

Accumulating Wrongs: The War of 1812

July 18, 1812-February 18, 1815



"We Owe Allegiance to No Crown"

Oil on canvas, John Archibald Woodside, 1814.

National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian.

In his painting, Mr. Woodside reflected on one of the issues leading up to the war by illustrating freedom from tyranny on the seas, known as "Impressment".

Note the crushed crown under the sailor's foot near a broken chain.

Columbia is shown with the maritime red flag signaling an intention to give battle with no quarter, in other words, fight to the death. She holds aloft a laurel wreath, the traditional emblem of victory.



Combatants



The United States of America

Allies: Indigenous peoples of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seneca.

v.

The United Kingdom, Upper Canada (U.C) and Lower Canada (L.C.).

Allies: Indigenous peoples Tecumseh's Confederacy, The Six Nations, and Spain.

The original list of Morris County veterans of The War of 1812 was released on August 24, 2023 in solemn remembrance of the White House being torched by the enemy.

During the War of 1812, American troops understood that attacking Canada was the only way to slow down British invasion. In June of 1813, the Americans burned the city of York in Ontario.

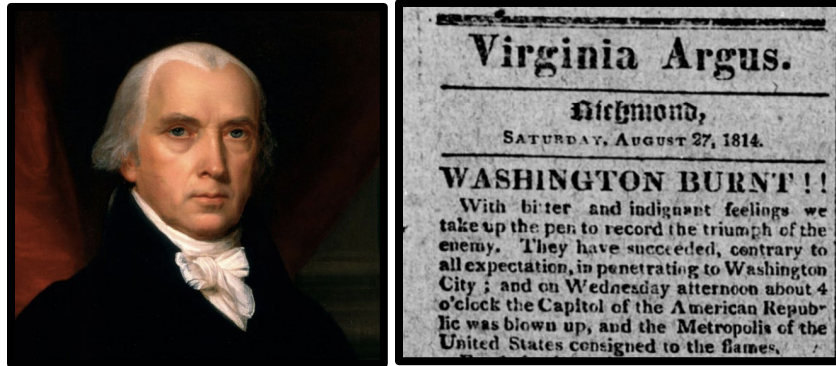
In retaliation, on August 24, 1814, the British burned the city of Washington D.C.

This action spurred a resolve in the American people to vanquish those determined to destroy the symbol of democracy. While the American Revolution formed a resolve for independence, the War of 1812 forged in fire a sense of national unity. The press of the day noted the sense of national pride in the air.

If you have additional information about a War of 1812 veteran either born in Morris County or lived in the county for ten years, notice omissions or errors, email jwilliams@co.morris.nj.us



"Jemmy"



"Whether the United States shall continue passive under these accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of Events, is a solemn question which the Constitution wisely confides to the legislative department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberations I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation."

President James Madison, message to Congress, Washington, D.C. June 1, 1812.

Princeton educated James Madison has many nicknames. "Father of the Constitution", "The Great Little Madison"-earned for his small frame and strong work ethic, his friends and "My Dearest" wife, Dolley, referred to him as "Jemmy".

Long involved in forming the nation, Madison wrote George Washington's first speech as president. He was close friends with Thomas Jefferson and served in the Jefferson presidency. The two had once been arrested together for breaking a "Blue law" by riding in a carriage on a Sunday. Arguably two of the greatest minds in America, neither could solve the problem of Britain's aggression by diplomacy.

Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1809 was a failure. Following Jefferson into the presidency, Madison was faced with the same issues that had plagued Jefferson, continued testing from the British.

Described as a cautious man, the president attempted to avoid war, but felt cornered.

Although failed policies have often coined the phrase "Jefferson's War", on June 18, 1812, President James Madison became the first American president to ask for a declaration of war.

On August 24, 1814, President Madison would become the only president in American history to witness the White House-"The Peoples House"- torched by an enemy. Only the exterior walls remained standing.



“Free Trade and Sailors' Rights”



The rallying cry above for the War of 1812 addressed two of the “accumulated wrongs” President Madison referred to in his message to congress.

In the early 19th century, Napoleon’s France and Great Britain were locked in combat. Both France and Great Britain attempted to stop the United States from trading with either nation.

In 1807, Britain passed the Orders in Council, which required neutral countries to obtain a license from its authorities before trading with France or French colonies.

American lawmakers countered with the 1809 embargo act. Widely unpopular, the act proved to financially hurt the American people more than the French and British. The act was overturned in 1810. A new act specified that if either power dropped trade restrictions against the United States, congress would in turn resume non-intercourse with the opposing power. After Napoleon hinted he would drop all restrictions on trade with the United States, President Madison blocked all trade with Great Britain.

