so successful that it is now a yearly event. The Boy Scouts assisted in this enterprise.

Rather than have an unwieldy number, members appoint assistants, who fill their places when they are no longer eligible — usually after their graduation from high school. They have a relay telephone system whereby any one of the members can be called, and they, in turn, notify the others to meet and decide what steps to take.

The committee is available in all aspects in the field of entertainment or civic matters.

Present members are: Cathie Lutz, Evelyn DeFelice, Debby Blakely, John Buch, Bob Gilmartin and Billy Klrva.

BOY SCOUTS AND CUBS

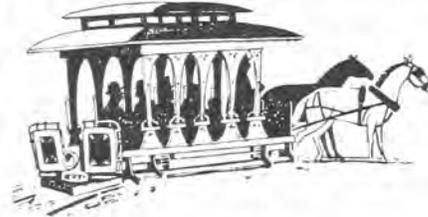
The Scouts were organized in Mount Olive around 1933, but there was a lapse in their activities when World War II required the services of men who were the scout masters and assistants. However, by 1948, the groups were ready for action: Cub Scouts, ages 8 to 10; Boy Scouts, ages 11-17; Explorers, ages 17-20.

Their motto is "Be Prepared," and their slogan is "Do a Good Turn Daily." In their oath or promise is: "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight. A Scout is Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean, Reverent."

As each boy completes certain requirements, he is given a badge in recognition. The highest award is the Eagle Badge, and this year (1971) it was won by Peter Bryn of Shore Road, Budd Lake. He is the first scout in Mount Olive to have earned this honor, and he did it by contacting all the business men in the township to ask for donations to help decorate Christmas trees at various places, buy wreaths and generally add to the beauty of the season.



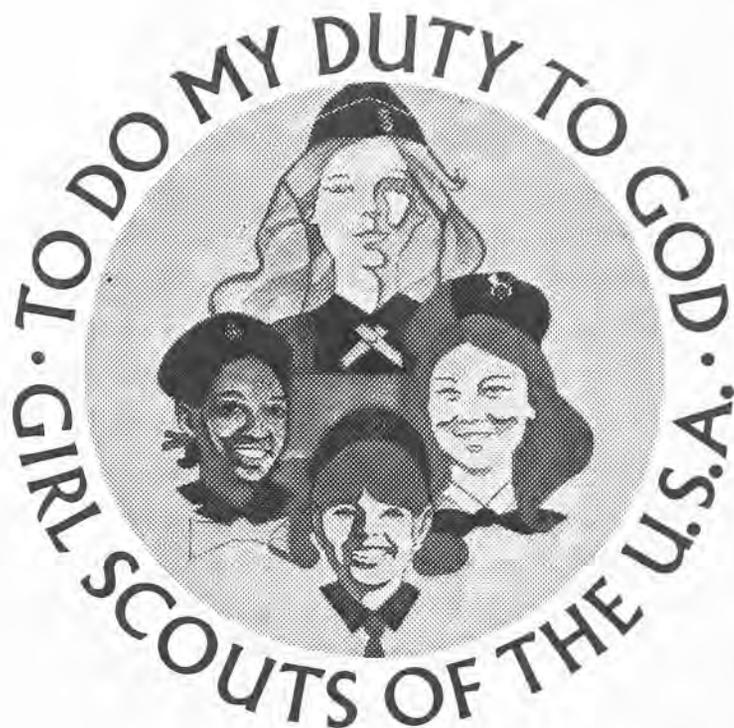
On May 24, 1969, the Boy Scouts Mother's Auxiliary started. All funds raised are held by them to give to the scouts when needs arise. They also help with scout activities, act as taxis, put on parties and are mothers in word and deed.



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GIRL SCOUTS

The purpose of the Girl Scouts is to inspire girls with the highest ideals of character, conduct, patriotism, and service so that they can become happy and resourceful citizens.

Mount Olive's population has grown by leaps and bounds in 100 years, and in comparison, our Girl Scouts have grown the same way in 18 years. In 1954, our first Girl Scout troop was formed in Flanders as an intermediate one consisting of 15 girls led by Frances Dahl and Muriel George as assistant. Today there are 17 Girl Scout troops with 380 girls. In 1954 Muriel George took over the leadership and in 1955, Mount Olive was consolidated in the Lakeland Council, which included Hopatcong and Mrs. Raymond Anderson had taken over as leader. In 1956, boundary lines were changed and we incorporated into Morris Council and Blanche MacCrea became leader, and held that office through 1961. At the same time she was leader of Senior Girl Scout Troop 453 from December, 1959, through 1961. Lois Trowborst served as neighborhood chairman. Esther Walton has served Girl Scouting in many capacities: Brownie leader, Assistant Junior leader and for the past four years as a troop consultant. Mount Olive consolidated with Chester neighborhood for convenience, but in 1968 we had grown to 10 troops and wanted to try our wings as our own neighborhood again. Many women, too numerous to mention, gave their time and love to the girls of our township, but they will be remembered by the girls, when they have daughters of their own, who in turn will carry on the great work in which we are involved for future generations.

GOLDEN BOOSTERS

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Our girls have gone to West Point, the UN Building, theater parties, hiking, skating, camping cookouts, have put on plays, and swimming. In fact, there are not many things that our troops have not undertaken. They have been instructed in all sorts of arts and crafts, including making articles for the old age homes and hospitals. Most recently they have been interested in ceramics and sewing centennial costumes to be worn in the parade. They will play a big part in this centennial year.

Our services to our community have been many, including washing windows at the first aid building, painting beach furniture at the municipal building beach, taking the role of waitresses for many Blue and Gold Scout dinners, helping the Budd Lake Civic Association by taking charge of booths at their county fair, delivering literature for the War Memorial, making and presenting a table cover to the PTA, conducting flag ceremony for the PTA during Girl Scout month of March, and marching in parades. They have been marching in the Leif Erickson Day parade since 1968, and in 1970 they won a beautiful trophy for the largest participating unit in the parade of girls and leaders.

The first international friendship rally honoring the founder of the Girl Scouts, Juliet Lowe, started in 1968 and has become an annual event in the spring of the year. Campership awards have been granted to the "best all-around Girl Scouts" from our town, the camperships being obtained from different community organizations. This year four such awards have been presented and are truly appreciated. Hats off to our present generation as leaders of our youth and to our girls as our future leaders.

Jerrie R. Agen has been the neighborhood chairman since 1968 and her leaders are many.

Brownie leaders: Mary Coughlin, Troop 269; Peggy Pensack, 458; Nancy Schneider, 224; Tilly Guidi, 16; Jane Condon and Patricia Rybasack, 74; Helen Weldon, 469; Dorothy Henry and Kathy Schwalm, 219; Clara Patton and Betty Cavanaugh, 514; Bernadette Carty, 241; Karen Lee Vosburgh, 163.

Junior Troop, Jerrie Agen and Doris Vacarro, 519; Pat Weakland, Esther Walton and Robin Trinneer, 126; Peggy Backus and Shirley Secula, 250; Marlane Zimmer and Mary Lou Orgozal, 465; Harriet Shuater and Ethel Maura, 244; Dorothy Kenyon, Barbara Sanders, Barbara McCuely, 447. One Cadette troop, 29, Inez Ruchte and Pat Muldouney. Members of the service unit are Betty Canina, Esther Walton, Peggy Pensack, Janet Truipano. Other chairmen working with neighborhood chairmen are Diane Churley, Shirley Osa, Mrs. Walters, Judy Kendall, Grace Zangenberg, Pat Bizzaro and Dottie Kenyon.

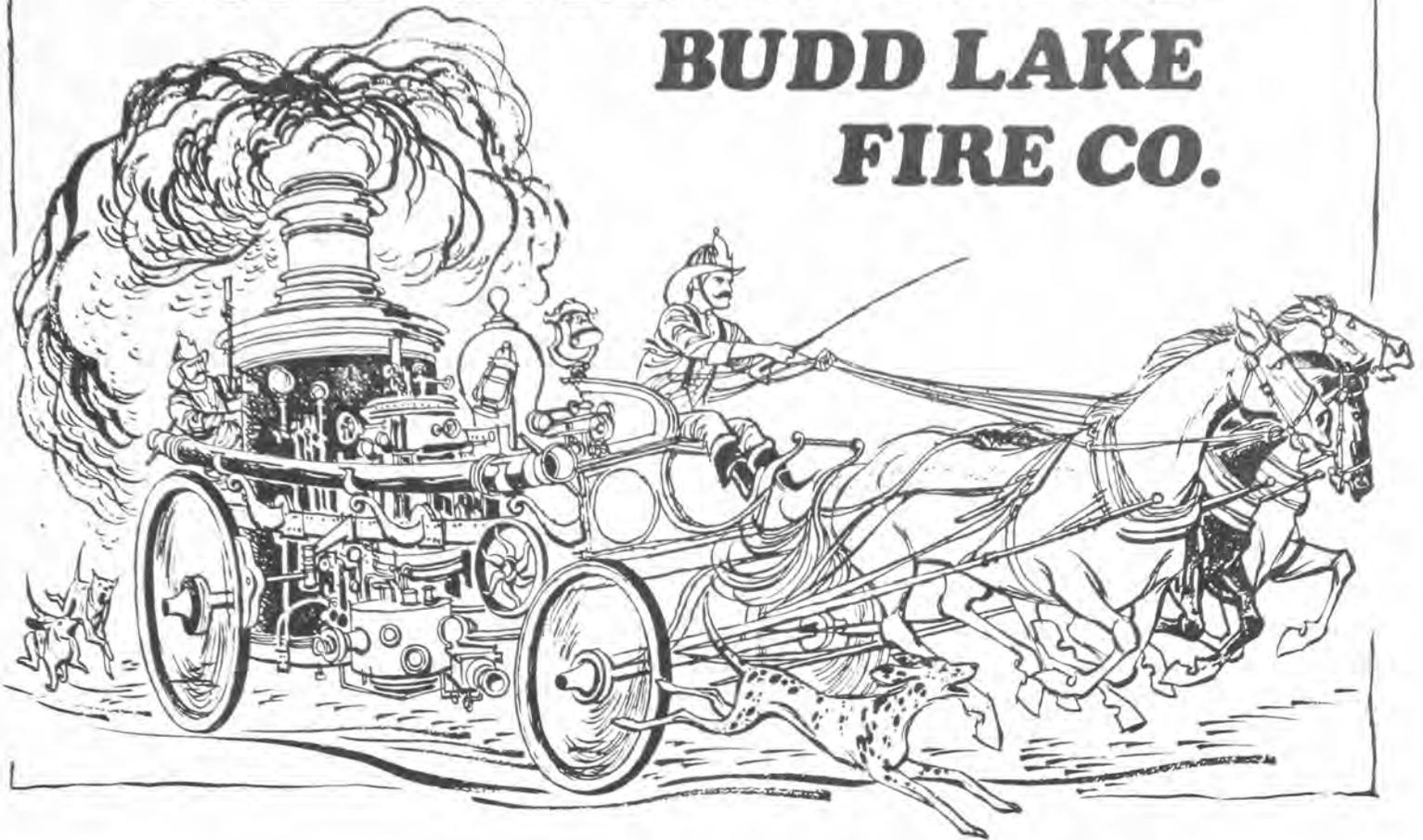
BOYS' BASKETBALL

Approximately seven years ago a basketball clinic began in Mount Olive. There were about 70 boys in the program. From the 70 boys, 20 were picked for the varsity and junior varsity teams. This clinic was organized by the recreation committee and financed by the township committee.

During this Centennial Year the clinic was a huge success! A total of 250 boys were able to benefit from it. It was divided into three programs. Two were held in the Mountain View School and one was held in the Upper Elementary School. The sessions ran for two hours. The boys would practice for an hour and then play a game for an hour. The boys in the clinic enjoy it and have learned much. They have even scrimmaged other towns. Each boy has a uniform, and more important, each boy plays.

From this clinic, as was stated before, come the boys for the varsity and junior varsity teams, representing our township against such opponents as Randolph, Roxbury, Netcong, Jefferson, Hackettstown, Wharton and Dover. This is the Lakeland Midget Basketball League.

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Next year the clinic plans to expand to be able to handle 350 boys, including some of the teenagers desiring to play basketball.

Bob Silo plans also to hold classes for coaching basketball for those fathers who feel they need a little brushing up on the sport.

The coaches in the clinic, the junior varsity coach and the varsity coach hope that a future All-American basketball player can say that he started his career in the Mount Olive Basketball Clinic.

GIRLS' BASKETBALL

The year 1970 was the first year of organized basketball for our girls. During the tryouts at the Upper Elementary School, 45 girls showed up. However, by the time the season got underway, there were about 20 girls.

All the games were played on Saturdays. There was a varsity and a junior varsity squad. The girls joined a league called the Intertownship League. They played games against Randolph, Mine Hill, Rockaway and Hackettstown. The men involved in basketball supplied the officials for the games.

Next year, because of the interest of the girls, a clinic is in the planning stage. This clinic will be held Thursday nights. The best players from the clinic will be selected for the varsity and junior varsity teams.

It is the hope of the coaches that during the next hundred years, Mount Olive will have a girls' basketball team represent the township in the winter olympics.

JUNIOR HIGHLANDERS FOOTBALL TEAM

During late August in Mount Olive Township, our boys start limbering up for the long football season ahead.

Sundays, during football season, consist of going to church, dashing madly home, dashing to various fields in Morris County and spending the rest of Sunday afternoon sitting on hard bleachers watching football games during the heat, cold, rain and even snow.

This maddening and enjoyable schedule began 13 years ago when a group of men from Budd Lake, Netcong and Stanhope got together and formed the Lakeland Little Football League. The first year was a pleasant one for the home team, known as the Budd Lake Rams, which consisted of 17 boys, and won the championship.

Money was obtained during the beginning years by donations from businessmen and people in the town. In 1962, the recreation committee began assisting the football program.

Several years after 1958, a change took place in the Lakeland Little League. Lake Hopatcong entered the league. Netcong and Stanhope united to make one team. Because of the growth in our township, we had to have two teams. At that time there were 60 boys in the program.

Mount Olive continued to grow and so did the football program. A few years later a third team was added. Now the township boasted of its big team, the Midgets; its middle-sized team, the PeeWees; and its smallest team, the Super Pee Wees. At this time the teams changed their name from the Budd Lake Rams to the Mount Olive Junior Highlanders. This name

was to coincide with the West Morris High School Highlanders.

Last year the township entered in the Morris County Football League. Now Sundays are spent traveling to such places as Denville, Roxbury and Randolph. One hundred and twenty-five boys are presently involved in football.

It is hoped that this ever-expanding program will continue to unite our boys through the teaching of good sportsmanship.

GIRLS' SOFTBALL LEAGUE

After a frustrating season of watching their brothers play in the Mount Olive Junior Baseball League, the girls began clamoring for "a piece of the action."

A committee of interested women was set up and the 1970 girls' softball year was launched! The excitement ran high the day of tryouts! Even a fire in the backyard of a property adjoining Flanders field did not deter the enthusiasm. Everyone involved was amazed at the huge turnout.

There were six teams of girls that 1970 year. As the standings grew closer and closer, the Flanders field had the World Series fever as any major league game.

Every girl had a uniform consisting of a shirt and cap. The girls felt very proud of their uniforms and the fact that they were finally playing ball.

Many of the ballplayers had never had a bat in their hands, let alone a mitt. The coaches' ultimate aim was to teach these girls the fundamentals and to improve the girls' skills who had played ball previously!

The first year of organized girls' softball was a complete success! All the township is expecting an even better year in our Centennial year, 1971.

MOUNT OLIVE JUNIOR BASEBALL LEAGUE

For many years a few boys in our township had to make a pilgrimage to Stanhope and Netcong to play Little League baseball. Due to the small size of that league and the distance the parents had to travel night after night, many of the boys in our township were deprived of baseball.

In 1968, a group of dedicated men met and began making plans for baseball right here in our own township. Many, many apparently insurmountable problems faced these men. Finding money for uniforms and equipment was the easiest task, while finding land for the various fields was the most difficult. After the land was found these same few men worked diligently night and day converting the fields into ballparks.

Registration was now in progress! The amount of boys that showed up was amazing! There were enough boys for four major league teams, six minor league teams and six farm teams.

A parade heralded the beginning of the first season of The Mount Olive Junior Baseball League. The many people, both men and women, who had worked behind the scenes for this big day felt a tremendous pride for their township and their boys.

The following year was again one of getting fields ready, a big opening-day ceremony and the actual season. New dreams were taking shape such as a refreshment stand for the Flanders' fields, more equipment, girls' softball and naturally more boys.

Both seasons ended with a family picnic, a well-planned day for all ages with games ranging from finding little toys in the sawdust for the below five age group to the egg-throwing contest for the parents.

The Junior Baseball League is sponsored by individual businesses in our community who more or less pay for their team's equipment and uniforms. The recreation committee has been quite generous in donating funds when needed.



Mount Olive Junior Baseball is quite a new baby; one never thought of a hundred years ago. It is hoped, however, that Mount Olive will enjoy organized baseball for many years. Maybe there will be a Mount Olive team going to Williamsport, Pennsylvania some day!

MOUNT OLIVE JUNIOR BASEBALL LEAGUE AUXILIARY

It is a well-known fact that behind every great man or boy stands a woman. So it is with Mount Olive baseball.

When the facts showed that there was so much work to be done in getting baseball on its feet in Mount Olive, the men turned to their wives for aid.

These ambitious women, all of whom had families of two or more children, worked many long, hard hours.

The task of arranging the opening-day ceremonies fell on the auxiliary's shoulders. This was a relatively easy job compared to the other duties accomplished by these self-sacrificing wives.

All the banners the boys and girls proudly carried were made by the auxiliary.

One of the first requirements, it seemed, was to own a station wagon so that the women could lug soda to an away game and also to lug half the team, plus their own children to the same game.

The mothers ordered supplies and sold them at the refreshment stand or at any other part of Mount Olive, wherever a ball game was being played.

Finally the auxiliary planned the picnics at the end of the season. Everybody always has fun at these picnics, but the auxiliary seems to enjoy it the most.

The women's auxiliary feels that they, in doing their part, are helping Mount Olive to help its children. May this spirit never fail in the next 100 years.

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BUDD LAKE SWIM TEAM

The Budd Lake Swim Team was formed in the summer of 1958 by a small group of youngsters living in the Budd Lake area. At that time, there was little to offer young people in the line of organized recreational activities. Mrs. Robert Schmidt, better known as "Elsie," and Steve Roethke, both summer residents at that time, met with officers of the Chamber of Commerce; as a result, funds were made available to get a competitive swimming team started, and a small group of 14 youngsters and one adult formed the Budd Lake swim team. Most of that summer was spent in getting an outdoor course built for practices and meets, and in finding other communities where competitive swimming was already in progress.

By 1959, the Budd Lake swim team had grown to about 35 youngsters, and the team was ready to take on some opponents. However, there were few organized teams to be found; this proved to be a problem, for without opponents, how could there be competition? The answer to this problem was found with the formation of the Bi-County Swim League, made up of teams from Lake Hopatcong, Cranberry Lake and Budd Lake. In 1959, the first organized round of dual meets was held, with Cranberry Lake posting the best won-lost record for the season. Summer came to an end, and plans started immediately for the expansion of the new league.

By 1960, there were over 60 boys and girls on the local team, and the league had expanded to five teams. It was the first of many years that Budd Lake would prove victorious in the Bi-County Swim League championship meet. Budd Lake swam away with more records and gold medals than all its opponents together could muster. In 1961 and 1962, with almost 90 members on the team, Budd Lake swimmers had to settle for second place in league competition, losing both years to a powerful Lake Parsippany team. But in 1963, Budd

Lake recaptured the championship title, a title that they would successfully defend for the next six years. In fact, until 1968, the Budd Lake team was undefeated in dual meet competition, and in the process, had produced several swimmers who had gone on to win honors in state and national competition. Several boys from the team received scholarships to colleges based on their ability to outrace the stopwatch in the water.

The Budd Lake swim team is now sponsored by the Mount Olive Township Recreation Committee. Though the team is much larger than it used to be, and many old faces have been replaced with new ones, the winning ways of the team continue. Last season's record of 5-2-1 captured the Budd Lakers second-place honors in the league. A rebuilding job is now ahead for swimmers and coaches alike. But win, lose or draw, it is fair to assume that there will be a swim team in Mount Olive for many years to come, with its members deriving all the good things that the team has stood for during past years. Members of the team enjoy many social events during the summer months, and this seems to take some of the drudgery out of swimming several miles per day at practices. Each year, the team ends its season with a team dinner, honoring members of the team, coaches and parents alike. All those connected with the Budd Lake swim team are grateful to the township committee of the present, and to those in the past, all of which have been so helpful in supporting and improving the organization.

FLANDERS VALLEY GOLF COURSE

This is a facility of the Morris County Park Commission. It was formerly the Peacock Farm, some 300 acres, and was purchased from David Peacock in August, 1960.

At the present time, it is a 27-hole course with a club house containing a pro-shop, snack-bar and locker rooms.

An 1888 swimming group at Budd Lake.