Regarding the “Sailors’ Rights” portion of the motto, Great Britain was in the practice of “Impressment”. In effect it was the literal kidnapping and forced servitude of American sailors into the Royal Navy.

Another factor leading to another war with Great Britain was the United States efforts at territory expansion. The British incited Native Americans into hostilities to curtail the drive to fulfill “Manifest Destiny”; the belief that the United States would stretch from sea to sea.

In the fall of 1811, Governor of the Indiana territory William Henry Harrison led American troops against a confederacy of Native Americans at Prophetstown, near the Tippecanoe River. The Prophetstown confederacy was led by Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawnee.

The defeat of the confederacy at Tippecanoe convinced Tecumseh that he needed to cooperate with the British to stop further incursion into native territory.

In the spring of 1813, Tecumseh joined British Major General Henry Procter, and together they led their respective forces in the Siege of Fort Meigs, which was commanded by Tecumseh’s old enemy William Henry Harrison. When Harrison’s forces counterattacked, Procter and Tecumseh retreated farther into Canada, to the Thames River (present-day southern Ontario). When leaving, Procter promised Tecumseh he would send reinforcements. They never appeared.

On October 5, 1813, Tecumseh’s 500 men were overrun by Harrison’s 3,000, and Tecumseh was killed. Chief Tecumseh’s burial location is unknown.

In 1840, William Henry “Ol’ Tip” Harrison, running on his military record using “Tippecanoe and Tyler Too”(John Tyler was his running mate) was elected President of the United States.

President Harrison died one month after taking the presidential oath of pneumonia on April 4, 1841.



Saving George



“Alas, I can descry only groups of military wandering in all directions, as if there was a lack of arms, or of spirit to fight for their own fireside! [...] I insist on waiting until the large picture of Gen. Washington is secured.” First Lady Dolley Madison, August 23, 1814, writing to her sister as the British attacked Washington D.C..

To set a brave example in the face of danger, the Madisons planned an elaborate dinner party at the White House. Most of the invitees declined in order to flee Washington D.C. from the approaching British.

Mrs. Madison remained unflappable, refusing to leave the city. When the British were “a few squares off”, she reluctantly agreed to evacuate, on condition that Gilbert Stuart’s portrait of George Washington be taken out of the White House. A beloved legend is associated with the First Lady, holding forth that she personally rescued the portrait. A witness to the events of the day was Paul Jennings, then an enslaved 15-year-old. In 1865, Mr. Jennings would publish an account in his book [A Colored Man’s Remanences of James Madison](#).

“It has often been stated in print, that when Mrs. Madison escaped from the White House, she cut out from the frame the large portrait of Washington (now in one of the parlors there), and carried it off. This is totally false. She had no time for doing it. It would have required a ladder to get it down. All she carried off was the silver in her reticule, as the British were thought to be but a few squares off, and were expected every moment. John Susé (a Frenchman, then door-keeper, and still living) and Magraw, the President’s gardener, took it down and sent it off on a wagon, with some large silver urns and such other valuables as could be hastily got hold of. When the British did arrive, they ate up the very dinner, and drank the wines, &c., that I had prepared for the President’s party.”

At the time, Mrs. Madison was unaware the painting of George Washington was in fact a copy. It was returned to the White House and hung in a reception room. The portrait now hangs in the Smithsonian’s National Portrait Gallery.

The center image of burn marks on the White House from the War of 1812, uncovered during restorations in 1992.

To learn more about the enslaved in the Madison family:

<https://www.whitehousehistory.org/slavery-in-the-james-madison-white-house>



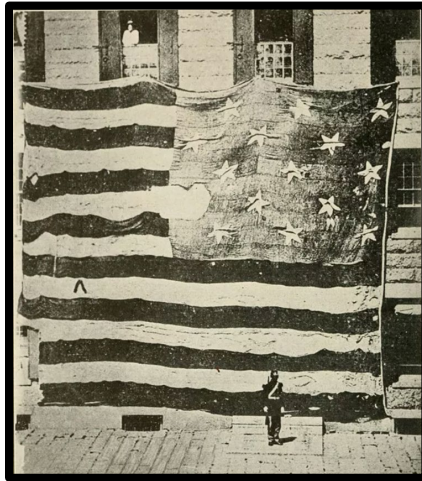
Star-Spangled Mary



Mary Young Pickersgill was a seamstress and flag maker. In the summer of 1813, Mrs. Pickersgill won the contract to sew two flags for the garrison at Fort McHenry; a storm warning flag and a very large flag (30'x42') that would become known as the Star-Spangled Banner.

Each stripe is two feet wide and each of the fifteen stars measures two feet across.