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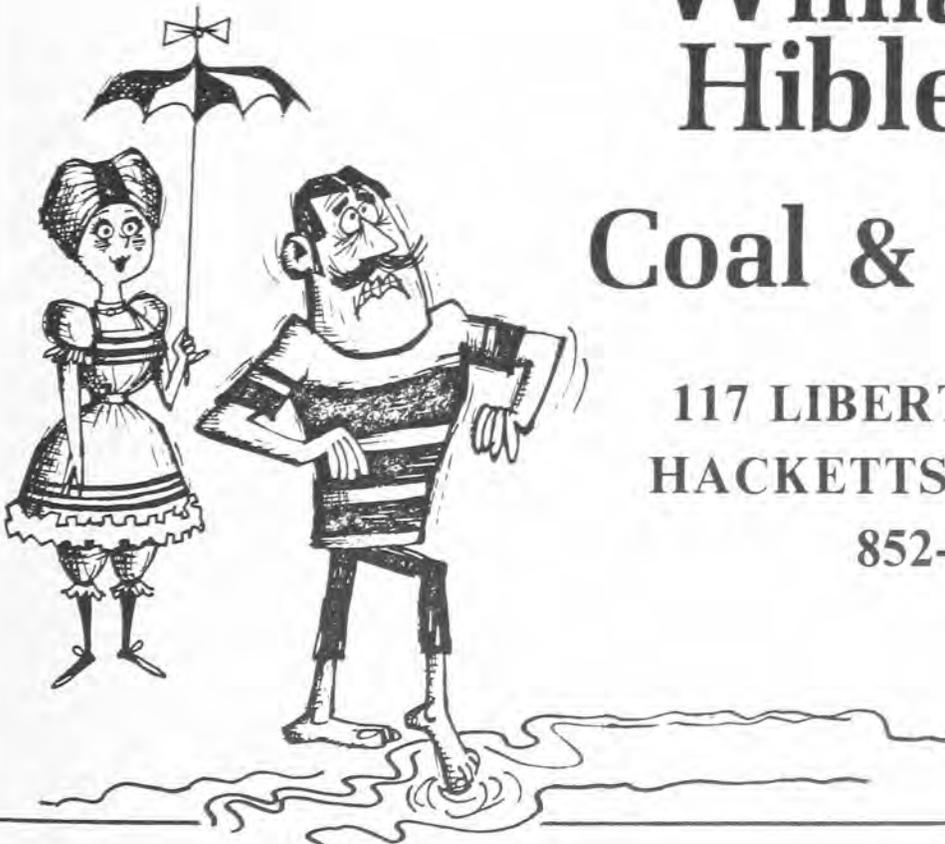


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The other buildings on the property have been utilized for maintenance and living quarters.

During 1970, 49,239 rounds of golf were played during the season which is from April to December.

A nominal fee is charged for use of aluminum rowboats, overnight and daytime tents, family camping trailers, family camping tents and overnight camping shelters as well as the use of the gold links.

WEST SHORE ROD AND GUN CLUB

At the suggestion of some farmers who were disgruntled by "city slicker" hunters trespassing on their lands around the Smithtown section of Budd Lake, a group of local hunters organized the West Shore Rod and Gun Club in 1940.

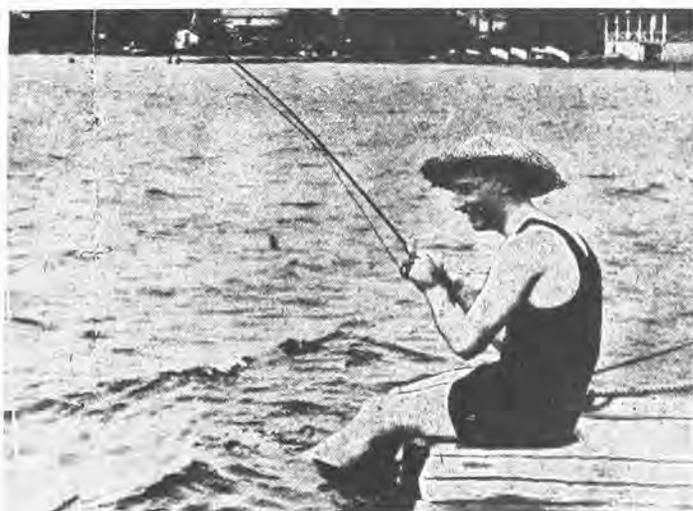
With over a thousand acres on the west shore for their use, they stocked rabbits and 600 pheasants. Deer did their own propagating. This has been continued over the years.

They received a preserve license which permits them to hunt on Sunday as well as additional months during the year.

Some years ago they were able to buy two pieces of property through a tax lien sale, one of 85 acres and the other 111 acres, but as taxes rose to a point where they seemed too high, they felt obliged to sell the larger tract to a developer.



Benny Leonard in "training."



The funds necessary for stocking purposes, prizes and gifts to those on whose farm they hunt, are raised by dues, "shoots" venison dinners or whatever might be entertaining.

In recent years much of the hunting has been done on the Lakeland Industrial Park property of Andrew Clark, which was formerly occupied by Wills' Airport and Houdaille Co.

The club is limited to 40 hunters, and at least one half must be residents of Mount Olive. However, all officers must be local men. Frank Meisner is the president and Ed Brown is treasurer at this time.

BENNY LEONARD

The question, "What is Benny Leonard doing here?" was answered by the popular boxer himself. He was getting in trim for his bout with Lew Trender at Balyes Thirty Acres, in Jersey City, on July 27, 1922.

He had selected the Forest Park House, Budd Lake, as a headquarters and had the entire grounds of the Old Forest House for his exercises. He never wanted for an appreciative audience of the summer people, young and old. At the same time, he believed that he could eat all the onions he wanted without offending anyone. If people expected to learn about the art of boxing, they were disappointed. He claimed that "canoeing helped clouting, and boating boosted boxing". In his more active training, he could be seen taking bike rides, swimming, hurdling fences or fishing. Could it be that he was really on vacation?

For many years the youngsters of those days proudly told of how they knew a big professional, Benny Leonard.

TONY

There is a celebrity in Budd Lake known as Tony, the Pony, who is about the size of a large dog. His master is James G. Lewis II, grandson of James G. Lewis of Budd Lake Avenue.

Tony is on call at all times to entertain at fund-raising affairs, parties or parades. As the center of attraction he has marched in the Leif Erickson parade and parades in Dover, Picatinny Arsenal, Mt. Arlington, Jefferson, Budd Lake, and even in the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York City.

Tony can undo shoelaces from people's shoes, rear up and dance on command, help himself with goodies from any pocket (carrots and sugar are his favorites, and of course candy), remove a handkerchief from a back pocket and finish his act with a bow.

He will be four years old on July 5, 1971, and will invite many to celebrate the day with him.

BUDDY

In 1964, a gold medal to the "outstanding dog of the year" was presented to Buddy, a camera-shy collie who saved 100 goats in a raging fire that leveled most of his master's goat dairy farm in Budd Lake. He has won the title of "man's best friend." His masters, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew S. Crinkley Jr., racing to the yard, were elated to see Buddy marching back and forth with the efficiency of a Prussian general, watching over the entire flock of 70 expectant mother goats he had herded out of the barn. Despite severe burns on his paws, and nasal damage from smoke inhalation, he maneuvered the entire herd of animals, who are notoriously stubborn, by pushing and nipping at their feet.

Shy of people or undue attention, he has always preferred to be where he could keep an eye on the goats. He never had any formal training, but taught himself to be a canine shepherd by merely following the example of his masters. By his cries, he saved the second barn containing 30 goats.



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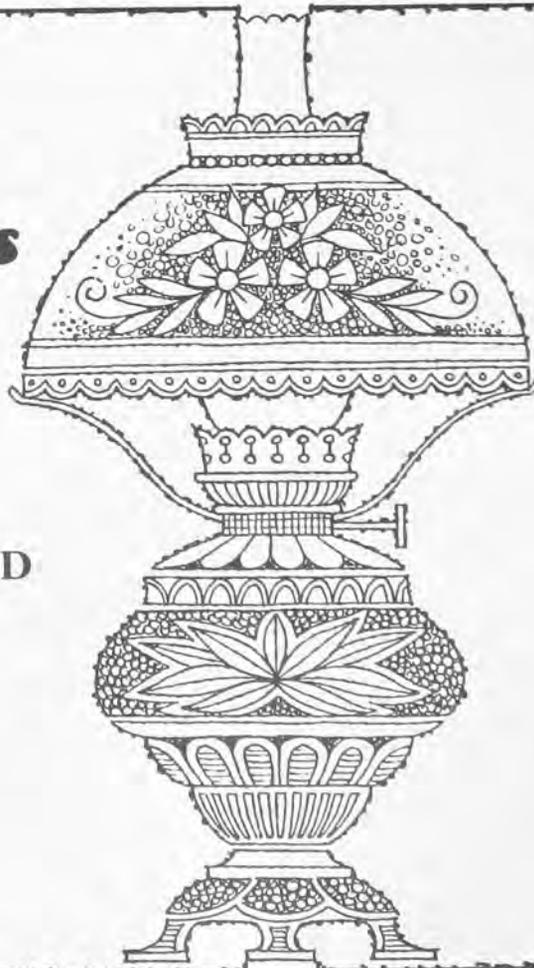
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Education

In the last five years, Mount Olive has experienced growing pains and these are no more painfully evident than in the school system which has seen a rise in the student population from 1049 in 1965 to 2632 in 1970. This 250% rise in the number of children attending the township's schools has been woefully outdistanced by the 60% increase in real classroom space. The great discrepancy between student population and classrooms has resulted in the necessity of renting temporary outside classrooms. The temporary classrooms have ranged from a converted liquor store on Route 46 in Budd Lake to the use of the abandoned Stanhope Public School in Stanhope. Other classes have been held in the American Legion hall, Hacketts-town, Lutheran, Methodist and Jewish Temple halls or basements, a firehouse and, most spectacular of all, a collapsible bowling alley. All indications seem to point to a continued rise in the number of children over the next ten years and, although three schools, that will bring the total number of classrooms to 120, have been approved and will be ready by the fall of 1972, it is expected that one school a year will be required for the next five years. The rapid rise in school needs, has, of course, resulted in a rise in property taxes which, while not as rapid as some of the surrounding townships, does not have to hold its head in embarrassment by comparison. Many homeowners have questioned their ability to stay in the township due to this rapid tax increase, but then question themselves further as to where they would be able to go and still live in comparative comfort and safety. As you wryly contemplate your tax problems and the possible answer, let's take a rather quick tour through the educational history of the township and try to see

if we can find any comfort and possibly a smidgen of pride in the accomplishments of the present education system of Mount Olive.

In the early days of the township, and indeed the nation, education was acquired in the main within the family complex from the parent, older children or indentured servants. Sons were taught to read and write at a young age, but as soon as they were old enough they received practical training either in farming, hunting or that type of skill that the father used to make a living. Women, on the other hand, were taught from an early age to do chores in the home, plus reading and writing. The children of the well-to-do had tutors or were sent to private schools. Ministers taught in many towns in order to increase their meager earnings and in most instances were paid in produce. Churches were the site of the earliest formal educational institutions. As they tried to teach the young about the Bible they necessarily had to teach them to read and write. They also tended to teach them obedience and love of country. Women gravitated towards teaching at a time when their civil rights were almost non-existent and teaching was one of the few "genteel" methods of earning a living. Many of these women were "of class or quality" families that had come upon hard times while others were widows or spinsters. A Miss Nicholas opened a school for young ladies in 1809 in a building that had originally been built as a manse for a church on the Old Boston Post Road in Flanders. The tuition was \$1.25 per year and for this the young ladies were taught to walk, act and talk correctly.

The schools of Mount Olive are among the oldest in the township with the first real school possibly having been held in the

Budd Lake School children in 1919.





"Academy" students in 1893.

stone building now used as a Sunday school room between the two churches near the cemetery in the Village of Mount Olive. A deed of one acre for land and church purposes was given in 1786 by James F. Eaton. The date of the school's opening is in doubt because statements by 85-year-old men in 1882 indicated that they could not remember a time when the school was not there, suggesting that it must have been built in the late 16th century. One of the teachers in the school was a Thomas Briggs who taught there in the 1820's. It was said that he turned to teaching when he lost a leg in an accident, but, contrary to many who take jobs forced upon them, he became a dedicated teacher. He said that he obtained a copy of every grammar and mastered what was new in each. He believed that he had a larger number of books on the English language than any other teacher in New Jersey.

The need for public education, although always present, did not become the problem it now is, until the 19th century when a number of events caused shifts in population, working conditions and reasoning. The industrial revolution with increased machinery, child labor laws and a massive immigration resulted in a greater amount of enforced leisure time for the young, less money and a realization that the only way to get out of the economic ghettos in which many people were caught was through education. In 1837 the New Jersey State Legislature took the initial steps in a state-sponsored educational program by setting up a fund to be distributed among the counties for common schools, thus starting state aid to education. This was the start of the problem over which the present taxpayers of Mount Olive are still agonizing — the method of paying for universal public education.

The following question was posed in the 19th century: "Will public lottery or popular subscriptions build the much-needed schools?" Logs were costly, sheepskins were required for windows and teachers expected to be paid the exorbitant salary of \$30-\$40 a month. Ten years after the law was passed the stone building in Bartleyville was built (1848). Its upper portion was

made of logs and an opening left for a window. The window was covered with sheepskin in order to keep outside distractions from the students. The main source of light came from the log burning fireplace made of large bricks covered with mud. The time was regulated by an hour glass and the pupils, in many instances called scholars, were required to recite while toeing a chalk mark or crack in the floor. The students drank from cups made of cows horns or gourds at outdoor pumps. They were taught obedience and trained in "habits of study and virtue that could well be copied by many of our present younger generation. The school was a one-room building and contained a number of classes having students of varying ages. The children did not come for the whole ten-month period as home chores, farming and economic problems made it necessary for them to remain away. It may be thought from this that the children of the middle 19th century were very different from the modern youth, but a rather enlightening little poem may set that misconception to rest. This poem appears on the front cover of a mathematics notebook used by Richard Stephens in 1826:

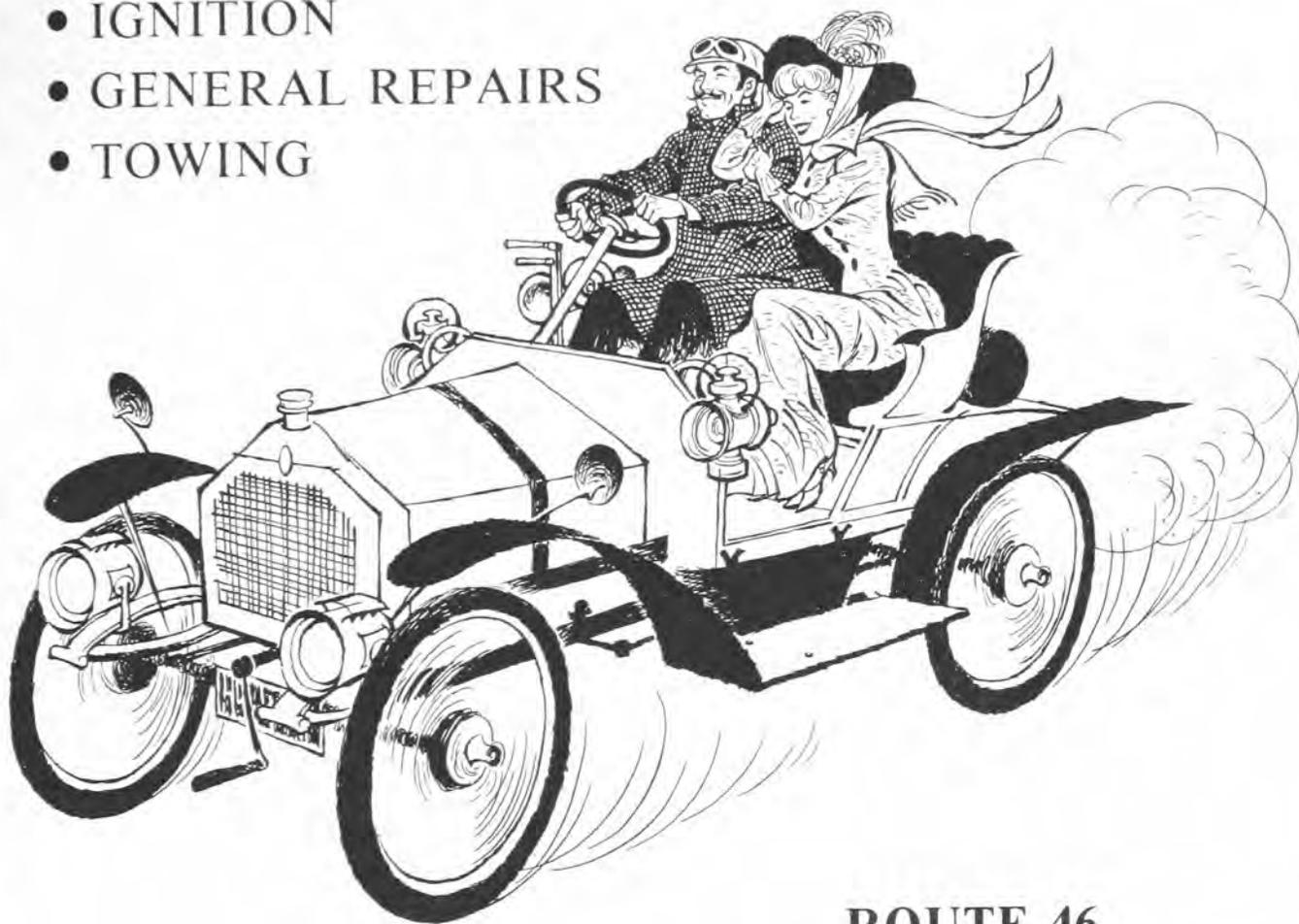
"Don't steal this book
To make me look for it
For if you do you may be sure
To find yourself in a scrape
I would just as live you'd steal my pen
For states prison will surely be your end
You may depend on it for true
If you don't, try it and see what I'll do."

It certainly suggests that children haven't changed much although their mode of living is greatly different.

In 1855 Flanders built a two-room school with grades 1-4 on the first floor and 5-8 on the second. This school was used until the four-room brick building was built across the street in 1928. Mrs. Iva L. Hopley was the last principal of the old school and the first of the new school. She was born and educated in Mount Olive Township in the Flanders-Bartley section and

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graduated from Newton Normal School. Later she returned to teach in her old school and remained as principal until retirement in 1960. She devoted more than 40 years of her life to the children of Mount Olive and was honored by having the eight-room addition to the Flanders School (1958) dedicated to her.

The old building was taken over by the Flanders Volunteer Fire Company and enlarged to include an ambulance bay and community hall. In 1955 the Board of Education had to use the firehouse for outside classrooms in order to answer the problems of overcrowding so that after a 25-year period the firehouse became school again and echoed to the sound of children being taught to read and write. The firehouse as of 1971 is still being used as a source of three outside classrooms. Old schoolhouses, like soldiers, never die, they become outside classrooms.

In 1867, a more modern school law took the place of the desultory and somewhat contradictory regulations of the 1837 statute. Free public schools for children living within a specified district were to be established so that there was no longer to be de-facto discrimination between the rich and the poor. The district was to be governed by a board of three trustees elected annually on Tuesday of the week following the annual town meeting at the school house. In order to qualify, a person had to be a resident of the district and be able to read and write. Women over 21 could be elected to the board. The board had to meet on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, June, September and December. In 1886, Mount Olive Township had seven school districts: Flanders, South Stanhope, Cross Roads, Budd Lake, Mount Olive, Bartleyville and Drakestown. The total expenditure for the entire township was \$2,516.44. The money was received from the state and was specifically earmarked for teachers' salary and fuel; \$20.00

was allowed for incidentals, but no more than that. The board was informed by the county superintendent that:

"The trustees must not employ, or issue orders to any teacher for salary, unless the teacher holds the certificate in force, and they will observe that the law require the county superintendent to deduct from next year's public moneys twice the amount paid as teachers salary to any person not regularly authorized to teach." (School data for Morris County, Sept. 1885 Aug. 1886.)

In the latter part of the 19th century a situation, not unlike that of today, was encountered in New Jersey as well as most Eastern states. An exodus occurred. This exodus differed from the present one in that it was towards the cities and away from the farms. This was due to the fact that the great farming interests transferred to the large Western states thus making farming in New Jersey less than financially safe. Many farmers and their children abandoned the farms and moved to the cities where they could get jobs. This caused a decrease in local tax returns and a related educational decrease due to the fact that as the number of children dropped so did state aid. Many districts went from 40-50 students to less than 20 with the result that under the 1867 law they received less than \$275.00. This money was used for teacher salaries, fuel and incidentals, thus causing decreased teacher salaries as the other two categories remained constant. This resulted in many districts hiring novices or incompetent teachers so that at a time when education was improving in the cities, it was deteriorating in the rural areas. The State of New Jersey realized the problem and passed the Township School Act of 1894. They placed all school districts in a township under the administrative and governing control of a single board of education rather than individual committees. The new districts formed were then

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School bus in 1920 driven by Demming Hoadley.

able to close the smaller schools and decrease any duplicative activities in which there were not enough students. The law placed the seven school districts of Mount Olive (The Budd Lake School was built in 1889) under the Mount Olive Board of Education. In an explanation of the act the following enjoyable statement appears:

"In the larger district, to wit, the township, it will be easier to find nine men good and true, men who have the interest of education at heart, than three men in the smaller districts under the old system. Selfishness, favoritism, political and social considerations, will weigh much less than hitherto."

"Nine good men and true" certainly smacks of something out of the 19th century.

The board of education was to be elected on the third Tuesday of March. The new board was to elect one of its members as president and another as clerk. One of the first clerks of the Mount Olive Township Board of Education was Richard Stephens, grandfather of our present superintendent. Mount Olive did not seem to suffer a loss of children to the extent that surrounding communities did as an 1894 census showed the districts to have about 50 children.

Although there may be a tendency to say that the tax problems of that period seemed to be minimal, it is necessary to look at the pay scale of the teacher and some bills to realize that it was a time of "hard" money. A dollar purchased quite a bit more than it does today. The firm of Bartley and Hopler submitted a bill to the Mount Olive school board for a ton of coal at the price of \$4.80. A. Drake, a carpenter and builder, sent a bill on August 24, 1894, requesting payment for 90 feet of 1 x 10 pine for \$2.34, 8 feet of 4 x 4 pine for \$0.24, and 5 pounds of 5d wire nails for \$0.20. The relatively high price of the nails was due to the greater difficulty in production methods in those days.

It would seem as though the board of education (even in the good old days) tended to "goof" as evidenced by this letter from the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1899.

"Dear Sir:

"I enclose policy on Bartley school house. I hardly see how the board of education can insure an organ that does not belong to them. So have left it off (policy): In case of loss the company would not be under any obligation to pay it. If S. B. wants it insured, they should have it done. And \$15-\$20 is all it's worth.

Yours truly,

A. H. Bartley"

It would be interesting to find out what happened to the organ.