The flag flew over the fort during the War of 1812 and served as the inspiration for Francis Scott Key to write what would become the American anthem.



During the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, Mary's flag flew again in her hometown from September 6 to 13, 1914.

Mary Pickersgill's flag today hangs at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC.

Her home in Baltimore, Maryland is now a museum.



“Exalted and distinguished patriotism”



W.W. Munsell's History of Morris County prefaced the chapter on the War of 1812 with his assessment on the state of the country after the American Revolution.

He describes financial ruin for those that were previously wealthy and opined that the country was in more danger in 1783 than in 1776. Continental money was worthless, many homes, industries and businesses destroyed.

Munsell points out that Morris County fared better than other colonies:

“But the people of Morris county were in many respects fortunate. The enemy had not devastated their fields or burned their dwellings. They had every element of wealth in themselves, and they were not long in turning their attention to developing the resources they possessed. Before the end of the century the county had grown wonderfully. Forges and mills were built or rebuilt on the many streams. Houses of a more comfortable and pretentious style took the place of the log cabins which had been the usual habitations of the people. New lands were cleared and better roads made. Schools were established throughout the country, and high schools at Morristown where young men were fitted for college.”

Munsell's description of the county as a thriving place could make some think that the Morris County citizens might be reluctant to “do their bit” on the home front, once more.

Evidence is very much to the contrary.

On September 9, 1814, a large party of Morris County citizens left their homes and businesses, arriving in New York to help with fortifications.

“We have the satisfaction again to notice the distinguished and practical patriotism of our sister State New Jersey. Between four and five hundred men from Morris County, some from a distance of nearly fifty miles, headed by their revered pastors, were at work yesterday on the fortifications of Harlem.

Such exalted and distinguished patriotism deserves to be and will be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of New York, and recorded in the pages of history, to the immortal honor of the people of that State.”

New York Gazette, September 10, 1814.

Munsell expounded on the article by adding that the men came from Washington, Chester, Mendham, and Morris.



Morris County Soldiers and Sailors



“The Star-Spangled Banner”

Original watercolor by Thomas F. Miller, Hanover, New Jersey.

United States Marine Corps, Vietnam.

In country July-December 1965.

Purple Heart

<https://www.morriscountynj.gov/Departments/Planning-and-Preservation/Cultural-Resources-Survey/Vietnam>



Silas Axtell

Mr. Axtell was born in Massachusetts on April 5, 1769 and was a resident of Morristown.

He served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the War of 1812.

Mr. Axtell died on September 29, 1826 in Zanesville, Ohio and is buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown.

Stephen Badgley

Mr. Badgley's birthplace and date are unknown and he was a resident of Harding. He enlisted in Hudson, Essex County on September 1, 1814. Private Badgley served in the Militia under Captain John Wade.

Mr. Badgley's death date and burial location are unknown.

Lewis Baker

Mr. Baker's birthplace and date are unknown. He enlisted in September of 1814.

Private Baker served in the Militia under Captain Luke Carter.

Mr. Baker died in Parsippany on May 11, 1860. His burial location is unknown.

Martin Baldwin

Born in Hanover, 1759, during the American Revolution, Mr. Baldwin enlisted at Morristown in the Spring of 1780. Served as a Private and Teamster in the Morris County Militia under Capt. Baldwin and Samuel Crane. Participated in the Battle of Springfield.

Martin Baldwin rendered additional service in The Whiskey Rebellion* and eight days in the War of 1812.

Mr. Baldwin died in 1857 and is buried in Mitchell Cemetery, Burke, New York.

**The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 was an uprising of farmers and distillers in Pennsylvania. Years of tension stemming from a whiskey tax levied by the federal government, led to an explosion of violence. This resulted in President Washington sending in troops to put down what some feared could become a full-blown revolution. Opposition to the whiskey tax and the rebellion itself built support for the Republicans, who overtook Washington's Federalist Party for power in 1802.*

The Whiskey Rebellion is considered one of the first major tests of the authority of the newly formed U.S. government.



Moses Baldwin

Mr. Baldwin's birthplace and date are unknown. On June 18, 1814, Corporal Baldwin is serving in the Militia under Captain Luke Carter.

Mr. Baldwin's last known residence was Canada.

Andrew Bay

Mr. Bay was born c. 1796 in Maryland. Enlisting in June of 1814, Private Bay was in service to Maryland. He served under Captain Thomas T. Wheeler.

Mr. Bay was later a resident of Roxbury where he died in 1865. His burial location is unknown.

Samuel Serrin Beach

Born in New Jersey c. 1782, Mr. Beach was a resident of Rockaway.

His rank and service during the War of 1812 are unknown.