The township population and its educational costs continued to climb so that by 1916 the total expenditure was \$4,615.45 of which the teachers' salaries accounted for \$1,600.00 and a monster of modern education-transportation used up \$1,091.25. The educational methods of teaching and supervision plus the more economic non-duplicative efforts required larger schools so that children had to travel longer distances to school. Busing started (Act of 1894). In 1926, the Budd Lake School on Route 46 was opened with four rooms, followed by the four-room Flanders School in 1928.

There have been many excellent teachers in the Budd Lake School and one of them was Mrs. Catherine Conkling. Mrs. Conkling graduated from Montclair Normal School and came to the Mount Olive system in 1942. She taught in the 5-8 grades until 1946 when she was named principal of the school. She remained at this position until retirement in 1966.

The school population increased during the post-war years with result that a nine-room addition was put on the Budd Lake School in 1950 and in 1958 on the Flanders School an eight-room addition. This period was the start of our present school problem because in the 1950's outside classrooms were rented by the board of education. The 1960's saw the beginning of the mass influx of people and a rash of building was inaugurated: The Upper Elementary School was completed in 1964 and received an addition in 1968; The Mountain View School was completed in 1968 and even so the classroom space was not enough to contain the children. At the present time there are 35 outside classrooms rented throughout the township. Two referenda passed by the people have allowed construction of 54 classrooms to be completed in the fall of 1972, thus alleviating some of the problems. It must be remembered that the exodus from the cities along with the increasing population will continue to cause larger population so that more schools will have to be constructed.

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Overcrowding and its attendant problems make one ask whether Mount Olive's educational system will be so busy solving the immediate problems that it will become an educational mill rather than being able to keep up with the educational needs and requirements of the future. The problem, while bad in itself, lends a challenge to the township and, as the historian Toynbee has shown so well in his study of the 21 civilizations, the source of greatness lies in challenge and, more particularly, the response to it.

The people have responded by passing referenda for six schools or additions in six years. The school administration has also shown its willingness and desire to cope with the problems by continually looking for the best conditions, by keeping aware of the modern trends in education, and updating the curriculum as it is needed.

A guidance program aids the children in making decisions regarding activity, future education and emotional problems by using a psychologist and testing procedures to determine the scope of the child's needs. An interaction between high school students and elementary school children having educational difficulties has resulted in greater achievement by the latter group.

Offering one of the better programs available for "exceptional children" is a boast of Mount Olive's educational system. While one may argue about using much-needed classroom space for groups that, by law, must be kept to small numbers, no one argues about the need. These classrooms are being used so that these children can get an education that they would not have been able to obtain.

In the Upper Elementary School, courses such as language are being presented in such a way as to insure the student that he

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will be competent and comfortable with that language in high school. In order to aid this activity, a liaison with the Regional High School continually surveys the responses of our children to see how they are doing in comparison to children from other townships.

Science is presented in such a way, by a group of able teachers, that the most up-to-date methods are available to the students.

There is an active and continuing attempt to see that the children receive the benefits of modern cultural centers. The school system has a class trip program which has taken the students to such diverse places as the Morristown Circus, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Turkey Farms, Historical Museums, Lincoln Center, The Great Swamp, and Washington, D. C. (The last two were not placed together to suggest any possible connection.)

In the fields of future educational methods there have been a number of changes throughout the Nation, one of which is the "Open Classroom" concept. This has been hailed by many educators as a great breakthrough, while others have been less enthusiastic. In its attempts to keep up with the latest developments and also to insure the versatility of the schools for any future eventuality, the school administration has brought this concept to the township in its design of the Mountain View North School. This school is being built with large open classrooms but, in order to be flexible, the rooms will have folding walls so that either the open or conventional method may be employed. In the realization that education cannot succeed unless the people of the community stand behind it, the administration has formed a committee of interested citizens and educators to study the open classrooms concept to determine if it will fill the needs of Mount Olive's children.

In conclusion, it can be stated that Mount Olive's school system started in a very small school situated between two churches more than 100 years ago and has grown to a respectable size. It still has a lot to grow and the pains are being felt, but with the cooperation of the members of our community, the township officials and the citizens there should be no question as to the ability to meet the challenge.

Mount Olive may have problems of space, but they do have a good teaching and administrative staff. These people have the qualifications and experience to do a good job (in many instances) under very adverse conditions. Listed below is the administrative staff and their educational capability.

Mr. Chester M. Stephens, B.A., M.S.
 Superintendent, Mount Olive School System.
 Mr. Stephens received the B. A. from Drew University in 1950 after which he taught in Roxbury and Hackettstown until 1953. From 1953-57 he was an 8th grade teacher in Hopatcong Boro. In 1957 Mr. Stephens was employed by the Mount Olive Board of Education as a District Principal, covering the two schools containing 500 students and 32 teachers. He was appointed to the position he now holds.

Mr. Stephens received the M. S. degree in Administration and Supervision from Seton Hall. He has taken professional improvement courses at Rutgers, Montclair State and Seton Hall University and holds a Permanent Teacher's Certificate, Principal's Certificate, and Superintendent's Certificate.

Mr. John Abbott, B.S., M.S.
 Principal, Budd Lake School
 Mr. Abbott was born and educated in Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of B. S. in Education from the University of Scranton in 1956. In the same year he accepted a position in the Flanders Elementary School where he taught the sixth and seventh grades in a single room. In 1960, on the retirement of Mrs. Conkling, he was named Principal of the Budd Lake



The Budd Lake School of 1920.

The "Academy" school of Mount Olive Village.



School, having received the M. S. in Educational Administration from Newark State College in 1959. At the present time, he is working towards the highest degree at Lehigh University.

Mr. Thomas R. Shuba, B.S., M.A.
 Principal, Upper Elementary School.
 Mr. Shuba received his Teacher's Degree at Oswego State Teachers College in 1957. He was a teacher in the Geneva Public School System, Geneva, New York from 1957-58. He then transferred to New Jersey where he taught in Netcong from 1958-67. In 1967 he came to Mount Olive as Principal of the Upper Elementary School. He holds an M.S. in Educational Administration from Newark State Teachers College and has graduate credits amounting to more than 35 above the M.S. from Newark and Montclair State Colleges. He expects to start work towards the final degree in the near future.

Mr. Charles Sortino, B.S., M.S.

Principal, Flanders School.

Mr. Sortino received the B. S. Degree from Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey, in 1951, after which he joined the teaching staff of Hanover Township where he remained until coming to Mount Olive in 1967. Mr. Sortino was named Principal of the Linden Avenue School in 1967 in the same year that he received his M.S. Degree from Seton Hall University. In 1969 he became Principal of the Flanders School. He has received more than 30 credits above the M. S. and expects to start work towards the final degree this year.

Mr. Robert Stoll, B.S., M.S.

Principal, Mountain View School

Mr. Stoll received the B.S. from Jersey City State College in 1957, following which he taught in Warren Township Schools until 1967. After acting as Teaching Principal at the Linden Avenue School he was named Principal of the Flanders School in 1968. When the Mountain View School opened in 1969, he became its first principal. Mr. Stoll also holds the M. S. Degree in Education Administration which he received from Rutgers in 1963, and an M. A. in Reading from Newark State College in 1964. He is presently working towards the higher degree at Rutgers University.

Mr. Richard Wenner, B.S., M.A.

Principal, Linden Avenue School.

Mr. Wenner received the B. S. in Education from Bucknell University in 1967. He joined the Mount Olive School System in the same year and taught in the Upper Elementary School. In 1970 he was named Teaching Principal of the Linden Avenue School, followed in 1971 by a full-time appointment. He received the M.A. in Administration from Rutgers in 1971, and expects to pursue the Doctoral Degree after a short breather.

Mrs. Frances Palmisano

Secretary, Board of Education of Mount Olive since 1962.

Before marriage she studied three years at Jersey City Teacher's College. In 1970 she received her Certificate from Newark School of Business Administration.

The Budd Lake School as it appeared on a picture postcard.

BUDD LAKE PTA

Credo: "What we do to the child is what we do to society; what we enable a child to become is what we enable our world to become."

The National Congress of Mothers was founded by Alice McLellan Birney and Phoebe Apperson Hearst in 1897. The purpose was to focus efforts on children, to give all children equal opportunity, to educate parents, to promote health programs, to improve conditions in the school and the community, and to provide fellowship beneficial to both parents and teachers.

In January of 1916, Mrs. E. C. Oppenheim organized the Budd Lake Chapter with several of her friends. For the first few years it was more or less an independent social organization. Their first project was to paint and decorate the one-room school.

The charter members were Mrs. Oppenheim, Mrs. John Budd, Mrs. Elmer Campbell, Mrs. Silas Chamberlain, Mrs. Amanda Edgerton, Mrs. Marie Mehlin, Mrs. Charles Budd, Mrs. Luetta Conklin, Mrs. Elmer Lozier, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Fannie Stephens, Mrs. Sally Willetts, Mrs. Alfred Coe and Mrs. Harvey Cassidy.

In 1925, the afternoon ladies' teas were switched to evening gatherings for the entire family. After the meeting "proper" games such as shuffleboard, dominoes and cards were made available to anyone who wished to participate. The family game event evolved into a Father's Night. At one meeting every year, the husbands ran the entire meeting but this was discontinued during the early fifties.

Most of the records for the early years have either been lost or misplaced and the history becomes sketchy. During the existence of the Budd Lake PTA, many fund-raising projects have been carried out. Among them were chicken suppers, strawberry festivals, a circus, bingo and card parties, rummage sales, bake sales, book fairs and smorgasbords. The money raised from such activities was applied to many worthwhile causes. They publish a community birthday calendar for scholarships and art awards. Their social event proceeds go for library books.



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During the mid-thirties, the PTA purchased a piano, some playground equipment, soccer balls, volley balls, a volley ball net, softballs, bats and safety patrol belts. Curtains were made by the members for the school; furniture was repaired for the teachers' room; coat racks and a table were built; gowns were sewn for the choir. The PTA was responsible for transporting children to a local dentist as part of the health program. A hobby club, cooking class, and sewing committees were organized in the late thirties. In 1939, the PTA sponsored a trip to the New York World's Fair for the students.

However, 1939 was not a time for dreaming. On the other side of the world, Hitler was leading Nazi Germany through Europe and under Stalin, Communist Russia was acquiring territory to use as a buffer zone. In 1940, when the Soviet Union invaded Finland, the local PTA sent a contribution to the Finnish Relief Fund. Monetary contributions were also made to the American Red Cross. A sewing machine was purchased and the members sewed for the Red Cross for the duration.

During the Second World War, the PTA was concerned, not only with international affairs, but with the local children. A hot lunch program was supervised by Ida R. Kennedy. The program was limited to providing just milk because food was rationed and it was difficult to buy in quantity. However, the milk program was federally subsidized. The PTA participated in "The Summer Round Up of the Children" — physical and dental examinations of pre-school children. Also during the war, the PTA instituted a program whereby school buses were used to transport workers to Picatinny Arsenal.

In 1944, the PTA sponsored a Boy Scout troop under the leadership of Rev. John Makarian of the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church. The troop was later disbanded. At this time they began to sponsor a Girl Scout troop. Several times they sponsored an essay contest for the Musconetcong American Legion. Volunteers staffed the public library in the municipal building and later the library in Budd Lake School. In 1949, they collected toys for the American Legion toy drive. The membership actively supported a proposal to enlarge Budd Lake School and a few years later to build West Morris Regional High School, and to build an addition to that building. Volunteers conducted a census at that time and also at later dates.

As the fifties were ushered in, the PTA continued its projects for the home, the school and the community. They sponsored a dental poster contest, a 4-H Club and a clothing drive. With the cooperation of the Acme food stores, the students were able to acquire a television set for the elementary school cafeteria. They were given 5000 votes to start, one vote being the equivalent of a twenty-five cent purchase in an Acme store, as 500,000 votes were needed. The PTA was responsible for collecting the purchase slips from the children's families. In 1953, PTA contributed \$100.00 to help start a Mount Olive band. This was matched by \$100.00 from the board of education, and the money was used to purchase musical instruments. The Colonial Little Symphony Orchestra from Drew University presented a series of four concerts which were sponsored by the local unit.

During the mid-fifties, the PTA conducted a campaign for re-doing the school kitchen. Kitchen cabinets were purchased, along with silverware, a sink, a double-broiler and many other useful items. Gifts to the school also included a film strip projector, a screen and a kiln. In the 60's, they added a day-light movie viewer to the school audio-visual equipment. It also participated in a civil defense and a pre-school workshop.

The Budd Lake PTA, along with all parent-teacher associations, concentrate their efforts on the welfare of the children,

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on the home, the school and the community. The absence of such an organization would be sorely felt.

The 1971 Officers are: President, Mrs. Herbert Saldarini; Vice-President, Mrs. Walter Davies; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Salvatore Torrisi; Treasurer, Mrs. William Heise; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John P. Rogers; and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clarence Walton.

Presidents from the founding of PTA were: Mrs. E. C. Oppenheim, Mrs. Luetta Conklin, Mrs. Silas Chamberlain, Mrs. Elmer Campbell, Mrs. Harvey Cassidy, Mrs. William Lucas, Mrs. John Chamberlain, Mrs. William Hill, Mrs. Fred Wolfe, Mrs. Alfred Coe, Mrs. Harry Davenport, Mrs. Myron Bostwick, Mrs. Fred Gerion, Mrs. George Spinning, Mrs. George Fleury, Mrs. Leslie Smith, Mrs. Vernon Geary, Mrs. Wilber Hickey, Mrs. Harry Quick, Mrs. William O'Donnell, Mrs. Robert Poyer, Mrs. Henry Matcha, Mrs. Walter Crawford, Mrs. Edwin Hosking, Mrs. Lyman Gulick, Mrs. Warren Foster, Mrs. Helen Carpenter and Mrs. Barbara Leimeister.

FLANDERS PTA

In this Mount Olive Centennial Year 1971, the Flanders PTA has been in existence 53 years, although the official records date back only as far as 1935. At that time the officers were: Ruth Smith, president; Iva L. Hopley, secretary; Mrs. Wilson Lindabury, treasurer. Would you believe that there were 48 members at that time and the dues were 25c. Most of the meetings in those early days were held at the community hall in the firehouse on Main Street. They even had a treasury of \$28.64.

The PTA wasted no time during their infant years. Their activities were numerous, such as "Father's Night," silver teas, card parties, rummage sales, dances, auctions (food auctions held at the Hackettstown Farmers' Market) and many other small fund raisers.



The old Flanders School—now the firehouse.

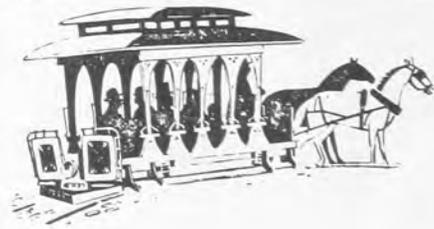
In 1936, they supported the Boy Scouts and the 4H girls. Children played an active role in the programs, giving recitals, safety plays and holiday observances. Sometimes there would be just fun and game evenings such as playing cards and dominoes.

A certificate of merit was awarded to the PTA in 1936 and 1957 by the N. J. Congress of Parents and Teachers for attaining their goals. In 1942, permission was given by the board to keep the school open one night a week so that the parents and young people could get together to play games such as badminton and volleyball. Funds were also given to start a manual training course for the boys of the school. Mr. Tillie was the instructor and received \$12 a month. The boys designed work benches and electric lamps. However, in 1943, Mr. Tillie retired and the program was discontinued.

A hot lunch program was introduced in the early part of 1941. Mrs. Best had received \$2.50 a day for preparing the lunches. In 11 weeks, 825 children were served hot lunches at a cost of 10¢ a day.

In 1942, the school bought \$524.45 worth of war bonds. During the war, the women were busy making articles for the Red Cross and donating an annual contribution to them. The PTA set up an ambulance fund for an ambulance to be sent to Egypt for American soldiers. Mrs. Hopler was in charge of collecting tire scraps for tire rationing. This project netted \$40.75, and contributions went to the firemen, Red Cross and PTA.

In the fall of 1946, the PTA began paying state and county dues, hence the membership dues were raised to 50¢. By that time there was a total membership of 55, and became more affluent. They were able to donate such things as curtains,



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movie projectors, playground equipment, piano, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, and many other items the school needed.

In April, 1947, they decided to be thrifty so they canned fruits, jellies and vegetables for the school lunch program. That year they sponsored a Girl Scout club with Mrs. Willard Hildebrant as leader.

Open house began in November of 1948 and some very interested local residents were eager to start proceedings to have flashing lights provided at the railroad crossing beyond the Flanders School, but to everyone's disappointment, nothing was ever done.

In the early 1950's, there were drives to purchase sports equipment for the classrooms and more utensils for the kitchen. A fish and chips dinner became an annual event and was held at the firehouse.

In 1953, the "Homeroom Mother Plan" was introduced. Hot lunches cost 21¢, including milk, and the board of education took over as full sponsors. The PTA officials were becoming a bit concerned that year, because of the lack of interest, so they started a drive for more members and tried to get the teachers to become more involved. They set new goals and new standards. One goal was to sponsor the 8th grade class trip. They set up a music fund of \$200 to purchase instruments. The Christmas treat of candy and ice cream was changed to a holiday puppet show or magic show for the entire school. A public librarian was hired at \$60 a year.

A children's social activities committee was established with Ruth Hildebrant as chairman. The PTA organized monthly dances and other social events for the children in the Flanders School. The possibility of having a community center was considered.



In 1956 they received action from the board of education and the township committee was asked to widen the roads in the Bartley and Drakestown areas.

The first science fair was held in May, 1959, and the first book fair was held in November. Both have become annual events.

In September, 1961, the dues were raised to \$1.00 and as a promotion for larger attendance at meetings, ice cream was given to the class who had the largest attendance of parents at meetings.

In the 60's, the programs were geared towards "learning development" with prominent speakers. Fund raisers included variety shows, book fair, election day bake sales, white elephant sale. Sweatshirts, scotch tape, memo pads, record and memory books, candy and flower bulbs were sold. With the proceeds, they contributed play equipment for each classroom, encyclopedia for the library. They renovated the library, gave cherry trees for Arbor Day celebrations, and purchased film strips.

In 1966 a controversy took place. Should the three PTA's consolidate? (Budd Lake, Mount Olive and Flanders.) At that time Flanders was 47 years old and they weren't sure whether they were ready for a change. It was defeated 14-12.

In March 1968, the PTA received a certificate of award from N. J. Founder's Day Committee for increased membership (111 members). Another attempt was made to try to get warning signals at the railroad crossings, but still no results.

Teacher's Appreciation Day was co-sponsored by the Flanders and Upper Elementary PTAs. The total enrollment of the Mount Olive System was 1700 in September, 1968. A social night out began and another annual event started was "Columbus Day Fair." During that year the Flanders School and Mountain View School were united as one PTA. The membership is now 392. New and challenging programs have been introduced through the officers: President, Bob Resker; Vice-President, Phyllis Singer; Recording Secretary, Janet Bostrom; Corresponding Secretary, Beverly Hines; Treasurer, Don Hill. These consist of a school newspaper and a Helping Hand program. The Helping Hand program is co-sponsored by both schools.

This is quite an accomplishment by what started out to be a very small PTA. What will history reveal in 2071?

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Churches

The study of the churches established in Mount Olive shows that the early settlers as well as the late arrivals concurred with George Washington's belief as stated in his first inaugural address: "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of man more than those of the U. S. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished, in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distant communities from which the event has resulted cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some pious gratitude along with humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage . . ."

Before churches were actually built in Mount Olive, the early settlers walked great distances to worship God. As soon as feasible, churches were constructed and supported within the township. In recent years arrivals with more varied backgrounds than the original settlers have helped to organize new churches in the area.

The pattern of sharing church facilities and ministers that marked the beginning of Mount Olive churches recurs from time to time when conditions warranted such actions.

The history of the churches is given in order of organization.

MOUNT OLIVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The early history of the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church shows it to be a daughter of the Chester or Roxbury Presbyterian Church. The 18th century residents of the sparsely-populated Mount Olive area walked to Chester to take part in Sunday worship.

This period prior to the American Revolution found residents unable to support separate pastors. The residents united in building a log church on the corner where the present Mount Olive Baptist Church stands. In 1752, the Rev. James Harcourt of the Chester church began preaching in the log church.

Mount Olive Presbyterian Church.



It is believed that he preached there once a month for eleven years. In 1768, James Heaton gave an acre of land for a church, burial ground and school. The log church appears to have already been built on the land deeded. The deed, dated March 15, 1768, was given to trustees Jacob Cossett, Richard Stephens and Job Cossett. It read the land was deeded for the use of four denominations — Anabaptists, The Church of England, The Congregationalists and Presbyterians, "to build meeting houses and school houses and bury their dead and nothing else." The log church was used by local families for 40 years, until 1808, when efforts were made to build a new and better place of worship at the same locations. The second church was raised in 1809 under the direction of Rev. Fordham, pastor of the Black River Church, Chester, but after it was enclosed remained unfinished until 1818. The new building contained that great innovation, "a stove in the house of the Lord." Rev. Ernest Miller, from Albany, was pastor at that time.

The church was held jointly by the Presbyterians and Baptists until 1853 when the relationship was mutually terminated. The Presbyterians then built their new house of worship.

A number of interest revivals, as well as an increase in membership, led to a desire for separate church organization. Although Presbyterian services were held in the log church beginning with Rev. Harcourt's preaching in 1752, Mount Olive was considered an outpost; church organization remained at the Chester church. The pastors lived there. Services were not held in Mount Olive oftener than every two weeks, and on occasion only once a month. In 1834, 48 members of the church at Chester received their certificates of membership and were dismissed to form the Presbyterian Church of Mount Olive. On September 30, 1852, the cornerstone was laid for the new church. The pastor at the time was the Rev. J. M. McConnell.

A comparable development was taking place at this same time in Flanders leading to the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Flanders.

Various ministers served the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church. In January of 1856, the Mount Olive and Flanders churches were united under one pastor and this situation continued for ten years.

From the late 19th century until 1930, the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church was an active place of worship. In 1930 the church enrollment dropped to 36 communicants and 19 Sunday school members. The economy of the town was depressed. The profitable mining and agricultural industries had declined. With the loss of jobs people left the area. The church was closed for two and one-half years.

Under the direction of the Rev. James Watson, a discussion was begun in 1957 as to the possibility of merging the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church with the First Presbyterian Church of Flanders. These talks resulted in the actual merger of the two churches under the name of United Presbyterian Church of Flanders with Rev. Watson as pastor. All activities were conducted in the Flanders Church building. The Rev. Watson left at the end of 1961.

The Mount Olive Church building was recently sold to Pax Amicus, the new cultural club opened to the young people of the West Morris area.

MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Mount Olive Baptist Church was the second church organized in the township. It was originally named the Schooley's Mountain Baptist Church. In 1753, it constituted 12 members. One of these was Samuel Heaton, who came from Massachusetts to set up the iron works. Services were held in the log meeting house built on land deeded to four denominations by James Heaton. The seating capacity was about 40. This was

considered large at the time. The church attracted some attention during the Revolutionary War because its minister was pro-British.

The first minister was the Rev. Revune Runion who was also pastor of the Morristown Baptist Church. The unwritten church history tells that on the last Sunday in 1776 the Rev. Runion was the speaker. In his prayers he gave thanks to the Lord that earlier in the week the British had been successful in defeating the revolutionary forces.

The log church was jointly built by four congregations. It was used by the Baptists for nearly 40 years. In 1795 they built the Schooley's Mountain Church. The second church was begun in 1809 and completed in 1818. Although owned by four denominations, at this time the Baptists and Presbyterians seemed to be the only ones interested in the building. It was a frame structure and seated about 75. The pews were repaired and replaced in 1832. Both congregations continued their use of the building until they outgrew its facilities and the Presbyterians entered their new house of worship in 1854.

In the fall of 1854, a meeting was called and an agreement made to sell the old house at public sale and divide the proceeds between the two denominations, and have it removed by the following April. All of which was accomplished. In the spring of 1855, the present church was erected. It was built of stone from the mountains "drawn by sledge and oxen," with a gallery over the entrance, a spire and a bell weighing over 600 pounds. The Rev. T. F. Clancy was pastor at the time. The church history relates he donned overalls and helped with the building. The church was dedicated in 1856. It was repaired in 1870, a pulpit recess being added, newly roofed, frescoed and furnished. In 1874, a new parsonage was built costing \$3,000. In 1882, the church was valued at \$3,500.

Mount Olive Baptist Church.



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In 1889, the name was changed from the Schooley's Mountain Baptist Church to the Mount Olive Baptist Church.

The Ladies Aid was organized in 1909 by the wife of the pastor at that time.

In 1916, a new reed organ was purchased and used until 1955 when replaced by a new electric organ.

The Mount Olive Baptist Church celebrated its bicentennial 1753-1953. During that period of time 47 pastors had served the church. Rev. Neil Lines, the present pastor, replaced the Rev. Reid in 1959.

The newest addition for church use is the recently constructed Sunday School building on Mount Olive Road, completed in October, 1970. The church membership numbers approximately 100.

FLANDERS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Flanders Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the oldest Methodist churches in New Jersey. It is difficult to write an accurate early history since a fire in 1841 at the home of one Judge Monroe destroyed all church records up to that time. Two names of early settlers figure prominently in the establishment of the church. The first known resident Methodist was Mrs. Mary Bell. She was born in New York City in 1753 and there became a Methodist. During the Revolutionary War she was forced to leave the city for her personal safety and settled in Flanders. She lived here for almost 40 years and was a devoted worker in establishing the Methodist Church.

David Moore was another important figure in the early history of the church. A native of Morristown, he moved to Flanders and was a resident here when Methodist ministers first

visited the town. His home was used for services every two weeks for several years. A class was formed which he joined. He was appointed leader of the class, a position he held for 15 years. The date of this organization is not definitely known. In 1786, the Flanders Circuit was named. This circuit included parts of Sussex and Warren Counties and at that time Flanders is supposed to have had a chapel.

On October 3, 1789, Joseph Heaton, Jr. conveyed by deed a tract of land to "William McCullough, William Creveling, Levi Howell, John Oxford, Daniel Hunt, Joseph Swayze, Jabish Heaton, Nicholas Egbert and William Walker, all of New Jersey; chosen and appointed to be trustees and to act in behalf of the society called "Methodists." The name of the Flanders congregation appears for the first time in the Conference Minutes in 1789. This entry makes the Flanders Church one of the two oldest in New Jersey. The church at Asbury being the other.

The first church building was used for years in an unfinished condition. It was finally completed during the pastorage of the Rev. Elijah Woolsey, who was minister during the years 1801-1802, and was used as a place of worship until 1857.

The present church building was built largely due to the efforts of three ministers. In 1854, the pastor, Rev. John S. Coit worked hard to influence the congregation to build a new church. In 1856, the Rev. J. B. Hayward and Rev. Manning Force continued Rev. Coit's efforts and succeeded in having the church replaced by the present building.

The cornerstone of the present church was laid on July 8, 1857, with appropriate ceremonies. Among the articles deposited in the cornerstone were the Bible, the Methodist Hymn Book, a

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book of Methodist Discipline and copies of several local newspapers containing a history of the church. The new church, built at a cost of \$4,000, was dedicated on November 28, 1857. In 1858, the congregation built a parsonage which was valued in the Conference Minutes at \$1,400.

One of the highlights of the church's history was the centennial celebration of its founding held in October, 1889. The program consisted of having former ministers speak and in conducting a centennial fair. The celebration lasted for three days and the net receipts were \$500. The records indicate a large crowd attended and enjoyed the celebration. The church also celebrated a sesquicentennial in 1939.

In 1893, during the pastorate of the Rev. William Stout, the cornerstone of the first chapel or Sunday school room was laid. Such an addition was considered greatly needed by the pastor. It was also at this time that burial in the church cemetery was discontinued. A new cemetery was provided on property on the road between Flanders and Succasunna.

An important event in recent history of the church was its union with the First Presbyterian Church. When the Rev. Daniel H. Rohrabough closed his pastorate on December 1, 1929, the Presbyterian congregation began to worship with the Methodist congregation. The minister at the time was Rev. Joseph D. Short. The two churches operated closely for more than 20 years under a covenant and agreement drawn up in April, 1931. The situation was unique in that the congregation acted separately and jointly on occasion. In 1936-39, renovation of the Methodist Church was completed by its congregation separately. Yet the two churches worked together to conduct a united Sunday school and young people's group. In the win-

Flanders Methodist Episcopal Church.



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ter of 1938, choir gowns and an electric organ were purchased jointly and shared by both congregations. The combined activities were discontinued in 1957.

In 1960-61, additional classrooms were added to the Sunday school building, completing the building as we know it today.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. Glenn J. Ashford, who arrived in June 1969, replacing the Rev. Thorwald Torgeson, present pastor of the Drakestown Methodist Church. The present membership of the Flanders Methodist is about 180.

FLANDERS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Flanders United Presbyterian Church can also be considered a daughter of the Chester (Roxbury) Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterians living in the Flanders area in the late 18th century joined their Roxbury and Mount Olive neighbors and walked to the area church situated then on Mount Pleasant Road in Chester.

The population growth of the early 19th century led the Flanders Presbyterians to petition for a separate organization. In 1851, 27 members of the Flanders group were given permission to leave the Chester church and establish the First Presbyterian Church of Flanders. The church was organized on February 18, 1852, by the Presbytery of Elizabeth. The Rev. Ogden preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The elders chosen were Samuel White, William Bartley and D. A. Nicholas. The members and families making up the church were from the church of Chester. Preaching during the first year was mainly by the minister of that church. The first pastor, Rev. John N. Husted was installed on June 30, 1853. He remained until 1855 when Rev. David M. James was installed.



Flanders United Presbyterian Church.

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The First Presbyterian Church has occupied three buildings. The first, built in 1852, was burned down and replaced in 1890. The second building was struck by lightning at the turn of the century and also burned to the ground. The third and present building of the congregation was built in 1905.

The second half of the 19th century Flanders' population grew due to the mining industry, farms and shops required by both. As the area grew, the church also grew. During the early part of the 20th century mining was discontinued. By the 1920's farming decreased. People left the area. As the population decreased, church membership decreased as well. The congregation was served by seminary students or by pastors who remained a short time. The situation led in the 1930's to the joint worship mentioned previously under the section on the Flanders Methodist Church. Alternate ministers of both faiths were invited to serve the congregations. Services in the summer were held in the First Presbyterian Church. In winter, services were held at the Methodist Church. The change of seasons was welcomed by the local residents since it brought about the cumbersome task of moving the jointly owned church organ down Main Street. This feat was accomplished twice a year with much advice offered the movers by the onlookers.

The combined activities of the two churches was discontinued in 1957. In that year, the First Flanders Presbyterian Church jointly with the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church invited the same minister, the Rev. James Watson, to serve both congregations. They became a yoked parish and met at both churches. Under the leadership of Rev. Watson, discussion of a merger of the Mount Olive and the First Presbyterian Churches resulted in the actual merger of the two churches on January 16, 1960, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church of Flanders.

The new organization discontinued activities at the Mount Olive church building. All activities were conducted in the Flanders Building. (The Mount Olive building remained vacant until sold this year.) The Rev. Watson left on December 31, 1961. The present pastor, Rev. Bela Szigethy, became pastor on January 1, 1962.

The church membership numbers 126 communicant members and an enrollment of 91 Sunday School members.

UNION CHAPEL — BUDD LAKE

Although the Budd Lake Union Chapel is 97 years old, the building was built in 1874 and dedicated in 1875, the church itself is about as old as Mount Olive Township. In 1871, Mrs. John Chipps, who "was much interested that more should learn of God's rules," helped to organize a Sunday school at the residence of John Budd. Mr. Budd was delighted to receive them. The Budds were accustomed to walk to and from Chester to attend the Chester Church.

In 1872, John Budd deeded the land on which Union Chapel stands to the trustees of the church. Certain stipulations were recorded on the deed. The church was to be interdenominational. Budd was believed to be a Quaker. He was interested in building a church that would be open to all Protestant residents. If abandoned as a church or used otherwise the land was to revert to the Budds. The building also had to be begun within two years. All of these requirements were met and the building was completed in 1874, at a cost of \$3,500.

According to old records, W. W. Stegar was the first superintendent, with John Chipps as assistant. A. S. MacDougall was librarian and A. D. Budd, treasurer. The Sunday school closed in the autumn of 1871 and reopened in the spring at the home of

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Mrs. Frank MacDougall with Rev. Champman, pastor of the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church as superintendent. In 1874, the school was held over H. O. Bennett's store. After the chapel was completed and dedicated, the Sunday School was held summer and winter.

An organ was secured through the efforts of Mr. Jesse Sharpe. Mr. Sharpe was married to one of the Budds and was influential in the completion of the chapel. He also built the famous Forest House, a well-known Budd Lake hotel.

Summer residents played an important part in the growth of the Union Chapel. Many of the summer worshippers were Protestant guests at the local hotels. Schooley Mountain House, an exclusive hotel at Schooley's Mountain, provided a four-horse stage as transportation for guests from hotel to chapel. The fact the chapel was interdenominational probably made it more appealing since all the guests could attend together.

Early records show that in 1872, seven teachers and 40 pupils participated in the Sunday School. A total amount of \$20 was raised by the end of the season. In 1873, there were seven teachers and 35 pupils. A total of \$8 was raised as "gifts to scholars." In 1874, the school membership read six teachers and 40 students. The total amount raised was \$16.

A small building was added to the chapel in 1960. This addition is known as Faith Hall.

There have been a number of pastors over the years. Since the membership is smaller now than in the past, part-time ministers have served the chapel. Most recently these ministers have been students from the Northeastern Bible Institute of Essex Fells.

The present pastor is Rev. David Rupprecht. Membership numbers 12 adults and 17 young adults.

Budd Lake Union Chapel.



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ST. JUDE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The year St. Jude's began serving as a mission church in Budd Lake has been obscured. The mission was part of St. Michael's, Netcong, and began holding mass at the Budd Lake Pavilion for the convenience of the summer residents. After leaving the Pavilion, mass was held at the Budd Lake Inn (now the "Hofbrau"). Members contributed both money and services to build their own church. In 1946, under the direction of Father Lange, the pastor of St. Michael's, the present church was constructed by Gallo Brothers, Inc. The church was served by the Paulist Fathers from the Newton Abbey and visiting priests until the first permanent pastor, Rev. Leo P. Carey, arrived at St. Jude's in 1967.

The masses at St. Jude's are said on Saturday evening at 7:15 p.m. and on Sunday mornings. Confraternity of Christian Doctrine is held for all school-age children except kindergarten. The membership at this date numbers approximately 600 families.

Father Carey is this year planning a 25th Anniversary celebration for St. Jude's.

FLANDERS VALLEY CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

On July 11, 1965, the first formal service of the Flanders Valley Christian Reformed Church was held in the Flanders Grange Hall. The service was led by the Rev. Donald Griffioen, Eastern Home Missionary for the Christian Reformed Church. The first pastor to serve the new church was the Rev. David Zanstra, who arrived in September, 1965. The present pastor, Rev. Calvin Vander Meyden, joined the congregation in October, 1969.

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After meeting in the Flanders Grange Hall for five years, the congregation dedicated and began to worship in its new church on Bartley Road. The building begun in June, 1970, was completed in November, 1970.

The dedication service was held on December 11, 1970, with Dr. Joel Nederhood as speaker, Mrs. Burt Halpern as soloist, and Rev. C. Vander Meyden officiating. The new building is colonial in design to blend in with the rolling hills and sylvan setting of Flanders Valley. The building contains a sanctuary which will accommodate up to 250 persons for a worship service, a large fellowship hall for banquets and social gatherings, and eight modern classrooms designed to serve the educational needs of the community.

The membership at present numbers 165.

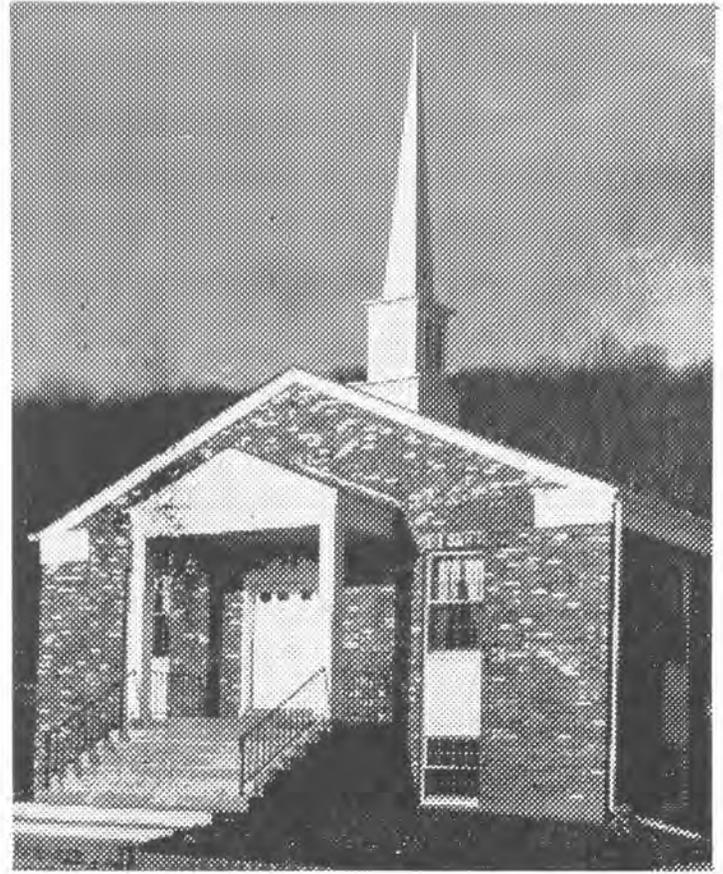
JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Jehovah's Witnesses were originally organized in Hackettstown. About three years ago, when larger facilities were required, they decided to build their own church in the Mount Olive section of Indian Park. Kingdom Hall is located at 205 Parkway Drive, Indian Park, Hackettstown. The presiding minister of the congregation is Mr. Fred Severud. Approximately 100 members attend services.

MOUNT OLIVE JEWISH CENTER — CONGREGATION HATIKVAH

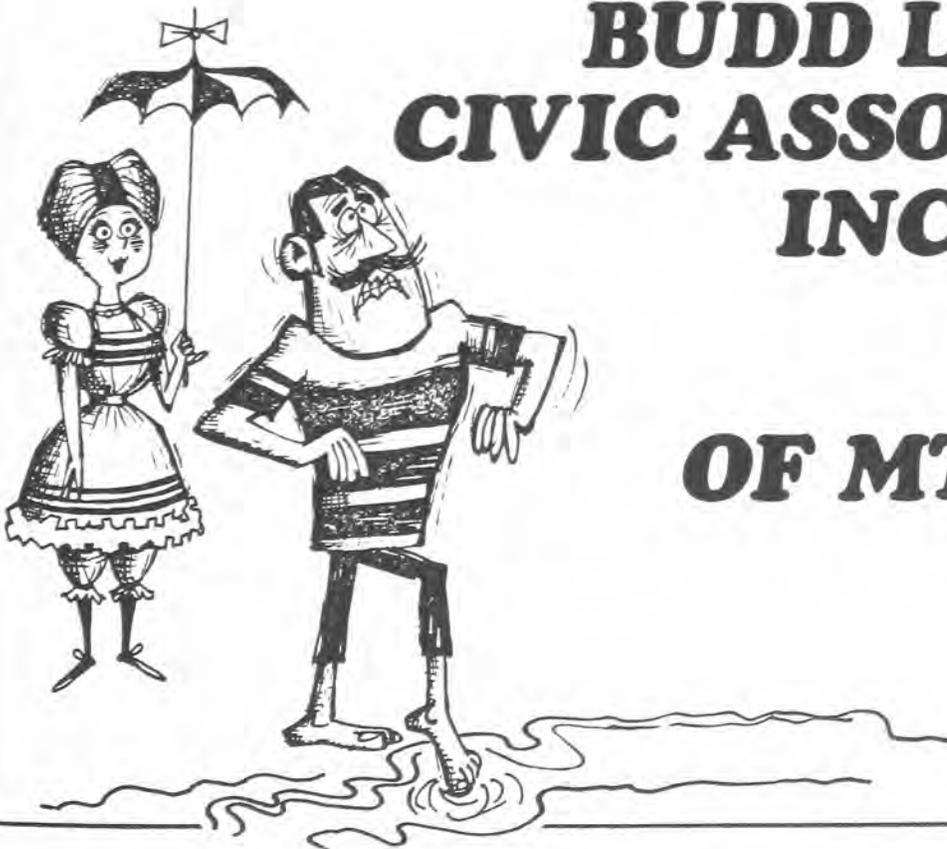
The Mount Olive Jewish Center was established in September, 1969, and incorporated in January, 1970. It is a conservative temple interested in preserving Judaism, its customs and traditions, in a modern day world. The temple is governed by a 13-member board of directors, 9 elected officers and 4 members from the Brotherhood and Sisterhood. The spiritual leader is

Flanders Valley Christian Reformed Church



BUDD LAKE CIVIC ASSOCIATION INC.

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Rabbi Isidor Wasserman. The membership to date numbers 60 families.

An active Sisterhood and Brotherhood are mainly responsible for the social and fund-raising activities of the temple. This year's activities included a square dance, puppet show, fashion show and card party. An art auction is planned for the near future.

Religious services are held twice a month at the temple's temporary headquarters, Mountain View School. A monthly bulletin is published and mailed to the congregation. Hebrew school and Sunday School are fully staffed. In April, the Mount Olive Jewish Center will Bar Mitzvah their first 13-year-old boy.

The temple hopes to acquire land and build a temple within the township, thereby creating a permanent home for the congregation.

ABIDING PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Lutheran Church of Budd Lake is at present a mission congregation under the direction of the Board of American Missions of the Lutheran Church of America. The church is in the process of organization which should be completed about June or July of this year. The first service was held on Sunday, October 25, 1970. Charter Sunday was held on March 28, 1971. On this Sunday, names of joining families are placed on a "charter roll." The roll is a specially prepared scroll, drawn up by members of the Mission Congregation.

The Rev. James T. Parks, Board Missionary, is pastor of the Mission. The congregation presently meets at the Upper Elementary School, Budd Lake. Present activities also include a choir and confirmation class. Other activities will follow when

the church is fully organized.

The mission congregation is in the process of purchasing a church site within the township borders. Most church meetings other than services are held at the parsonage, 15 Hatakawanna Terrace, Budd Lake.

CEMETERIES

A Cemetery Association was formed and incorporated on September 21, 1873.

Some of the original officers were: Fernando King, Irving Drake, Charles Stephens and Aaron Hulse.

Part of the land was donated by the Aaron Hulse family and the balance from the John Stephens family.

It is located next to the churches in Mount Olive Village.

During the 40's, the Greenwood Cemetery Association became bankrupt and agreed to donate its property to our Union Cemetery, thus making a total of about nine acres.

The present officers are: president, Raymond Renkel; vice-president, H. Lee King; secretary, Chester Stephens; treasurer, John McPeak.

In the older parts of the cemetery are found many stones with inscriptions dating back to the 1700's.

STANHOPE UNION CEMETERY

This cemetery is located back of the business center of Netcong. When Mount Olive gave land, much of it known as South Stanhope, to Netcong in 1894 to form its own borough, the cemetery was not included, hence it is still part of our township.

Mount Olive Baptist Church cemetery.



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People

BUDD FAMILY

In the early days of the Franks and Gaelic races and the formation of Normandy and the French Empire, Jean Budd, a baron of influence took an active part, his descendants held positions of political and religious influence, and were possessors of wealth, and in some one of the political and religious strifes for which the Norman and the French people are noted in history, three of the Budd brothers took up the cause of the then weak side in the defense of freedom and religious liberty. Their relatives, with their forces in power, crushed this abortive effort, and persecutions commenced. They, to save their heads from being taken off by the battle-axe of the executioner, escaped to Normandy, and with William the Conqueror landed successfully with their families in England. "So closely were they pursued that they left their candles burning to deceive their persecutors who were watching their homes."