Mr. Beach died in 1859. His burial location is unknown.

Henry Beam

Little is known regarding Mr. Beam's civilian or military life.

Mr. Beam is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockaway.

Thank you, Mr. Robert Nichols, Sexton, First Presbyterian Church, Rockaway.

Moses Beam

Born in New York c. 1792, Mr. Beam enlisted in September of 1814, serving as a Private in the Militia.

His last known residence was Rockaway, where he died on February 27, 1865.

Mr. Beam is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockaway.



Gilbert Caleb Bonnell

Born November 4, 1758, during the American Revolution, Mr. Bonnell enlisted in the Spring of 1778, and served as a Private in the in the Morris County Militia, New Jersey State Troops and the Continental Army Capt. Carter; Capt. Baldwin, Capt. Yellis Mead. Participated in the Battle of Monmouth.

He rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

In 1818, he applied for a pension from New Providence, Essex County, New Jersey.

Mr. Bonnell died in Morris County May 2, 1834 and is buried in the New Providence Presbyterian Churchyard, Essex County, New Jersey.

Thank you, Daughters of The American Revolution, Morristown Chapter.

Marie Vincent Boisaubin



Born c. 1791 in the United States, Marie Vincent was the eldest child of six, and first-born son of Vincent Boisaubin of Chatham Township,

Marie Vincent was appointed to the United States Military Academy (West Point) from New Jersey, entering as a cadet on April 14, 1809 and graduating March 1, 1811.

Serving in the Garrison at Atlantic Posts 1811-12, later serving on the Niagara Frontier, the lieutenant was engaged in the capture of Ft. George, U. C. on May 27, 1813.

Lt. Boisaubin died at Ft. George and is buried in the military graveyard of Fort Niagara.

His cause of death is unknown.

Lt. Boisaubin's tombstone reads:

"I ci repose Marie Vincent Boisaubin, Lieutenant et ad-jutant dans le regiment d'artillerie legere des Etats Unis, decede au Fort George le 13 aout, 1813, a l'age de 22 ans, Ami fidele, fils tendre et sincere comment nous consoler dj'une perte Si severe. legere des Etats Unis, decide au Fort George le 13 aout, 1813, a l'age de 22 ans, Ami fidele, fils tendre et sincere comment nous consoler d'une perte si severe."

Archibald Broadwell

Born c. 1795, Mr. Broadwell enlisted as a Teamster on August 31, 1814 under Captain Hinchman's company.

Mr. Broadwell was a resident of Rockaway, where he died on May 25, 1887 and is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockaway.



John Caldwell

A Centarian Veteran Dead.

In the Soldiers' Home at Kearney, on the Passaic River, last week, John Caldwell, a veteran of the War of 1812, and of the Seminole War in Florida, died, at the reputed age of 103 years. He was admitted to the home in 1883, and his faculties were possessed to a remarkable degree up to the time of his death. Caldwell was born in Newfoundland, N. J. One representative of his grandfather's family was the "Fighting Parson of Connecticut Farms," who, when the British soldiers during the Revolution invaded that section of New Jersey, galloped to his church, gathered an arsenal of hymn books, and handed them to the patriots who needed wadding, shouting: "Give 'em Watts, boys; give 'em Watts!" Caldwell was never married. He served on the Northern frontier in 1812, and enlisted in the 2d United States Artillery in 1835, going through the Seminole War, and remaining in the Army until 1842, when he obtained his discharge. He was abstemious in the use of liquors, but used tobacco freely. The immediate cause of his death was influenza.

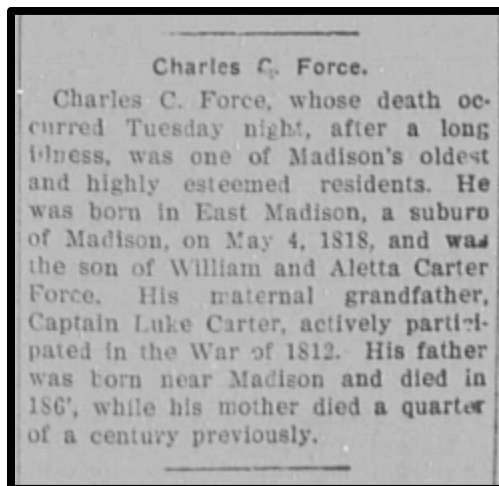
Dover Iron Era, March 7, 1890



Luke Carter

Nothing is known of Mr. Carter's service.

He is noted as serving in The War of 1812 in his grandson's obituary:



Obituary for Charles Force, The Chatham Press, March 17, 1906.

Mahlon Carter

Born in New Jersey, date unknown, Mr. Carter enlisted as a Private in September of 1814.