In Normandy and England they breathed freer, and after a time recovered losses. Their children married and inter-married on this island and on the continent, and according to information from different sources, one Thomas Budd or John Budd, married the sister of a subsequent occupant of the throne, and became a prominent minister in the Church of England. They had a number of children who, as they grew up were fond of adventure, activity and change. John Budd, the elder, and Joseph Budd came to this country about the year 1632.

On the records of London, is Joseph Budd's name, aged 15, sailed for New England.

John, son of Joseph, married Mary Strang, by whom he had Daniel, who married Mary Purdy, and moved to Chester, New Jersey.

John, one of the descendants, re-moved into what is now Hunterdon County soon after his father's death, no doubt taking offense at not having, as the eldest son (under the laws of England), more of the estate of his father, the executorship of which he renounced after his mother, according to the will, had sold enough property to pay the debts and legacies of Thomas Budd, then John commenced to sell (and I think he gave many leases for 99 years) the residue while he lived in both Hunterdon and Morris and Sussex Counties, where lands to a large amount had been located. He was the progenitor of the East Jersey, Morris County Budds (only of his descendants). Judge William Budd, his brother gave a large tract of land to one Ford, near Morristown.

Daniel Budd was born July 27, 1722, and married Mary Purdy when quite young. His father, John, came with him from Rye, N. Y., to Chester, N. J., and purchased the old Budd farm near Black River, in the present Township of Chester, this county. His father died at his daughter's, Mrs. Horton, near Chester, and Daniel commenced his married life in the new settlement. In 1740 the early settlers of Chester referred to it by the name Roxiticus. The farm was formerly owned by the Culvers, or Carvers and Drakes, both persons coming from Rye, and was deeded by Mr. Drake to Daniel Budd in 1742. He was a long-time assessor of the Township of Roxiticus and a captain in the Reserves of the Revolutionary War. During his absence on one occasion on duty, his house was burned down, supposed to be the work of some revengeful Tories. Here the Indians at that time had their lodges, and their burial ground, and other marks are still traceable.

Elizabeth married a John Stark, one of the first settlers of the Valley of Flanders. Joseph, one of the grandsons of Daniel



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The Budd Inn of 1971.

Budd, married and lived and died in Chester Township, and had Gilbert, Isabella, Isaac and Daniel. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and commanded his company at Sandy Hook and other places of defense. Gilbert, his eldest son, is still living at Chester.

Daniel Budd married Mary Hunt, of Sussex County. He was a major and colonel in the State Guard several years, a state senator from Morris and at the head of many enterprises. He lived and died in Chester, leaving children living at this time. Ann married John Evans, a mining engineer. Joseph, a merchant of Chester, also married -----, and Hattie still living with her mother, Mrs. Mary Budd, all living in the town which was built up by the enterprise of their father.

Daniel Budd, the youngest son of Daniel, married and lived on the old homestead. He had one son, Stephen, and a daughter, Mary.

Stephen Budd married, and now owns the old plantation his grandfather first settled on. He has made it his home for many years, and has given me many items of interest of his early forefathers, and the first settlers of Roxitcus. John Budd, was born April 5, 1762, in the town of Roxitcus, changed to Roxbury, now Chester, on the old plantation. He entered the continental service under Gen. Washington, at the age of 16. Had charge of a battery when the British were advancing on Springfield, and kept the enemy in check until the militia gathered in force, which was about the time the red-coats (as he called them) made a charge on his guns, and seeing he could not save them, he ordered his horses cut loose, and under their fire, and shouts of Yankee cusses to halt, made good his retreat. The militia having gathered, the British got the worst of the fight and the guns he recovered. At the

battle of Monmouth he took part on that hot day, and was a colonel, having charge of many important trusts. At the close of the war he married Julianor Dickerson at the next door to his father's house, she was born Nov. 22, 1761. They immediately moved up to this place (Budd Lake) on horseback, following Indian Trails (the tribe then had their lodges on a cleared spot in the field to the rear of this hotel (Forest House) he located on the northeast side of the lake then called by the Indians Kaukauanning, signifying talking waters, on account of the reverberating echoes of sound which at intervals is musical in the air. Here the red men met to hold their council talk in the Spring and Fall when the waters were echoing with the sound of the wild fowl. Col. John had purchased a greater part of the Redading Survey, which covered two-thirds of the water the lakes to the northwest, northeast and southeast, including the grounds we are occupying this day. Here was room for enterprise, he opened roads and cleared fields. Their church was at Chester, where they frequently went on foot in time for service. The Caskeys, Kinnans, Dornings, Salmons, Stephens, Sharps and Kinneys, Batsons and other had commenced settlement on this mountain then, or about the same time.

They died in the home they had made, on the shores of the lake which takes their name, at ripe old age; and I find on the tomb-stones in the Mount Olive graveyard the following; "Col. John Budd, died June 8, 1845, aged 83 years, 2 months, 3 days; Julianor Budd, wife of Col. John Budd died Aug. 18, 1850, aged 88 years, 8 months, 26 days."

Julianor Budd married Richard Salmon and lived at Drakesville, this county.

John Budd (the great grandfather), married Sarah Drake,

lived and died on part of Col. John's homestead, and had Elizabeth, who married George W. Stephens, and had Sarah and Julia, living now near here. Julia who married Hon. J. M. Sharp, who had John B. married Louise Green, died leaving Willie and Jessie Sharp.

Amanda married Hiram Hulse, a merchant and postmaster of McCainsville, their children are John Budd (the grandfather) and Jonah at home.

John D., an enterprising manufacturer, farmer and public citizen, married Martha Salmon, and now lives on the homestead of his fathers, being a part of the old survey of this place.

Abraham D. Budd, the first son of Col. John, married Margaret F. Goble and lived at the old place with his father and had among others Enos Goble Budd. Enos G., Abraham D. and Margaret E. are at this time living with their mother on the old homestead at Budd's Lake.

The history of the family, as handed down to me by Col. John Budd, of Budd's Lake, N. J., names Katherine Brown as the wife of John Budd the first, who bought Budd's Lake, and that they were married in England, and her relatives came to this country before or at the same time and were related to the King. In 1753 John Budd, late of Rye, now of Roxboro, Morris County, N. J., sold the remaining parcel of land on Budd's Neck, (Town of Southold, Long Island). He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Strang.

Daniel Budd, eldest son of John Budd, (who married Mary Strang), married Mary Purdy. He re-moved to the western part of the state. (This Daniel Budd moved to Roxboro, Morris County, N. J., with his father, and settled near the village of Chester.)

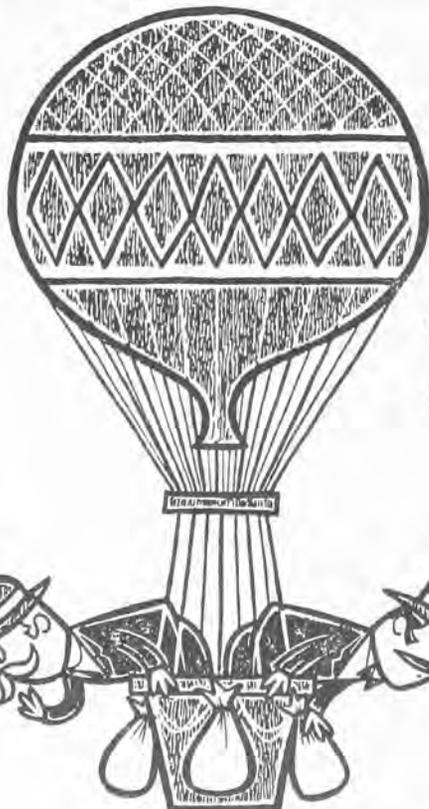
Daniel L'Estrange was born in the city of Paris in France. He and Charlotte, his wife, a daughter of Francis Hubert, being Protestants, were compelled to make their escape in 1685, in the time of Louis XIV, when the Catholics were persecuting the Protestants. His relation was such that on his arrival in London, James, the Duke of York, then King of Great Britain, made him Lieutenant, commanding in his own guard. In 1688 the King gave him leave to come to this country. He with his family, landed in New York, moved to New Rochelle and thence to Rye. His name was changed to Daniel Strange, was justice of the peace in 1690. Among their children was Mary. The name finally was spelled Strang, and they married in the families around them. Mary Strang married John Budd, who came to Roxboro, Morris County, New Jersey, and she was the mother of Daniel Budd, who settled near the village of Chester after marrying Mary Purdy in Rye, N. Y. She was the grandmother of Col. John Budd of Budd's Lake, William Budd, Elizabeth, Capt. Joseph Budd, Abigail and Daniel Budd of Chester, N. J.

Hence the recitals of their hair-breadth escapes and their relationship in France and England has been handed down with history at the fireside from generation to generation.

It appears that the King of England donated to John and Thomas Budd a portion of the State of New Jersey called "The Budd Valley," now Long Valley. The two brothers came to America, leaving their eldest brother William in, or near London. John Budd settled in New Jersey.

Note—The Budd Valley, is now the German Valley of Morris County, N. J. which is called Long Valley.

At the family reunion of 1881 where Enos G. Budd read the family history written in 1879, Rev. O. H. P. Deyo, made a neat impromptu on the Salmon's catching the Budd's and



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becoming a part thereof, and the Sharp's sharpest move was in plucking a Budd in its budding bloom.

Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, was given to one of the Ford family by Judge Wm. Budd, in consideration of improving the same, and Sussex County was named after old Sussex County in England.

It is the influence of family ties that yields you a common pleasure today, in recalling your ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of our Country and State.

Only twelve bleak winters had passed over the brave and sturdy Pilgrims at Plymouth, when John Budd reached Boston, 1632, two years after the date of its settlement, his grandson, of the same name settled at Chester, with his son Daniel Budd, while his brothers, 30 years after his arrival, 1662, located themselves at what is now Burlington, New Jersey. They fought the hard battle of life under circumstances very different from those which surround us. They were not daunted by the wilderness, and gladly endured many privations incident to their uncivilized surroundings, for the sake of freedom. Here they found refugees from other lands, who fled to these shores for the same principles which excited them; intermarriage with them has given your family Huguenot blood as part of your inheritance.

Persecution, which religious bigotry and royal tyranny had aroused, drove them hither. The dissenters from England, the Walloos from Holland, the Huguenots from France, all abandoned country and family ties to find a home in a land where they could exercise the right of conscience and freedom of worship. They were heroic and resolute men. What the English exiles suffered on the bleak shores of New England, we cannot realize. What the Huguenots endured in their native France in spite of royal decrees forbidding

their emigration, language can scarcely describe. The story is marked with the blood of thousands. The gibbet, the wheel and the crackling fires of the martyr's stake did not dismay them. Their hopes and struggles were prophetic of the future into which they ultimately broadened and strengthened.

On the other side of the ocean, these refugees were unable to make successful resistance to the oppression they separately endured. In their adopted country, though coming from different nations, the love of liberty that made them exiles, bound them together in sacred union.

The blood of the English dissenter and the Huguenot mingled on revolutionary battle fields, in resistance to oppression, cementing the foundation of a government, which guarantees and protects freedom of conscience, speech and press.

Their history in this land begins with that of your country, they helped to establish a system of government without precedent in history, some of you to your honor, be it said, have fought for its preservation.

SPEECH AT BUDD REUNION 1881 by COL. J. T. BROWN,
Register U.S. Land Office.

After the revolutionary war, my grandfather moved to Budd's Lake, Morris County, N. J. then called Kaukauanning by the Indians, and having purchased the greater part of the Reading survey, he commenced his improvements and raised a large family; whom he settled well to do.

The principal Indian trails always lead from water to water, and from Budd's Lake it followed the present road toward the old Kinney farm to the first spring on the left of the same, then it crossed a little hill nearly north, to another spring by the house of A. G. Sanders, in 1879, from there over the

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mountain to the Musconetcong, and then over the other mountain to Allamuchy, and so on to the Delaware River, west. This trail was traveled by all the first explorers and surveyors who came this way going west to the present Sussex County lands.

The Saxons, Normans and Franks, were independent warriors. The Franks, freemen. I am told that one ancestor, Jean Budd, was a great soldier, and commanding officer under Charles the Great, who established the great empire. Charles gave him a large body of land somewhere on the coast of what is now called Normandy. Here he ruled like a freeman, and he and his descendants were in many battles, they were called French when the Normans invaded this part of France, and they fought until they were overcome and slain, only a few men left, and they poor, their lands were taken by the conquerors. Some scattered, but William Budd remained and worked on the seashore, a place he called Rye, his sons and grandsons were in time allowed their lands, and they became soldiers. Here William the Great came when his barons wished to slay him, but Richard Budd gathered his men and protected him until the Duke through his assistance, was able to check the insurgents and bring them to a better understanding.

The Duke rewarded Richard Budd by giving him greater possessions, his son John inherited them, and when Edward of England died, he was the first to muster his knights and soldiers, and landed at Rye, England, to defend the claim of William of Normandy to the throne of England, and in the great battle which took place, it is claimed by our ancestors, that his valor turned the tide of battle, which killed and defeated the English. After this battle, William the Great was made King of England. He gave John Budd his sister in

marriage, and created him Earl of Sussex. Thus you see, one of our mothers was a King's daughter.

I have been told that John Budd's father married a granddaughter of Henry VII, and that he was in some way connected with the Episcopacy, and a man of wealth and influence.

It was on the past renowned history of the Budd family in France, that Joseph Bonaparte, Count Survillers, ex-king of Spain, while here at the Lake, visiting my grandfather, claimed the aged sire to be of high French blood, and everything went along smooth enough with them until Joseph's daughter happened to find a picture of Napoleon on horseback, being led by the Russian bear, which had been placed in some room unknowingly to the Colonel. The Countess brought the caricature to her father in tears, and Joseph sought and found my grandfather in the dining-hall, and threw the picture at his head, and soon the blood was high enough on both sides. Bonaparte claiming my grandfather a traitor to his great French ancestors, and my grandfather claiming Joseph to be a coward, by deserting his brother Napoleon in his great trial, and that he knew nothing of the picture, it having been placed in the room by some summer visitor who recently left that morning.

The hot blood didn't abate in the quarrel, and the Colonel ordered Joseph Bonaparte to leave the house and premises without delay, which he did, and returned to Bordentown, never again to visit the lake.

BARTLEY FAMILY

Col. Hugh Bartley settled on a large farm in Mount Olive in 1810, and owned one of the first sawmills in the area. He served in the war of 1812 with the rank of captain.

His son, Jonathan was born on the part of the farm which is probably the one now known as the Casale Farm. He bought a farm in 1853 across from the post office and did a great deal of building, notably an iron forge in 1840 which has been converted into a dwelling.

In 1835 his son Robert C. Bartley was born. He attended school in the six-sided stone building near the present West Morris High School. He was a farmer, owner of a general store and also was engaged in the manufacture of heating boilers. There was a William Stephens, owner of several mills and a forge in the area. His daughter Hannie married Robert C. Bartley. One of their daughters, Abbie Bartley, married William K. Hopley, who was engaged in the steam boiler business with his father-in-law, Robert C. Bartley. This property is now the site of the Tarn Swim Club, owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Taggart. Abbie was a member of the Flanders Presbyterian Church and their organist for about 75 years. She also played at the Bartley Chapel. She was a member of the board of directors of the Bartley Chapel Association and superintendent of the Sunday School. She was born in 1874 and died in 1963.

"Uncle" William Bartley was born in 1824 and was the first postmaster. It was he who, in 1845, founded the William Bartley & Sons Foundry and Machine Shop. This is still in operation but with a different management. They used to manufacture saw mills, water wheels, house heating boilers and did a general machine business. The story is told of a man coming in during a storm for shelter. Next day he was given a job at the foundry. No one was certain of his name, so he was called "Cap." One day, "Cap" and a worker name Grimes—both with sharp tempers—had a disagreement. "Cap" unloaded a paint brush full of asphalt into Mr. Grimes' pride and joy—his whiskers. That ended their working together—and the whiskers.

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William Bartley and Augustus H. Bartley.

One of William Bartley's sons, Augustus H. Bartley, received his education in the local schools and the Magie Institute of Chester before becoming a junior member of the firm. He was married to Elizabeth Sharpe and they had three children. One son, Ireneus Prime Bartley, called Reenee, who was the owner and founder of the Bartley Insurance Co., Inc., moved to Arizona a few years ago and died this year (1971).

BATSON FAMILY

The Batsons owned a large amount of land from Budd Lake to Waterloo. This included many well known properties to today—such as Briegel Park, Vasa Park, the Wolfe's farm and part of the Donnelly Smith ("Don") farm. These were owned by the Batsons in the 1700s. Also the present Camp Pulaski and a tract on to Waterloo. They also owned the "island" between the lake and Briegal Park.

This island is surrounded by marsh and bog called the tomachs, where over the years many pails full of blueberries and huckleberries were picked. Peet was dug out of this area, too, and hauled out and sold to greenhouses.

This land and more was given to the Batsons by the King of England. A large part of it was lost at the close of the Revolution when some of the Batsons, who were faithful to their king, moved to Canada.

Until recently there was a private burying ground of the Batson family on the Wolfe farm, which had been owned by Thomas Batson. All the Batsons were farmers.

They were also well represented in our wars: James in the Revolution, George in the Civil War, another son in the Spanish American War, Russell in the Navy in World War I, and Dallas in World War II.

The sister of Dallas Batson is married to Fred Smith of Sand Shore Road, Budd Lake.

BEECHER FAMILY

Mr. Henry C. Beecher and his wife Luella K. Beecher, M.D., were not old-timers in the true sense of the word, in that they did not come to Budd Lake until 1902, but they did have something to do with the early development of the township.

While staying at the Forest House, they began to look for the ideal spot on which to build their cottage. They found it on

the cornfield of John Budd near the Forest House. They bought several acres with about 150 feet of water frontage. In 1912 they put in Center Street, although it meant moving their stable and losing most of their apple orchard.

In the meantime they had purchased 85 acres, partly along Shore Road in the vicinity of Elizabeth Lane and extending to where the highway (#46 not then in existence) began. This included part of the Budd Lake Road.

In 1908 they bought 155 acres from the estate of Judge Mann. The mansion on it was known as Pinecrest because the Judge had spent \$30,000 for pine trees, "to satisfy the whim of his wife who missed her trees in Maine".

They sold several acres to H. C. Peters, who built a home, the Wigwam, the Casino (Municipal building) and several others. The Beechers sold the mansion to a Mr. Vokrath who ran it as a hotel. After many years, Vokrath sold it to Mr. Schleifer and he had it until it was destroyed by fire this Centennial year.

The balance of the acreage was developed by the Beechers—not as buildings, but as lots and roads, and they also built the reservoir on top of the hill. Outlook Park was part of that tract.

They were both active in establishing the Hackettstown Golf Club and spent many hours at the Budd Lake Athletic Club. Dr. Beecher was an ardent suffragette and marched in many parades to get "Votes for Women". They both died in 1966 at ages 98.

Their son, David, and his wife, Adelaide, winterized the house in 1933 and ran it as Beecher Lodge for 32 years. Now it has reverted to its original purpose—a dwelling.



Stephen Batson and wife Jane.



Silas H. Chamberlain in 1881.

Cyrus A. Wolfe and wife Margaret.



FREDERICK I. COX

Camp colonies in the early 1900s attracted the attention of Frederick Irving Cox and his family. Deciding that Budd Lake seemed to offer everything they enjoyed, he built a home on Gold Mine Road.

He was a former member of the I.C.C. to which he was appointed by President Warren Harding, and continued to serve under President Calvin Coolidge until his term expired in 1926. He declined an appointment by President Coolidge to be chairman of the Federal Radio Commission in 1927 to accept an offer to become public relations man for the law office of C. Bascom Slemph, who had been former secretary to President Coolidge. In 1932 he returned to Budd Lake as an all-year resident.

In the early 1950s he delighted the residents by performing on such shows as "Life Begins at 80" and on "The Wisdom of the Ages."

He was a successful chairman of the Morris County community drive, active in Red Cross work, served as Civil Defense chairman during World War II, was president of the Budd Lake Civic Association, relief director for Mount Olive Township, president of the board of trustees of the Budd Lake Union Chapel, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a Mason, a member of the Almas Temple of Washington, D. C.

His death at the age of 92 left a void in the community.

CHAMBERLAIN—WOLFE FAMILIES

It is difficult to separate these names. The Wolfes date back to 1806 when George Wolfe's son married a Nancy Cosad. Their son, John married Clarissa Salmon; their son Cyrus, Margaret Hilts; their son Fred, Leona McMickle; and their son Charles, Grace Smith. Charles Wolfe is on the township committee and has served on the board of education. The

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union of the Wolfes and Hilts, who were near neighbors expanded the Wolfe farm considerably. It extended from Gold Mine Road to near the Wolfe farm. For a while part of it was used as a garbage dump and landfill and part by a gravel pit. Recently most of the land has been sold and is now zoned for industry, although the farm is still in the Wolfe family.

In 1888 Amos Chamberlain and his wife, Eliza Ann Hopkins, moved to Mount Olive from Mendham. Their son, Silas, married Linda Stephens Wolfe, and they are the parents of Leland Chamberlain and his sisters.

Not far from the Wolfe property is the Chamberlain farm which also contained a large sand pit, the Morris County Sand & Gravel Co. This was abandoned a few years ago.

Time was when Amos Chamberlain had a large dairy, "The Rockland Dairy," from which he delivered milk in large tin cans and measured it with a dipper. He sold 180 acres of this land to his son Silas, who ran the farm. In the winter he carried on a timber business where he hauled the logs with teams of horses to the saw mill. He was always interested in education and was on the school board. In 1928 he donated an acre of land across from his farm for a new school on Route 46. As it happened the school asked for another acre, and yet another, until they felt that the land was adequate. He willed the farm to his son Leland, who continued in the dairy business and supplied pasteurized milk.

In 1970 he sold the farm to a concern who is now breaking ground for garden apartments. The Leland Chamberlains, Robert and Everett and their daughters are moving to Hope, N. J., where they will continue their dairy business.