Mr. Carter's last known residence was Chatham Township.

No additional information.

Thomas Cobb

Born in Parsippany, Morris County, New Jersey on January 16, 1760. During the American Revolution, Mr. Cobb enlisted in New Jersey in the spring of 1777, served as Private, then Sergeant in the Morris County Militia under William Gordon, William Cox, 3rd Regt (Col. Dayton).

He rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

Mr. Cobb filed for a pension (W8614) from Morristown in 1818, listing his occupation as Laborer.

Mr. Cobb died in Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey on January 19, 1845, and is buried in Vail Memorial Cemetery, Parsippany.

Thank you, Daughters of The American Revolution, Morristown Chapter.



Nathaniel Ogden Condit

Born in New Jersey on February 8, 1789. Mr. Condit enlisted on September 13, 1814 as a Quarter Master.

Mr. Condit's last known residence was Pequannock. He died on October 7, 1862 and is buried in the Vail Cemetery, Parsippany.

Benjamin Cook

Born in Hanover c. 1793, Mr. Cook's service is unknown.

He died on September 30, 1882 and is buried in the Hanover Cemetery.

Enos Davenport

Mr. Davenport was born c. 1793 in New Jersey.

In an article published April 21, 2019 in Suburban Trends, Davenports were early settlers in the area, describes his post military life:

Captain Enos Davenport served his country as an officer during the War of 1812. He is buried in the Oak Ridge cemetery. His headstone has the simple inscription "Captain Enos Davenport, a soldier in the War of 1812."

Enos Davenport and Fannie Keepers were married on May 1, 1819. Their children were Rosamond Davenport Zeek (1820-1893), Charles Davenport (1829-1894) and Jane Davenport Winterbottom.

The couple took over operation of the local post office soon after their marriage. They lived in part of the building and the post office was located in another part. It is believed by some historians that this was the first post office in Milton.

Enos's father, Cornelius, served during the American Revolution.



Cornelius S. Dickerson

Born c. 1796 in New Jersey, he was a resident of Roxbury.

Mr. Dickerson enlisted on September 11, 1812 and served as a Sergeant in the Militia.

Mr. Dickerson died in Roxbury on February 24, 1881 and is buried in the Succasunna Presbyterian Cemetery.

Moses S. Dow

Born c. 1796 in New Jersey.

Private Dow served in the Militia under Capt. Hinchman's Co.

Mr. Dow died on November 4, 1867 and is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockaway.

Daniel Farrand

Born in New Jersey, January 19, 1764, and was a resident of Hanover. He served as a Private in the Morris County Militia in the American Revolution and rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

Mr. Farrand died on February 16, 1829, and is buried in Vail Memorial Cemetery, Parsippany.

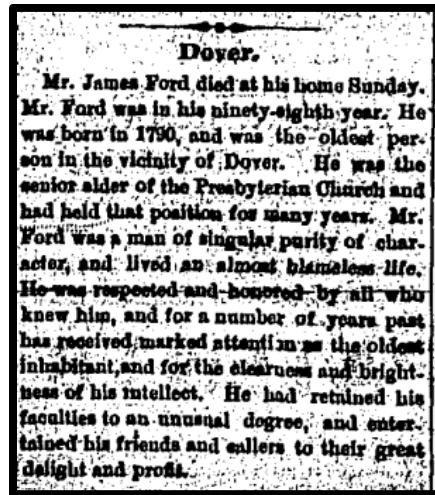


James Ford

Born in 1790, Mr. Ford was a resident of Randolph.

He served as a Private in an unknown company.

Mr. Ford died on May 13, 1888, and is buried in the Orchard Street Cemetery, Dover.



The Boonton Weekly Bulletin, May 17, 1888.

William "Billy" Ford

WAR OF 1812		COUNTY LEAD	
NUMBERS	SOLDIER FORD, WILLIAM	70451	40 50
	WIDOW FORD, PHOEBE	60719	120 52
40 3477			
WD 1747	SERVICE PVT DEPT JOHN HITCHCOCKS CO NJ MIL		
	ENLISTED SEPT 17 1812	DISCHARGED NOV 29 1812	
RESIDENCE OF SOLDIER	1800 1820 WYOMING CO N J	REMARKS	
RESIDENCE OF WIDOW	1871 DOVER MARCUS CO N J		
MATCH NAME OF WIDOW	PHOEBE DAYLEY OR PHOEBE DAYLES		
MARRIAGE OF SOLDIER AND WIDOW	JULY 20 1811 WYOMING CO N J		

The brother of James, William was born in Hanover Township on November 24, 1792. A skilled machinist, Billy was known as the "Father of all Dover machinists".