Another branch of the Wolfe family is William Wolfe, who is married to the former Lavinia Cassedy, daughter of the late Harvey Cassedy whose wife Liza Hulse Cassedy is still with us.

The William Wolfe farm is at the junction of Route 46 and Wolfe Road. It was at this point where the old road turned to go over the hill to Hackettstown. Their farm was built in 1840, and is the target for many photographers.

IRVING DRAKE

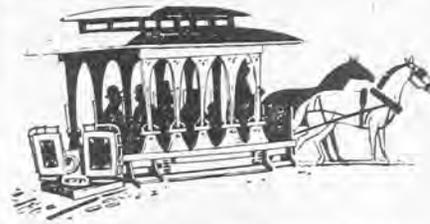
Irving Drake was fondly known as "Mr. Mount Olive" because of his long term as township clerk from 1917 until his death in 1960. His daughter, Mary Hopley, who was tax collector and treasurer of the township, was elected to take his place. His father, George A. Drake had been tax collector before that.

After attending the local school, he drove his family's horses to Stanhope to gain a higher education. Buses, of course, were unknown in those days. On the 204-acre farm which he operated for many years—part of an English land-grant to his great-great-grandfather, Peter Salmon—there were always 5 to 10 beautiful horses. He liked to recall how he drove to Morristown in less than an hour. This was something of a record. He admitted that he had more fun with the horses than with his car.

He traveled through the west several times and said that while it was good farming country, he'd take Mount Olive anytime for "just plain living and enjoying life."

At the time he was elected as township clerk there were 17,175 acres of land, 383 lots were assessed. He recalled the all-day meetings which were held at the Flanders Hotel, the Forest House, and the Ice Cream Parlor, a building belonging to John Budd on the Shore Road near the exit of the Forest House. In 1917 they held 18 meetings and he wrote 26 pages of minutes by hand.

He was secretary of the Mount Olive Vigilant Society when horse stealing was a great dread. He also served 18 years on



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the board of education. He was a member of Grange 217, treasurer of the Family of Salmon Assn., and he and his wife, the former Nan Alward of Washington, D. C., were very active in the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church where he was treasurer of the church for two years. Mrs. Drake's hobby was knitting and crocheting and his was reading and playing "500." Mr. Drake was 85 when he died. Mrs. Drake is still with us.

FRED DURYEYEA

One of our popular hosts was Fred Duryea. In the early 1900s he became a proprietor of the Forest House where he tended bar. The Forest House was owned by Jesse Sharp, but various proprietors came and went through the years. His talent as a host was inherited from his mother, who managed the popular Mendota House (now the Hofbrau.) and the Greene Inn (now Le Rendezvous). After a few years she built "The Poplars" across the street until ill health made her give that up.

For 20 years before his retirement in 1961, Mr. Duryea was the custodian at the municipal building. He was on duty day and night, yet always seemed to have time to let people unburden their problems. His friendly and sympathetic manner endeared him to all.

After a retirement dinner, given by many who hated to see him leave, he moved to the home of his daughter Doris and her husband, Al Sylvester, who own the boat docks next to the municipal building. He made himself useful, but at the age of 88 he went to his rest.

GEORGE HORNE

George Horne, who settled in Budd Lake during the early 1900s was one of the most popular men in the community.

Not only was he active in real estate and building, but he was an entertainer as well. Some years before, he had developed his own minstrel act, which featured him on the banjo. He had worked as an entertainer on the old Kieth Circuit, the Palace Theatre in New York, and the Lyons, now the Park Theatre in Morristown. With that background he coached and acted as interlocutor for the annual minstrel show for the firemen and at the old Budd Lake Athletic Club. His daughter Myra (Bryde) accompanied on the piano.

In 1889, while serving on the USS Trenton off Apia, Samoa, he survived a typhoon which killed 147 of his shipmates. It was considered the Navy's greatest natural disaster.

Before becoming an all-year resident here, he bought a large piece of property on which he pitched a few tents and made a cabin for indoor cooking. Meanwhile he built a home on what is now Route 46, but in those days was a wagon trail, and there he and his family lived for many years. He was awaiting an audition in 1953 for "Life Begins at 80" when the program ended. Mr. Horne was a Mason and a member of the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church.

His children, Myra, Eric and Harry, settled in Ft. Lauderdale a few years ago and he joined them for the rest of his 92 years, still playing the banjo every day to the accompaniment of a recording machine.

HARRIETTE HOWELL

For many years, Flanders was called the "Ice Box of New Jersey." This reputation was gained because of Miss Howell, who was a correspondent for the Newark Evening News. She delighted in giving temperatures which were way below zero. When asked why she was up at dawn to call in that report, she replied, "Well, I just noticed that it always

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George Horne.

seemed colder around here than almost anywhere else in the state, so I started getting the temperatures and phoning them in." These weather stories of the day were sent out by wire to a vast audience.

She had started her career by contributing to the Bugle, a Flander's Presbyterian church paper, and she published articles and verse in the Christian Herald, Woman's Illustrated World, and McCalls Magazine.

She loved people, and never phoned in an obituary without saying something about the worth of the deceased, such as, "He was a good husband and father," or "She was such a good woman and a faithful church worker."

Soon after Pearl Harbor, she tried to talk her way into a trip to Europe as a war correspondent for the Newark Evening News. Although her suggestion was rejected, neither she nor the editor doubted her ability to do the job.

Miss Howell was born in Flanders in the house she occupied for most of her life, except during the period when she lived in Newark and attended old Newark High School, now Barringer. She was a descendant of Col. Jacob Drake of the Revolutionary War, who founded Drakesville (Ledgewood). Her father was a former Flanders postmaster and auctioneer of Mount Olive. She had been an acting postmaster four times.

She was 77 years old when she died in 1947. The weather has never been the same since.

MARVIN FAMILY

Eight generations have lived in the Flanders section of Mount Olive. In the early 1700s Judge Robert Monroe, brother of Sir Hector Monroe of Scotland, was one of the first judges

of Morris County and presided at the Court of Morristown about 1760. He lived in the house where the Erickson's house now stands. When it burned down, most of the original records of the Flanders Methodist Church were lost.

From Israel Ricky, he bought a salt-box type house, built in 1765, as a gift for his daughter, Nancy, who was married to Rev. Manning Force, one of the early ministers of the Flanders Methodist Church built 1783/57. He was born in 1789 and was one of the early circuit riders. On Dec. 17, 1835, he dedicated the building of the M.E. Church of Mendham and was presiding elder for 22 years. He was connected with the Philadelphia Conference and worked the Asbury Circuit. He was next to the oldest minister on the Jersey Conference.

Their son, William M. Force, was born in Flanders and lived there until his father, Rev. Force, was transferred to Philadelphia. He spent his early boyhood there. Always eager to learn, by the time he was 17 he taught a district school in Flanders. At 21, he owned one of the largest farms in Morris County; and at 24 he married Mary Cook, daughter of the late Silas Cook, a leading physician of Hackettstown. After that, he kept a combination store, blacksmith shop, wheel-right shop and mill, besides cultivating his farm in Flanders. His mill is now a home. He owned a part of the waters under Budd Lake, and he threw in his share with John D. Budd and sold it to the Mountain Ice Company. Later he moved to Trenton where he had been elected clerk of the Supreme Court. He was secretary of the Jersey Agricultural Society for 24 years. Later he returned to Flanders.

His daughter, Mary Force, married James L. Marvin who had a son, William F. Marvin. He was one of the engineers

William M. Force.



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in charge of building the first tunnel under the Hudson River. It was the Hudson & Manhattan Tube Tunnel and Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. McAdoo was head of the project.

William F. Marvin married Anna Higbie and they had a son, Stuart, who was with the General Electric Co. in Harrison for many years and manager of the engineering factory for development of incandescent lamps and equipment. As chief of the engineering for the Jewel Lamp Co., he held several patents in his own name on process of incandescent lamps and also six patents on neon glow tubes.

He was picked by the National State Bank and the government, and served as ex-vice president of the American Transformer Co. There were three factories and 2000 employees. The last few years before his retirement he was consultant for several firms.

He was in the Air Force during the First World War. He served on the Mount Olive adjustment board from its beginning for 10 years, and president of the Mt. Olive Republican Club for 2 years.

He is married to the former Florence B. Dunham, and their daughter Ruth is married to Lyman Nicholas, son of Marjorie and Harry Nicholas, of Flanders. They have three children, Betsy, Barbra and David.

Among the members of the family who have spent time at the homestead have been the Sissersons, Halseys, Rikers, Fred Marvin, and the Auchterlonies, and, of course, Stuart Marvin and his wife and children.

BILL MOKELAR

With a deep brogue, Irish wit, and indoors or out, his battered fedora and a big cigar—that was the trademark of “Bill” Mokelar. He was an old Navy man from Brooklyn, but at his retirement he moved to Budd Lake to enjoy the fruits of his labor. However, an active man like “Bill” could not rest.

Nicholas Home, built 1860.



Mokelar's Bar (the present Highway Bar and Grill) became his occupation and offered many opportunities to be a useful citizen.

Before we had a municipal building, he provided a shed for the fire truck and let the firemen use his building for their meetings. When he realized that night, or even day skating or iceboating, were hampered by the falling snow, he bought an old Model T Ford and installed a scraper on the front. He then offered free drinks to men who would travel all over the lake to keep it smooth and clear.

He build a large addition to the back of his bar and it was used many years for square dancing. Several nights a week a parade of people could be seen wandering in his direction.

When World War II came along, he was in his 70s, but he immediately reenlisted in the Navy. Because of his past record, he was accepted, uniform and all. He was not sent on active duty, but at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he taught rope knots and other less strenuous activities.

NICHOLAS FAMILY

When one thinks of Flanders, one thinks of the name Nicholas. Almost all the information about Flanders has been given for this history by Harry H.R.H. Nicholas and his wife, the former Marjorie Foster of the Willet family of Ralston, Chester. His family for six generations has lived in Flanders. Besides being an historian, and a generous and interested citizen, he spent many years with the District Health Department in charge of five county boards of health; Morris, Warren, Sussex, Somerset and Hunterdon.

They have two sons, Lyman, who is with the telephone company in charge of Morristown, and his namesake who is a physician in Morristown.

After the Revolutionary War, Johnathan Nicholas, a “cooper,” barrel maker, came to Flanders. Rhece Nicholas, the fourth of his 12 children, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ayers. Mr. Ayers moved to Mendham in 1756 but in 1763 he took up 19 acres from Jesibeth Heaton, which comprised the land on which Flanders now stands. In 1809, John Ayers and Rhece Nicholas subscribed to a Voluntary Training Militia in Chester.

When the economy passed from a “sustenance” to a “barter” one, more people began to write. Rhece Nicholas started a school in Flanders and earned the munificent sum of \$1.25 per pupil (35 in all) and his board and firewood. He taught writing, arithmetic and geography.

He was one of the first postmasters. In 1825 letters cost 10c and no stamps were issued. In 1830 the post office report for the quarter was \$3.46.

Some of his other activities were: Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, member of the Morris County Guards, founder of the Flanders Presbyterian Church, and founder of the Pleasant Hill Cemetery Assn.

His son, David A. Nicholas, followed his father as postmaster and served at three intervals, 1856 for two years; 1862 for four years; 1867 for 18 years—24 years in all.

In 1840 he operated a store on the site of the original school house and advertised such items as groceries, underwear and gloves, but gradually took on every family need. We suspect, although we cannot state it as a fact, that he was the publisher of a small newspaper called The Brookside Journal. He was a Master in Chancery, a Notary Public, had charge of Mount Olive school monies, and in 1863 this item appeared in his diary: Allotment—Co. C, 27th Regiment of N. J. directs paymaster of Regiment to reserve from monthly pay, set

amounts and names for David A. Nicholas to distribute.

After his father's death in 1858, he built the house on the site of the old one which had been run as a "public house" and tavern. The name "hotel" is more recent. Only the two chimneys remain of the old house, the cooking fireplace and the one on the second floor.

A prophetic incident occurred in the old house. A passing guest asked permission to burn a large chunk of coal in the fireplace. Permission was granted and as the coal burned, the guest said, "Someday all homes will be heated with burning coal."

Past, present and future, the name Nicholas will live on.

LOUIS PETRIE

Of all the thousands of articles on the shelves of Louis Petrie's general store, the most remarkable were not for sale. They were his kerosene lamps and nearly 40 dogs and cats, mainly accumulated by thoughtless summer residents who were not allowed to have them in city apartments. "Pete" never turned them down despite the fact that they often interfered with food stuffs displayed on his counters. His lamp collection was no mere hobby. It was his way of telling the electric company that his bills were too high. "They can't do this to me," he said—and unlike a man of lesser determination, he set out to prove it. He collected kerosene lamps from attics and farm-houses and set them up in his store as well as his living quarters. His 45 lamps were almost enough to heat his place in winter, but he did use a "pot-bellied" stove, around which people gathered to swap stories. He had to admit that in the summers the lamps gave heat as well as light.



Louis Petrie in Petrie's Corner.

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Before he moved to the general store across the street, formerly Sam Niper's place, "Pete" owned the point, then known as Petries Corner, where the present Route 46 met the Shore Road. The corner building, bedecked with colored lanterns and banners, served sodas, ice cream and other goodies. The nickelodian, which was played constantly, added to the noise and gaiety. Outside he had bath and boat houses, rented boats, and tier after tier of brightly colored benches and a long dock.

His French temper hid the generous heart of a good man. After his wife died, he could no longer keep up the pace, and left the colors for a more quiet life in a general store.

Phoebe Potter.

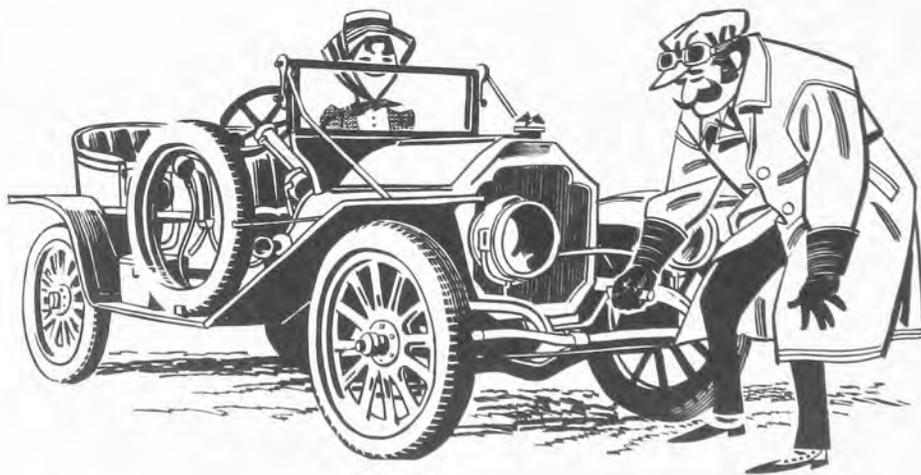


PHOEBE POTTER

Miss Phoebe was born in Teheran, Persia, in 1885. Her parents were missionaries there and at the age of 12 she was sent to America to be educated at Blair Academy, from which she was graduated in 1904. After that she returned to Teheran and taught in a girls' school there. But wishing to further her education she entered Wellesley College where she studied subjects suitable to aid her teaching. She returned to Teheran and taught until 1913 when her parents retired after 40 years in the mission field. They traveled extensively both abroad and through America before settling in the Hacketts-town-Budd Lake area.

She was a fine horsewoman and actively interested in badminton, tennis, sailing and iceboating. She knew people from all walks of life, and carried on an extensive correspondence in many parts of the world. She was a delightful and interesting friend, and well known for her acts of generosity and interest in the welfare of others. She died in December, 1969.

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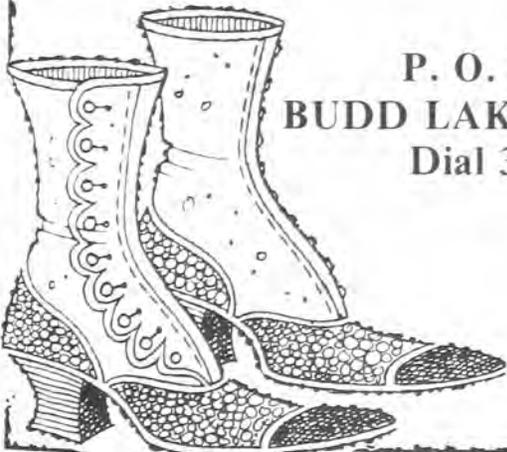
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During World War II, she was a plane-spotter from 3 am to 6 am, and always invited her co-spotter to her unfinished home for coffee. She could adapt herself to any situation.

When asked about her life at her 50th reunion at Wellesley, she said, in part, "My life was carpeted with opportunity and great privileges and enriched by contacts with wonderful people, and Christian heritage."

SALMON FAMILY

The Salmon family traces its ancestry to Scotland and England and to the year 1315 when a member of the family was knighted by Robert Bruce. The coat of arms is a crest above six fishes and fleur de lis, and a hand with an uplifted sword guarding the Crown Bonnet. William Salmon left Suffolk County, England, and settled in Southhold, Long Island, in 1635. His grandson William married Elizabeth Braddick and settled in Mount Olive in 1737. They had seven children, one of which was Capt. Peter Salmon who served in the Revolutionary War. The story is told that every July 4, Peter donned his soldier's uniform, mounted his horse, and rode up and down the road in front of his house and the Baptist and Presbyterian churches—reliving his country's fight for independence.

Salmon geneology is intertwined with that of the Stephens, Budd and Wolfe families among many others. Another story is recounted of the wives of these men making a trip to Washington's Headquarters at Jockey Hollow to persuade their husbands to come home and gather in the harvest crops which were sorely needed. They found some of the men working on the walls of a fort nearby and termed such work "nonsense," and so Fort Nonsense was named.

Aaron Salmon was a large landowner in Mount Olive and Budd Lake area and one of his papers contains the official document concerning a "bound boy." The indenture was made May 15, 1829, and states that "This boy was made an apprentice to learn the occupation and mystery of a Blower, Mower and such as appertaineth to a farmer. He shall serve his master well and faithfully, his secrets keep, his commands do and obey. Hurt to his master he shall not suffer to be done by others. His goods he shall not waste nor lend. He shall not commit fornication nor contract Matrimony, but in all things shall faithfully demean and behave himself." On the other hand, said Master "will teach and instruct in the Occupation and Mystery aforesaid and will send him nine months to school and will find and provide: Meat, Drink, Lodging and Clothing and all other necessities in sickness and health." At the end of the indenture, he shall provide "two full suits of clothing and pay the father \$60 for the services of said son." The "X" of the indentured boy follows and then the signature of Aaron Salmon.

The Salmon Family Association at its 67th reunion was held in 1970 and 225 members, as heads of families, were present.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, a descendant from Aaron Salmon discovered the poisonous meat bacteria, Salmonella, while heading the first Department of Animal Husbandry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

WILLIAM SEWARD

Descended from the Seward family who moved here from Florida, New York, and bought many acres in Mount Olive, he was the first man to have been written up in "Who's Who." It was his uncle, who had been instrumental in the purchase of Alaska in 1867.

He raised prize Berkshire hogs, but a disease wiped them out. After that he carried on a large dairy business. This, however, did not interfere with his business interests in the

city. Each day he would commute to the Morristown railroad station in his coach driven by high-spirited horses.

When automobiles came into use, Mr. Seward created quite a crowd at the station, to see the balloon tires. Up to that time, tires were made of hard solid rubber.

Slave quarters were attached to his house, which is still standing, although remodeled, and in use.

STEPHENS FAMILY

This is one of our "First Families" of Mount Olive. It was the Budds, Salmons and Stephens who came here in the early and middle 1700's. A large portion of the families to this day are their worthy descendants.

Richard D. Stephens married Dolly Kandon in 1762 and they settled near the churches on a farm later owned by John D. Stephens. An interesting story is told of Dolly Stephens when she was attending a church service, whose visiting minister was a Tory. In his prayer he thanked the Lord that the British were winning (Revolutionary War). At the intermission, Mistress Dolly circulated among the congregation and said, "This day a week, the Tories will know better." True to her prophecy, within a few days the Battle of Princeton took place and the Tories were routed.

Captain Peter Salmon arrived from Long Island about that time. He and his wife, the former Miss Stark, had three sons and three daughters. Their three sons married three daughters of Dolly and Richard Stephens, and a daughter married a Stephen's son. When in 1768 James Heaton gave an acre of land for church, burial, and school purposes, among the trustees named in the deed were Richard Stephens. Through

the years the family has served in various church capacities: elder, deacon, trustee, and clerk. Part of the cemetery was the Stephens' farm.

In 1834, Hannie, a daughter of William Stephens, who owned several mills and a forge in the Mount Olive area, married Robert C. Bartley, the man for whom Bartley was named. Thus another local name united with Stephens. As a result of this marriage, a daughter Abbie was born. She was married to William K. Hopler.

By 1871 the name Stephens had grown to large proportions. It was that year when Mount Olive was split from Roxbury, and Richard Stephens was part of the proceedings. He was elected, and became one of the first township committeemen.

In 1872 the first post office in Mount Olive Village was located on the Stephens' farm. Richard Stephens became the first postmaster, and served in that capacity for 43 years until that branch was discontinued in 1916.

The tradition of being valuable citizens has carried through the years. We find the sons of John B. Stephens as: Superintendent of Schools Chester Stephens and Chief of Police Roger Stephens. Both men are married and adding to our population.



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Newspapers and Statistics

As far as we know, the JERSEYMAN and the IRON ERA were the first papers read in this community, but were not published here. In 1851, the BROOKSIDE JOURNAL was published locally and bore the masthead, "By Husbandry We Thrive." Its editor was Nicholas Nickolby, whom we suspect was D. A. Nicholas of Flanders. It was chiefly devoted to advertisements. In the year of our becoming a township, 1871, the FLAG made its appearance. This was a newsy paper and had many advertisements. Then, in 1887, a bi-weekly, the BUGLE came out. This paper was devoted largely to the interests of the Presbyterian Church in Flanders, whose pastor was the Rev. George Stephens.

All these papers were limited in size but carried such ads as: Jacob Rarick, blacksmith; Woodhull and Larison, tea, coffee, boots, shoes; J. S. Farrow, MD, physician and surgeon; H. R. Nicholas, gloves, underwear, groceries; John Martin, manufacturers and dealers of shoes; Bartley & Hopler, dry goods and groceries; William Bartley & Sons, founders, machines, and lumber.

Their prices included: bacon, 8¢ a pound; brandy, \$1.37 a gallon; hams, 12¢ a pound; hair powder, 17¢ a pound; dipped candles, 13¢ a pound; salmon, \$7.50 a barrel; gunpowder, 12¢ for 25 pounds; flour, \$9 a barrel; steaks, 14-16¢ a pound. A subscription to a paper was 25¢ a year.

Today we do not buy salmon or flour by the barrel very often, but today's ads include such things as TV, radios, washing machines, typewriters, air-conditioners, cameras, cassettes, refrigerators and other things not known in those days.

In a more serious vein, here are a few of the items which ap-

peared in the news sections: "Tramps Galore. One left a sign on the gate reading 'Hot coffee. Lady. No dogs.'"

One news item appeared saying, "Bryan Muir wouldn't go to the polls to vote because they would not put his name on the Prohibition Ticket for office."

In the 1900's, a few small papers were published which lasted only a few weeks; but in 1964, Imre Domonkos started a newspaper in Budd Lake, called TIDINGS, to alert the public to the joys and problems of the township. His inspiration for the title came from a poem by John Muir, "Climb the mountain and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow unto you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will be their own freshness unto you and the storm their energy, while cares will drop off you like autumn leaves." This paper was filled with pictures, persons, places and things around town, and most of it was in the form of editorials. Unfortunately, it did not last many years.

As there are no Sunday papers in the vicinity, in 1967, Paul J. Amadio, who had been a newspaperman for many years, started a paper called the MT. OLIVE STAR with its aim as "an independent newspaper, free of political obligation, free from municipal pressures and free from the influence of any individual or organization." It stood ready to crusade for what the majority of readers felt would benefit the community. Later he sold it to the Wright Publications. The paper is being published by Elizabeth K. Bryant and is now called the WEST MORRIS STAR JOURNAL.

HEADLINES IN 1871

Germany replaces silver standard with gold.
William I becomes Emperor of Germany.
Strikes in England to get a 9-hour day.

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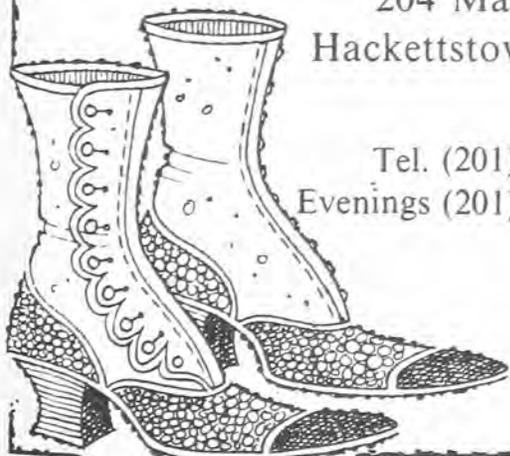
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Trade Union Act gives legal status to unions.
Civil Service Commission authorized.
Congress passes Enforcement Act to prosecute K.K.K.
Ito Horobumi adopts decimal system to Japan.
Red Cross Society brought into operation.
Communists set fire to the Louvre. Much damage done.
Tuileries, royal palace in Paris, is stormed. Royal family forced to flee during this war of the Commune.
Franco Prussian War ends.
Rome is declared the capitol of Italy.
Treaty of Washington settled Oregon boundary.
Federal government no longer makes treaties with Indians.
Notorious "Tweed Ring" exposed in New York.
Great Chicago fire destroys most of the city.
U. S. population (1870) is 39 million.
The city of Paris has at last capitulated to the Germans.
In the Hackettstown Gazette,
Hackettstown, N. J. (2/4/1871)

"It is a common complaint on the part of women that they have no chance in competition with men for clerkships — as book-keepers, cashiers, etc. The only reason this is so, if it is, is because they are not competent to do the work, and will not prepare themselves."

Ed. Note: Today we hear the cry, "Women's Liberation."

NAMES IN THE NEWS — 1871

William Jennings Bryan, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jessie James, Teddy Roosevelt, Wild Bill Hickok, Sitting Bull.

1871 STATISTICS

VICTORIAN ERA (1837-1901)

President of the United States: Ulysses S. Grant

Vice-President: Schuyler Colfax

State Legislature: Nathaniel Miles, W. B. Lafevre,
August C. Canfield

Secretary of State: Hamilton Fish

Secretary of Treasury: George Boutwell

Secretary of War: William Belnap

Attorney General: George Williams

Postmaster: John Creswell

Secretary of Navy: George Robeson

Secretary of Interior: Columbus Delano

Morris County Legislature: Daniel Budd, Elisa C.
Cook

Assemblymen: Horace Chamberlain, Jonathan Ber-
elg, Daniel Budd, Jacob Budd, William Naugh-
right, Jesse M. Sharpe, W. A. Lefevre, August Can-
field, Joshua S. Salmon

Township Committee: Jared B. Hathaway, John
Smith, David H. Wolfe, Richard Stephens, Henry
M. Sovereign.

Governor of New Jersey: Theodore F. Randolph

PRESENT STATE INFORMATION

Flag: Buff with blue seal (1896)

Flower: Purple violet (1913)

Bird: Eastern Goldfinch (1935)

Tree: Red Oak (1950)

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS THROUGH THE YEARS

The following was compiled from scrap books loaned by Mary Hopler, Gordon Hildebrant and Etta Beaver; articles published in THE JERSEYMAN, IRON ERA, STANHOPE EAGLE, NETCONG NEWS (News Leader), MOUNT OLIVE STAR (Star Journal) and NEWARK EVENING NEWS; with some personal comments in parentheses:

1708...Tract of land bought from Indians.
 1714...John Budd locates on 1,054 acres south west of Succasunna.
 1740...Chester splits from Roxbury.
 1762...Peter Salmon settles half-mile from churches (Mount Olive Village).
 1765...First house of worship, a log cabin. Rev. Runyon preached sermon sympathetic to Royalists and thanked God that the Americans had been defeated. This caused rejoicing among the Tories, but was depressing to the patriots. Mistress Dolly Stephens (wife of Richard Stephens who was serving in the Continental Army) came among them during the intermission and exclaimed, "There seems to be a great rejoicing among the Tories today, but I trust the Lord that their tune will be turned before this day week." The prayer proved prophetic, for within the week the Battle of Princeton was fought and the English Tories routed.
 1778...Redmen around putting up hunting cabins for John Budd.
 1789...House of Representatives pass resolution recommending, "A day of Public Thanksgiving," by the people of United States. Senate passed it immediately.
 1792...Col. John Budd has built an Inn on the lake front.
 1792...Dover has four dwellings and one forge.
 1809...Rhece Nicholas has been employed to teach a regular day school in Flanders for a term of three months, or 71 days — reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. He is to be paid \$1.25 for each scholar, his room and board and firewood; 35 are expected to enroll.
 1816...After a balmy winter, we now have frost this August.
 1800...Calico is in fashion. 25¢ a yard. Worn for dress-up. Linen and wool for everyday.
 1800...Forges need four square miles of virgin timber to supply charcoal needed in smelting. One fire used 1,000 in a year.
 1802...Gas has come to the country. People paid 50¢ to see it in action at a side show in Haymarket Gardens, Richmond, Virginia. The exhibitor was Ben Henfy and he has the distinction of showing the first gaslight in the United States.
 1818...Stove for the Lord's House installed in the Presbyterian Church.
 1818...Few homes have been built. Workers come from other towns.
 1822...Post office comes to Flanders. No stamps are issued.
 1822..."Black Man Sam." A newspaper claims he is the last slave in the area. He was married and buried in Pleasant Hill; well respected.
 1825...Morris Canal started.
 1831...Morris Canal completed. 25 inclined planes and 28 locks from the Delaware River to Atlantic Ocean. Hills crossed by floating boats into a cradle. The plane car, pulled by water power over the rise, often more than 100 feet. It will take five days from Phillipsburg to Jersey City and carry 889,000 tons. Horses, mules and boats can pass under the canal bridges.
 1837...Post Office established in Drakestown.
 1840...Iron forge built by Jonathan Bartley.
 1845...William Bartley & Sons Foundry is opened in Bartley.
 1841...Waterloo is the gathering place for roistering Morris Canal boatmen.
 1856...Forest House completed but not large enough.
 1857...First steamer on Budd Lake attracts many.
 1867...Railroad in full operation.
 1871...Enlarged Forest House ready for guests (Our Centennial year).
 1871...Mount Olive becomes a township.
 1872...Postal rates; not over 36 miles - 6¢; up to 80 miles - 10¢;

up to 150 miles - 12½¢; over 400 miles - 25¢.
 1873...Seward digging on his farm, but now engaged in erecting new buildings. Slave quarters attached to his house are now empty.
 1874...Big party last night — charades, statue acting, posturing and expostulating. Band played polkas and waltzes.
 1874...Summer retreats well patronized in this vicinity. Forest House nearly filled; Wagner's Retreat filled; Lakeside, run by Mrs. Boss fully crowded; and at Mr. Young's many rustivating. Fairview and Maple Grove between the lake and Waterloo have their share of summer guests.
 1883...Budd Lake Vigilante Society is well organized, alert and ever ready to capture and convict horse thieves, and is worthy of imitation to other townships. Dues are \$1 a year. All who keep horses and desire protection should join.
 1883...John Budd's cider excellent. Apples 25¢ bushel, but scarce. (In 1921 it was torn down and later was the Mount Olive municipal building from 1930 to 1941.)
 1883...Telephone line will extend to Budd Lake giving direct communication with the city (4/21/83).
 1883...Judge Mann building new road to his house.
 1883..."Our laws ought to punish people who fish on the Sabbath. I hope those guilty of this practice will take warning and desist."
 1883...Henry C. Steward — large crop of hay.
 1883..."What has become of the telephone line we were to have? Was it just talk? Also, what about the railroad that has been talked about? We need it right here and now."
 1883...August. Deep frost.
 1883...Judge Mann purchased D. W. Wagner farms. Is taking down log house which is over 100 years old.

W. E. Harbourt Agency

WILLARD S. KING,
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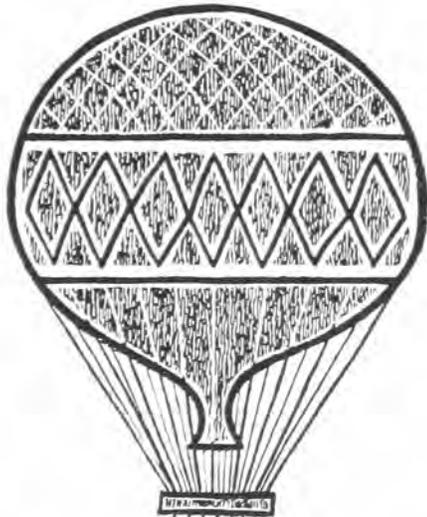
- 1884...The Mount Olive Brass Band is keeping busy this year.
- 1884...Wm. Mann is spending \$30,000 on pine trees, because a certain lady from Maine longed for them.
- 1884...One of our merchants, Mr. H. O. Bunnell, will relieve the afflicted with toothache, or "love pain" as some call it without gas.
- 1885...An "ad" in the Eagle; D. Meisel. Now on hand a complete line of ready-made clothes; Alpaca coats; linen dusters; white vests; gauze underwear; summer neckwear, straw hats; — from common ones at 5¢ to ones of finest mackinaw. One price to all.
- 1885...Smith Brothers of Waterloo have the rattlers and hide of a rattlesnake four feet and two inches which was killed near the Waterloo school house.
- 1885...Bartleyville brags of a pumpkin weighing 177 pounds.
- 1885...Richard Stephens and Co. started their new 25 horsepower steam engine to run their roller mill. One of their grades of flour took 1st prize at the State Fair.
- 1885...J. Batley King caught a pickerel weighing four pounds in his hands at Budd Lake. It had tried to swallow a sunfish weighing a half pound and had choked to death, while the sunfish was still alive when caught.
- 1885...Mount Olive roller mill received an order for wheat and buckwheat flour from Derbyshire, England. From December to March the mill has ground over 13,000 bushels and their flour seems to be having a world-wide reputation.
- 1885...A barn belonging to A. Bartley Salmon was destroyed by fire Saturday night about 10 o'clock. Some harnesses and about 500 pounds of feed were also burned. It was insured for \$700.
- 1885...D.L. & W.R.R. runs 14 trains a day out of So. Stanhope (now Netcong). The 7:10 a.m. is the most popular for commuters.



NATIONAL UNION BANK

Our new office on Maple Avenue, opposite the First Aid Squad, in Hackettstown will be open this fall to better serve your every Banking need. In the meantime visit our temporary office at the same location.

TRY OUR FRIENDLY SERVICE
The Pacesetter Bank with 99 years
of service to our customers.



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The Jerseyman

MORRIS-TOWN, N. J. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

NO. 375

VOL. 8

JOHN S. HAGER,

LADY OF NEW JERSEY

S P H I I T

OUR FLAG.



By Industry we Thrive.

FLANDERS, MORRIS CO., N. J., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

No. 6.

VOL. 1.

POETRY.

THE GIFT OF LOVE.

"Give me," said I, "that ring,
Which on thy taper finger gleams;
Sweetest of symbols, 'twere I might
Minister of the gospel,
Who are consumptive, or have any derangement of
hair lungs, as the greatest medicine in the world. It
has witnessed their effect on several others, and given
ways with the happiest results. He says, no great
ready, through the blessing of Divine Providence,
should be the common property of all, and in every
family on the face of the earth.
Over 3,000 persons have given their names with
the last year, as a reference to the wonder of relief
see in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one
day to entirely eradicate the most distressing case.

SHEPHERD'S WORM LOZENGES.

Prepared in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible.

May I from thee receive;
And yet, some symbol should there be
To typify thy love for me!"
Then dropping her soft voice
Into a whisper soft and low;
"Henceforth, my dear friend,
I will be as a sign to thee,
Of my affection for thee,
And I will ever be thy friend,
As long as I shall live."

A FLY IN FL.

BY JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D.

"See there is no flaw in it," said Mr.
Holly to his son, "if he was about to go
off to college, you would not see a fly in
the room."

WINTER DOG DAYS

Winter dog days are the days when the
dog is in the house, and the house is in
the dog's mouth. It is a time when the
dog is the master, and the house is the
dog's domain.

"See the glorious banner waving,
Hear the BUGLE blow."
Bugs are sandy, so much the better, but too much
wet is fatal to the hopes of an abundant crop. On

Care for Nervous Excitement.—A friend once
told me that amongst other symptoms of high

The Bugle.

FLANDERS, N. J., AUGUST 20, 1887.

Issued Biweekly.
The Bugle.

"Blessed is the people that know
the joyful sound."

25 Cts. per Year.

THE BROOKSIDE JOURNAL



"By Industry we Thrive."

VOL. I.

FLANDERS, MORRIS CO., N. JERSEY, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

No. 1.

POETRY.

Value of a Minute.

What care I for a minute's leisure,
If but great can be accomplished in it,
Then with a careless eye I look,
Then with a careful eye I look,
Then with a watchful eye I look.

there is no one who has been more
intimately connected with the inter-
ests of our church, or who has work-
ed or prayed more earnestly for its
welfare. For some years past she
has not been able to engage in the
active labors of former days; but her
interest never flagged, and she con-
stantly rejoiced to attend the ser-

mon and dwell in a bank in Kentucky,
which spreads over three towns in Idaho and
it doubles itself in towns in Missouri all the
time remains a city and two towns in Illinois.
The geographer would save the geographical name
by pointing to the name of the river, which, while
its nature river will bear it no more, has been
by itself some other substance.
and forgive to us our debts; and
we forgive to more temptations, but
bees is not in to temptations, but
delivered us from you. Amen.

Free Trade's version, edition of 1854
O our father which art in hea-
ven, hallowed be thy name. Let thy
kingdom come. Thy will be ful-
filled, as well in earth, as it ys in hea-

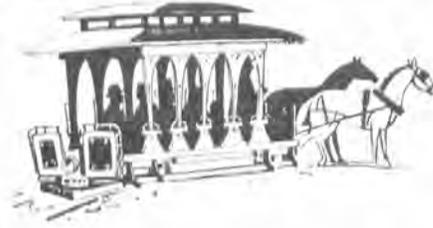
Three newspapers formerly printed in Flanders.

- 1886... Stanhope School will vote to maintain the school for 10 months for the ensuing year. They will need \$300.
- 1886... Isaac Kinnecut, clothier of Portland, Pa., offers to pay all expenses from Mount Olive and vicinity, to anyone who will go to his store and make a cash purchase of \$15 or more.
- 1886... Jones' Livery will charge 10c from depot to Stanhope; outside in near vicinity 15c.
- 1883... Large number of picnics lately 5/12/83... Big hurricane.
- 1886... Jesse Sharpe's cottage nearly complete. Major Budd's is.
- 1886... SHEEP WASHING DAY in the lake in September.
- 1887... Mrs. Tom Scudder retires from carrying the mail from the railroad station to Drakesville.

- 1887... April 23, snow and hail here to depth of four inches, making sleighing hard. Once on last of April snow fell to two feet. Some of our mountain roads were drifted full, making it necessary to open the road from Budd Lake to Stanhope (Netcong) on the first day of May to let the mail carriers through.
- 1887... Ice houses at the lake are being filled with 14-inch cakes from the lake.
- 1887... Bishop Wigger will consecrate the Roman Catholic Cemetery next Sunday.
- 1887... Special election July 19. Resolved: that for paying damages and defraying the expense of opening and building the new road recently laid out between Budd Lake and

Stanhope (Netcong), beginning at Henry Sayre's blacksmith shop (Budd Lake Road) and ending at the present junction of the Budd Lake-Flanders Road, near the depot, the sum that is necessary by the committee to be raised, levied and collected is \$3,000.

- 1887... We are in great need of a railroad station in Budd Lake. We have been promised that one will soon be built. (This is the same promise, or hope, that we have in 1971.)
- 1888... Major E. D. Budd and others will go to Trenton in reference to the road laid out in Drakestown last fall. New roads are not very favorably received in Mount Olive.
- 1888... May 2: Snow banks are still seen on Flanders Mountain.
- 1888... It is cold in the morning because we don't warm our houses with furnaces.
- 1888... Snow fell heavy; 30 inches on level roads. Voters could not get to the polls.
- 1888... Reading the dots, lines, and color of goose bones in September, we face a cold, wet season and ice and snow will last till March.
- 1888... Fred Mann's mansion nearly completed. It is next to his brother, Wm. Mann, and will cost \$12,000.
- 1888... Men's wages 15c. Team's wages 15c. Bounty on obnoxious animals (skunks) 10c. Bounty money \$5.00.
- 1888... A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with, and that water just lukewarm, will keep the skin clean and soft. A little oatmeal mixed with the water will soften the hands. These preparations will also cure the hives and prickly heat.
- 1850... The name of "Budd's Pond" will be changed to Budd Lake.
- 1884... To cancel a mortgage by old law, take receipted mortgage with seals torn off to city clerk. Pay 20c and have it cancelled of record.
- 1889... Gentleman teacher wanted. Salary \$35 a month.
- 1889... If some manufacturer could locate at the lake area, an acre of land will be given as an inducement, with the privilege of water for steam purposes.
- 1889... Wish to correct the statements going around in reference to the bell and sexton of the Lake Chapel in reference to the bell being full of honey and the bees stinging the sexton badly. Not true. No honey found in bell or belfry, neither was sexton stung by bees.
- 1889... Stephens farm bought for \$17,000 including Rock Shore. Intend to build club and hotel next spring (Country Club Estates). A bridge across outlet and marsh near George Young house would make it convenient to reach Stanhope (Netcong) depot. This would open a market for the ice which is as pure as any in northern lakes.
- 1889... Silver Dollar's house is nearly completed (Mansion House, which was turned into boarding house and later an old folks home, but was demolished and now a home).
- 1889... Parties who purchased Rocky Shores are clearing up the undergrowth in the grove up the hill preparing to put up a large building in the spring. (Present riding stable of Jack Sartoris.)
- 1890... Major E. G. Budd is building a large dwelling to cost \$5,000.
- 1890... Forest House, Hatakawanna Inn, Mendota (presently Hofbrau) and John D. Budd's House very busy this year.
- 1890... The home of Wm. B. Smith (known as "Silver Dollar Smith") on Rock Shore is now complete. A. D. Drake was the builder.
- 1894... Netcong is organized. Population, 1,024; voters, 258; assessed valuation, \$230,000.
- 1894... Our schools are advancing under present law, though law is imperfect. People pay their money to sustain free



Burt Tabaka

EXCAVATING

Residential - Commercial - Industrial

Pond Construction - Parking Lots

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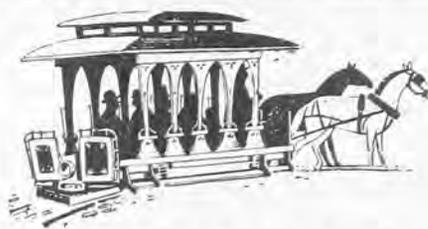
FLANDERS, N. J.

584-8347



schools, but reserve the right to send their children or not. Legislatures better handle compulsory education carefully.