He served as a Private in the New Jersey State Militia during the War of 1812.

Mr. Ford died on April 14, 1870 and is buried in the Orchard Street Cemetery, Dover.

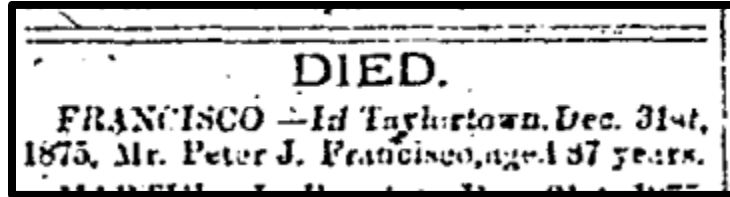
Thank you, Mr. Paul Wood, Orchard Street Gatehouse Historical Association.



Peter J. Francisco

Mr. Francisco served as a Private in the War of 1812, his unit is unknown.

He died on December 31, 1875.



The Boonton Weekly Bulletin, January 6, 1876.

Joseph H. Garrison

Born in Hanover, New Jersey c. 1790, Mr. Garrison was a resident of Madison.

Mr. Garrison's service is unknown.

He died in Madison, 1868 and is buried there in the Hillside Cemetery.

Robert Gould, Jr.

Born Morris County, 1762, a resident of Pequannock, he served on the Committee of Observation in 1776. Enlisted at Bloomindale, Bergen County New Jersey, in January of 1781 and rendered service in the Morris County Militia and State Troops, Light Horse Troops, John Outwater, Peter Ward, Capt. Romini. Participated in the battles of Munauke Point, Bloomingdale (at the Liberty Pole).

Mr. Gould rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

Mr. Gould died January 29, 1849. His burial location is unknown.

Thank you, Daughters of The American Revolution, Morristown Chapter.

Joseph Gray

Little is known of Mr. Gray's life and service. He was born c. 1789 and his last known residence was Mt. Olive.

John Hinchman

Captain Hinchman commanded a company of Militia comprised of eighty-one men.

He died on December 20, 1816 and is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockaway.



Charles Hopping



Charles Hopping was born in 1795, son of John and Elizabeth (Luker) Hopping of Afton (now part of the borough of Florham Park) Morris County. He worked as a blacksmith in Hanover for some years and also kept a hotel for a time, later farming.

A member of the local militia and was drafted for service in the War of 1812.

He married on October 18, 1817, Mary Merry (1799-1823) daughter of Samuel Merry Jr.

Mr. Hopping purchased the Half-Way House in 1824 from his father-in-law. The name "Half-Way" may be derived from the fact that Sussex County farmers and drovers stopped here on their way to Newark markets. The structure served as the half-way point.

Mr. Hopping died in 1877

The Half-Way House was the subject of a HABS study:

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nj0653.photos.108771p/resource/>

The Half-Way House is the recipient of a Morris County Historic Preservation Trust Fund Grant:

<https://www.morriscountynj.gov/Departments/Historic-Preservation>

David Hull

Born Trenton, New Jersey c. 1746, and was a resident of Roxbury. He served as a Private in the Morris County Militia. Private Hull rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

Mr. Hull died in Steubenville, Ohio ante August 27, 1832. His burial location is unknown.

Thank you, Daughters of The American Revolution, Morristown Chapter.



Joseph Jackson



Col. Jackson was an officer in the War of 1812. He owned vast acreage in Rockaway, including several iron forges and a rolling mill for which he was dubbed the “Iron King.”

In addition to serving as justice of the peace, he was appointed judge in the court of common pleas and was prominent in Presbyterian Church affairs. His house remains remarkably intact, especially the attic. It now serves as Rockaway Borough’s public library.

The structure is on the Register of Historic Places and received a Morris County historic preservation grant.

<https://www.morriscountynj.gov/files/sharedassets/public/departments/planning-amp-preservation-historic/rockaway-borough-rockaway-borough-free-public-library.pdf>

William Johnston

Born Morris County February 16, 1756 and a resident of Mendham. He enlisted in 1776 and served as a Private and Orderly Sergeant in the Morris County Militia.

He rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

Mr. Johnston died in Chester, Ohio in October of 1813 and is buried there in the Old Fredericktown Cemetery, Knox County, Ohio.

Thank you, Daughters of The American Revolution, Morristown Chapter.

Joshua Ketcham

Mr. Ketcham was born c. 1782 in New Jersey. His last known residence was in 1860, Rockaway Township. He served as a Private in the Militia during the War of 1812.

Mr. Ketcham died in 1860 and is buried in the Denville Cemetery.



Cornelius William Mandeville

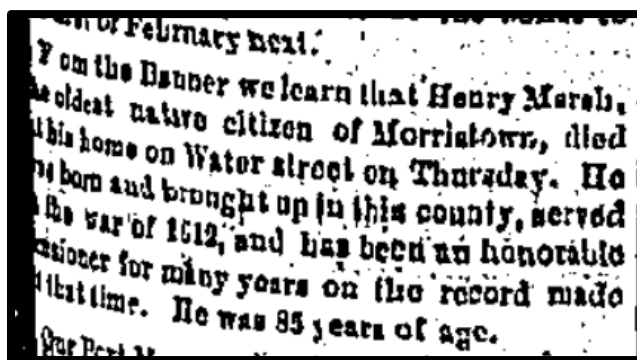
Born c. 1790, General Mandeville commanded the 2nd Division of the New Jersey State Militia.

Mr. Mandeville died on March 13, 1856, and is buried in the First Reformed Cemetery of Pompton Plains.

Henry Marsh

Born c. 1791, Mr. Marsh was a carpenter by trade, and lived in Morris Township per the 1850, 1860 and 1870 census.

Mr. Marsh's military service is unknown.



Dover Iron Era, January 22, 1876.

Adoniram Parrot

Mr. Parrot was born in Morristown in 1758.

He served as a Corporal in the Continental Army from 1776-1783 and rendered additional service in the War of 1812.

Mr. Parrott married Sarah Carrol and they lived in New York state. Mr. Parrot died in 1842 and is buried in the Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburgh, New York.

Thank you, Mr. Phil Ostrander, 4th great grandson of Corporal Adoniram Parrot.

Ebenezer Pierson

Mr. Pierson was born October 3, 1787 in Morristown. His exact service is unknown, but according to Biographical and genealogical History of Morris County, New Jersey, The Lewis Publishing Company, New York and Chicago, 1899, he was stationed at Sandy Hook.

Mr. Pierson died on December 17, 1751 and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown.



Maltby Gelstone Pierson, Sr.

Born c. 1790 in New Jersey, Mr. Pierson was a farmer in Morris Township. He served in Captain Halliday's Militia. His wife, Sarah received a pension:

WAR OF 1812		
NUMBERS	SOLDIER	BOUNTY LANG
	Pierson, Maltby G	
	WIDOW Pierson Sarah	
Mid Aug 29 1811		
Mid Sep 20 1811	SERVICE Capt Samuel Halliday's Co N.J. Mil	
	ENLISTED	DISCHARGED
RESIDENCE OF SOLDIER	REMARKS	
RESIDENCE OF WIDOW		
MAIDEN NAME OF WIDOW		
MARRIAGE OF SOLDIER AND WIDOW		
DEATH OF SOLDIER		
DEATH OF WIDOW		

Maltby's father, Isaac Pierson served in the American Revolution as a Private in the Suffolk County Militia. His son, Maltby, Jr. served in the Civil War as a First Sergeant, Co D, 139th NY.

Maltby G. Pierson, Sr's death date and burial location are unknown.

Byram Pruden

"Uncle Byram"

Born July 25, 1792. Mr. Pruden served as a private in Capt. Halliday's company during the War of 1812.

Along with his military service, Mr. Pruden holds the distinction of being the first boatman on the Morris Canal, fittingly he captained the boat "The Dover".

He died, aged 96, in 1888 and is buried in the Orchard Street Cemetery, Dover.

Mr. Pruden's lengthy obituary below from the Dover Iron Era, June 23, 1888:



DEATH OF BYRAM PRUDEN.

THE LAST OF DOVER'S MONOGENARIANS PASSES AWAY.

It was but a short time ago that there were living in Dover three persons, all so near the century mark of their existence, and all so well preserved that it seemed probable that each of them would attain to that distinction. But Providence has willed otherwise and within a year and a half all of them have been called away. First was Mrs. Martha Chrystal at the age of 99, then Elder James Ford at the age of 98, and now the venerable Byram Pruden, who would have reached his 95th birthday had he lived until the 25th of July next, has been called to his rest after a blameless, nerveless and well spent life, his death having occurred at his residence on Dickerson street at 4 o'clock this—Friday—morning. His death was merely a painless transition—a peaceful passing away, in perfect keeping with his placid existence.