- 1898... Budd's Lake officially changed to Budd Lake.
- 1894... Miss Maud Pruden entertained her Sunday School class at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Engle (old Budd Inn). She served ice cream, cake, candies and sandwiches. If more teachers did this, maybe the Sunday School attendance would be larger.
- 1898... S. W. Salmon has surveyed and is leveling road from Stanhope (Netcong) to Jacob Wolfe's property in preparation of macadamizing. His son, Fred, just out of Princeton is helping.
- 1899... A horseless carriage traveled through here. It held two people. First of its kind. Could do 12 miles an hour.
- 1900... Cost to educate a child in school will be \$13 a year.
- 1900... Telephone service has been installed between Budd Lake and Stanhope to the homes of William Seward, Forest House, Hatakawanna Inn and the Mendota House (Hofbrau).
- 1900... Tax rate in Mount Olive is \$26.70 a thousand.
- 1900... At last Salmon Bros. have commenced the work of macadamizing the road from Netcong (present Route 46).
- 1901... Name of Bartleyville changed to Bartley.
- 1902... Electricity in part of Stanhope.
- 1903... Over 2,000 auto licenses have been granted in N. J.
- 1904... A number of Mount Olive people combined to operate a creamery in the old boiler building which has been purchased by Henry Sovereign, for the purpose. Among the interested are William A. Seward, Cyrus A. Wolfe, R. F. and Nelson King, Irving M. Drake, H.E.R. Hopkins and John Woodhull.



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- 1904...Tax rate in Mount Olive is \$1.93 per hundred.
- 1904...A blizzard rivaling that of 1888 struck here. Snow piles in the street were six feet high.
- 1906...The beautiful yacht of Alfred Sully glides as a thing of life with her topsails to and fro with the graceful movement for which good yachts are noted.
- 1906...Silas Chamberlain buys 180 acres from his father, Amos.
- 1906...Shores are lined with tents and campers this season. The largest ones are at Engles, Major E. G. Budd, the Hedden property and the Edgertons.
- 1905...Netcong population has grown — gained 83 people in five years.
- 1907...Wm. Bartley & Sons Foundry wins medal at Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition at Hampton Roads, Virginia, for portable saw mill.
- 1909...Austin King has purchased two automobile omnibuses and will operate an auto stage from Budd Lake to the railroad in Netcong.
- 1909...Waterloo M. E. Church celebrates 50th anniversary.
- 1909...Budd's Pavilion opens in Budd Lake.
- 1907...Milk prices are raised to 7c a quart.
- 1909...Mount Olive Board of Education has decided to have a supervising principal to manage its seven schools. S. M. Rarick will act as such until the end of the year. T. H. Mahoney is hired for next year.
- 1910...Sam Jones bought a "Paterson 30" touring car as part of his livery service from Netcong to Mount Olive.
- 1910...Electric lights were turned on last night (9/14/10). The first lights being used at Edgerton's Dock and as far as Charlie Budd's store. None in cottages yet. (From Budd Lake Road to Mount Olive Road.)
- 1910...John W. Francisco, a contractor, found a presumable Indian skeleton while digging a cellar between D. M. Cook's house and the chapel. The bones were very much decomposed and local estimates give 150-200 years.
- 1911...Mount Olive Township population is 1160.
- 1914...Mount Olive tax rate is \$1.93 per hundred.
- 1911...Mrs. A. W. Brown has made arrangements with Mr. Jones to carry an extra evening and morning mail to and from the post office six times a week during July and August.
- 1914...Concrete dam erected at outlet of Budd Lake which raises the water level one foot.
- 1913...Fire department of Budd Lake celebrated its 10th anniversary at Greycourt Inn (Rendezvous).
- 1916...Mount Olive Village post office will be discontinued this week. Richard Stephens has been postmaster there 43 years.
- 1911...Nature Study Bird Club formed this week. Plan to meet weekly at home of president, Dr. L. K. Beecher and walk, attend lectures and study things not man-made.
- 1920...Stella Reimel starts library in her home in Budd Lake.
- 1916...Fire destroys iron works of Wm. Bartley & son, also small post office.
- 1921...Budd's Cider Mill taken down ("old" municipal building).
- 1922...Benny Leonard trains at back of Forest House for coming fight.
- 1928...Land donated by Silas Chamberlain to build school on Route 46.
- 1931...Central office of township committee moves to building on Route 46 near Mount Olive Road. It will be used partly for road equipment, police, fire and township offices.
- 1935...Francis Lee will have try-out as pitcher for the Dodgers this week.
- 1935...Through the generosity of H. C. Peters, copies of the

CONGRATULATIONS
ON YOUR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HAROLD V. PUFFER
Insurance Consultant

144 ROUTE 206
ANDOVER, N. J.
786-5700



Constitution will be distributed to all this week.
 1937...Ban sought against motor boats at night.
 1937...275 signatures protesting speed boats at unreasonable times of day.
 1937...Opening of Casino Club and Beach, dancing, swimming, Nite Life.
 1937...Peddler's ordinance passed. Fee \$50. Must not park near stores.
 1937...Vasa Park buys 190 acres from Johnson Hubert. Stone house to be remodelled as club house.
 1937...Peters builds Casino Club and Beach. Newest attraction (present Municipal Building).
 1937...W.P.A. grants \$31,117 for new municipal building. Estimates of cost \$69,150. (We did not accept it.)
 1937...Police car equipped with one-way radio. Cost \$600.
 1937...ABC grants plenary retail distributors license to Budd Lake Market. Citizens agreed, but taverns protested. It will be the first package store. Have 18 bars.
 1937...Budd Lake Country Club leading in developments. Concrete barn becomes club house.
 1937...Budd Lake Athletic Club being demolished. Interest waned.
 1937...Commander Charles W. Bingham opens Yacht Club for season.
 1935...Fire Dept. called out on tragedy which occurred at Gold Mine Road. A still exploded.
 1938...Sunday dancing barred.
 1938...Of the five schools presently in Budd Lake, all but one must be abandoned. (Stone school in Mount Olive Village must be saved. Will remain a landmark.) Room in school on Route 46 for all.
 1939...Annual Minstrel show next Saturday. Civic Club will furnish refreshments this year.

1939...Augustus H. Bartley, born 1849, retires from Wm. Bartley & Son Foundry which was founded by his father. His hobby is woodworking. He was surrogate of Morris County and member of the Board of Freeholders.
 1932...Budd Lake woman reports ice in the pools of water near her home. Another tells of tomato plants freezing. Late frost in entire area. This June comes after the warmest January in 116 years.
 1940...Development in Colonial Hills, Gold Mine Manor, Vasa, Briegal Park and Country Club Estates, growing fast.
 1940...Budd Lake escaped the infantile paralysis which closed many nearby places.
 1940...Picatinny men fill houses around here while training. One house is heated with seven stoves. Supplies scarce. Used school busses transport them. Foundations put under 100 houses. Housing scarce.
 1941...\$20,000 bond issue for new municipal building.
 1941...Budd Lake outlet to be widened with WPA.
 1941...Budd Lake Life Saving Corps will give free swimming lessons to residents and will patrol lake in boats.
 1941...Committee will meet with Flanders fire department relative to rebuilding its old fire truck with plan outlined by Harry R. H. Nicholas. Truck would be equipped with pump and equipment for fighting brush fires.
 1941...Police car gets two-way radio.
 1941...Board of Education sets budget of \$22,500; \$1500 more than last year.
 1941...Effort made to widen Route 46 to Hackettstown.
 1941...Aluminum drive for defense (World War II).
 1941...Garbage collection to include section on south side of Route 46 in vicinity of Netecong.
 1941...A six-pound Oswego bass caught in Budd Lake by

PAUL J. AMADIO

METROPOLITAN
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CONSULTANT

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RES.: 347-3470



- Arthur Gobel of Stanhope.
- 1941...Township agrees to cooperate in installing street signs put up by Budd Lake Civic Association.
- 1941...Township busy in helping Red Cross (World War II).
- 1941...Municipal building opens July 9. Purchased from H. C. Peters through Walter Apostolik, Inc. Only the offices will be used until remodeling is done to accommodate fire truck, road equipment, heating plant. A \$20,000 bond will be used and floated.
- 1941...Silk flag gift of Mr. Peters. Presented by Civic Association.
- 1941...Final payment made to Peters. Dedicated 9/3/41. Deed and keys handed to Mayor William Harvey. Members of official family introduced by Harry Davenport. Flanders and Budd Lake firemen in uniforms. Speaker, Prosecutor Hegerty (formerly township attorney; Edwin Orr, Jr. (present counsel); Mayor Frank Benson (Netcong); Rev. G. B. Shultz (Mt. Freedom), former member of township committee. Rev. Shultz offered benediction. Invocation by Rev. Stanley Tiller of Flanders Union Church. Soloists: Harry Curnow, Charles Curtis, Ruth Metzler, Charles Timbrell.
- 1942...Sand Shore Road repaired for \$1,500. State pays 90% and County 5%.
- 1942...Bathing beach open to all-year round residents.
- 1944...Mount Olive Defense Council appointed. President William Harvey; Fred Cox, chairman; Harry Davenport, secretary-treasurer; vice-president Charles Hohorst.
- 1944...Clean-Up Week started.
- 1951...A quantity of Easter hams were burned in a fire that took place at the Hildebrant farm in Drakestown and destroyed the smoke house.

- 1951...The eagerly-awaited spring came to this area with sub-zero temperatures and snow and ice, and caused many accidents (3/22/31).
- 1956...Howard Segal and Nathan Miller open development in Flanders. It will be known as Flanders Valley, U.S.A.
- 1961...A baby clinic will open next week for Mount Olive babies.
- 1962...Appraisal by United Appraisal Co. reports for Mount Olive: Population, residents, 2115; farms, 103; commercial, 173; industry, 10; vacant parcels, 721.
- 1962...Arguments at township committee meeting re: developments.
- 1966...Adolph Konrad of Bartley is one of the panel of four of New Jersey's finest and most distinguished artists to judge the annual Career Award Competition of the N. J. Society of Artists and Letters.
- 1967...Elizabeth Berentzen of Vasa receives a gold medal from His Majesty King Gustaf 9th of Sweden in recognition of her efforts to promote and maintain Swedish cultural tradition in America and her work in creating a greater understanding of Swedish heritage among all people of the world.
- 1969...Mount Olive theatre group organized.
- 1969...Mount Olive asks PUC to rescind franchise of Budd Lake Water & Sewage Co. Everything that they have not yet developed. Emil Rausman had been given the franchise at no cost. Asks \$3 million for it now.
- 1969...Mary Hopler resigns as office supervisor of township.
- 1970...Township purchases Budd Lake Water & Sewage Co.
- 1971...Mount Olive owns and operates 31 school busses.
- 1971...Mrs. Ethel Kuzma appointed postmaster of Budd Lake.
- 1971...Centennial of Mount Olive makes big plans for celebration.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY
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GREETINGS!

**The Weed
Control
Association
of
Budd Lake,
Inc.**



1870...MENU:

Banquet in Washington. Thanksgiving Day Dinner. Oysters on half shell, cream of chicken soup, fried smelts with Sauce Tartare, roast turkey with cranberry sauce, (a moist dressing for bread), mashed potatoes, baked squash, boiled onions, parsnip fritters, olives served with chicken salad and venison pastry (this is a type of fancy meat pie), pumpkin or mince pie, Charlotte Russe, almond ice cream, lemon jelly and hickory nut cake. Cheese, fruits and coffee.

For breakfast, there was a choice of grapes, oat flakes, broiled Porterhouse steak, codfish balls, browned potatoes, buckwheat cakes with maple syrup, wheat bread and coffee.

Supper featured cold roast turkey, scalloped oysters, potato salad, cream shortcake, eclairs, preserved eggs, plums and tea.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Pelligra
Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Steiff
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lippman
Mr. and Mrs. Arie Kooger

Skyler T.V.

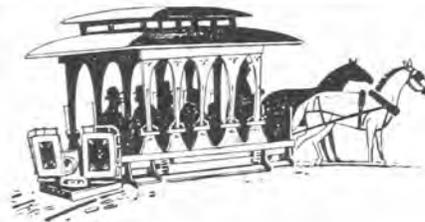
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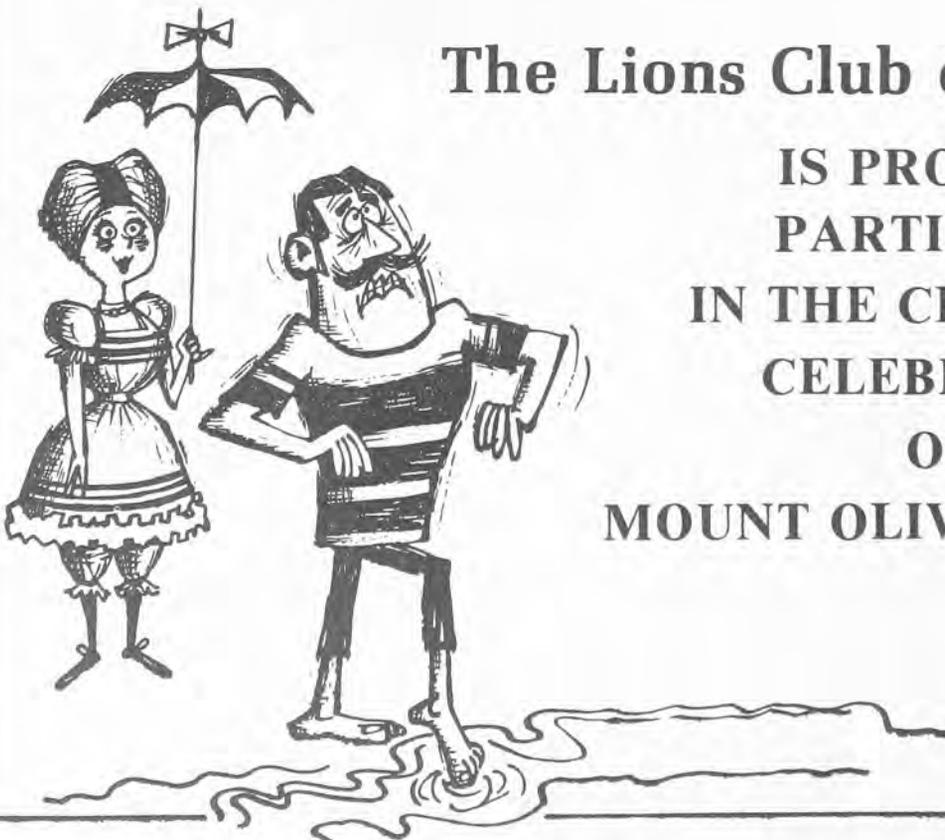
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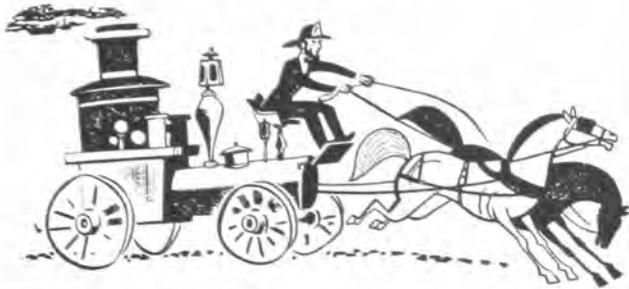
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Plant
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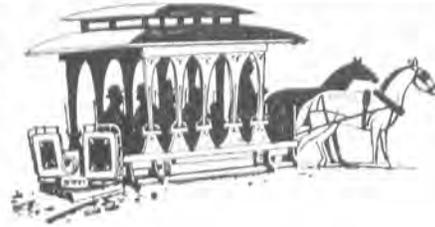
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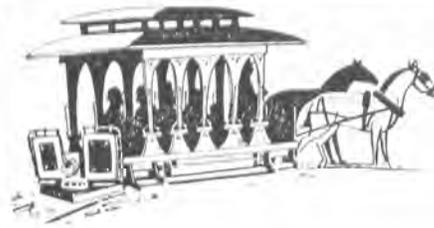
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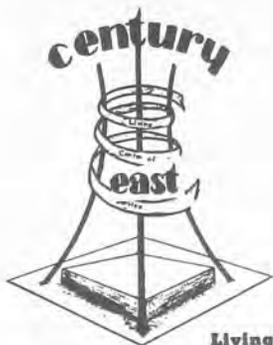
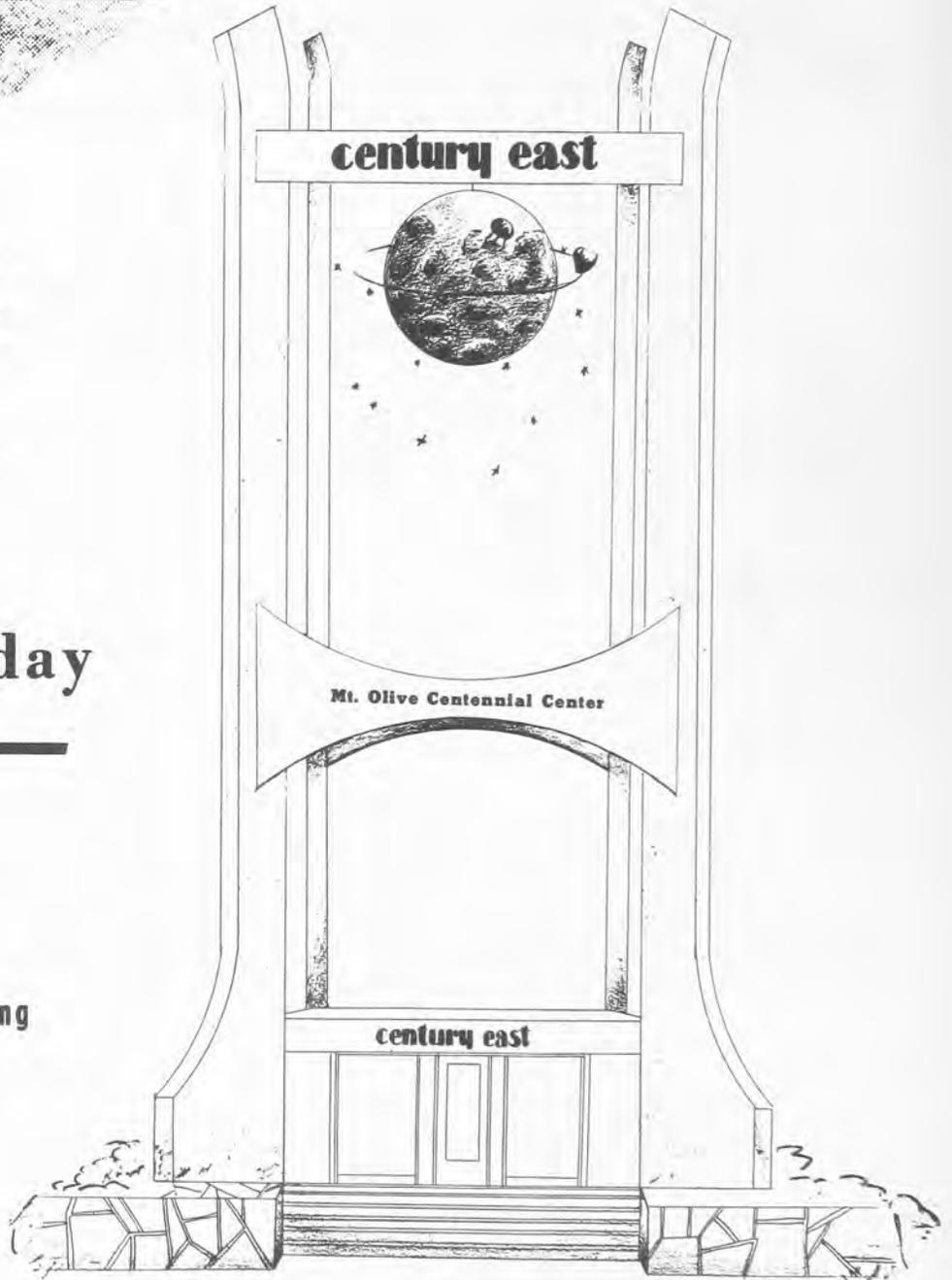
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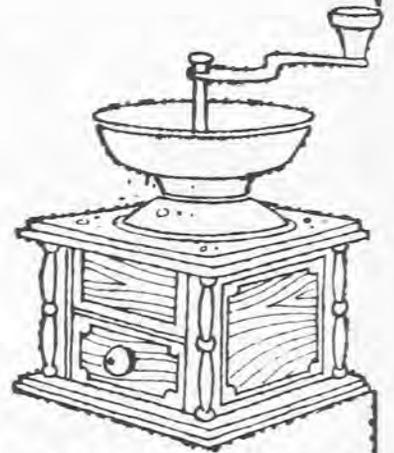
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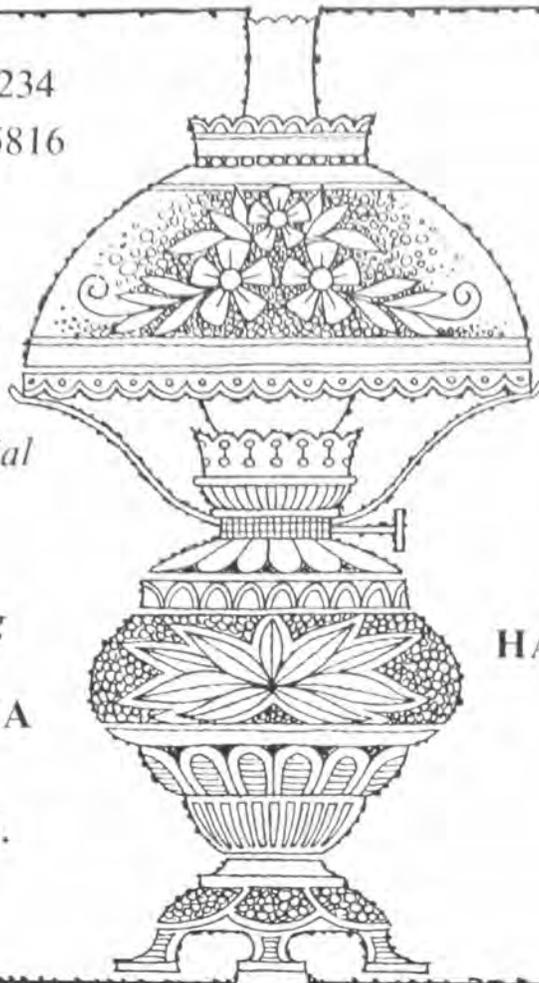
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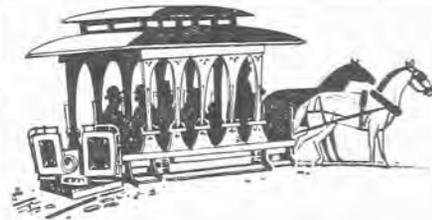
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