Byram Pruden was born July 25th, 1782, while George Washington was President of the United States. He was the son of Peter Pruden, whose farm was located on the Backingridge road, about one mile from Morris town. His grandfather also was born and lived all his life upon the same farm in the old house which is still standing. When the Revolutionary army was quartered near Morris town the ill fed colonial soldiers would frequently cross the intervening mountains to obtain food at the Pruden homestead and its patriotic inmates never withheld the giving hand. Upon this farm there was a brick kiln and here Byram Pruden, when a young man, made and burned all the brick of which the present Morris County Court House is con-

At the age of twenty he enlisted in a New Jersey Company for the war of 1812, and the detachment to which he was assigned was quartered on Governor's Island for the defence of New York City. He served as long as his services were required, and became one of the pensioners of that war. He drew his last pension only last week, and we believe his death leaves the venerable Theo. M. Sturtevant, formerly of Dover but now of Madison, the only survivor of that war in Morris county.

About 50 years ago Mr. Pruden came to Dover to reside with his brother, Xenas Pruden. He never married, but always lived with his brother till the latter died, and since then with his widow and children, who ever treated him with the most affectionate regard, making his long life a very pleasant one and ministering faithfully to his every want in his declining days. Soon after he came here he became associated with an event in our local history, which was always a pleasant memory with him. The Morris canal was completed from Dover to Rockaway, and Mr. Pruden, the father of Mrs. Alfred Dickerson, having built the first boat, named the Dover, Mr. Pruden was entrusted with the command and the launching of it was made an event of great importance and rejoicing. There was a great celebration in the town to which the people flocked from many miles around, and Mr. Pruden started off upon the first trip to Rockaway amid great enthusiasm. Afterward, when the canal was opened to Newark, he ran this boat for some time as a freight carrier.



When Mr. Pruden first came to Dover it was only a little hamlet of a few houses, consequently he had in his life seen about the whole of its growth and prosperity. After leaving the canal he was engaged for a time in clearing wood jobs, and later on was engaged as a clerk in the stores of John M. Lacey and Mahlon Dickerson. He never followed any particular trade or calling but engaged in whatever his hands found to do. A quiet, unostentatious man, he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and he was called "Uncle Byram" most respectfully by the whole community.

In politics he was always an earnest and vigorous opponent of the Democratic party. He allied himself with the honored old Whig party during the whole period of its existence and when it ceased he became an ardent supporter of its successor, the Republican party. His brother was as earnest a Democrat, but they mutually agreed to avoid political discussions in their home. "Uncle Byram," however, enfolded his convictions everywhere else, and being a reader and seeker after information, was ever ready to defend them intelligently. For many years he took a pride in casting the first vote in the township, and he never missed recording his vote at any election until last Spring, when his failing health would not permit him to go out to the terrible business. Upon a number of occasions he was urged to accept local offices, but having no liking for them, could never be prevailed upon to do so.

Although never a member of any church, he

led a strictly moral life, and in his views and beliefs was a Presbyterian, which church he attended until his impaired hearing deprived him of much of the enjoyment of religious services. His sterling honesty, industry and upright character were always such as to set a goodly example in the community where he lived so long and was so highly respected.

About three years ago Mr. Pruden had a severe attack of illness, from which he recovered, but it apparently broke his strong constitution and he had been gradually failing ever since. He was however able to sit up and be about the house until within a week of his death. He finally succumbed from heart trouble and died full of years and the substantial honors of a well spent life. He was not a great man and was too unassuming to aspire to places of prominence, but he was a good man and the world was made better for his having lived in it.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence next Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

—♦♦♦—
Printed in the Statesman

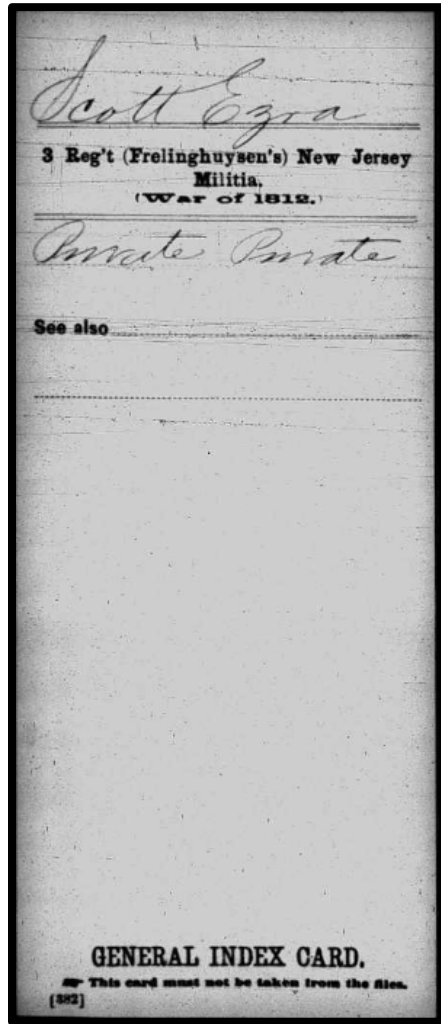


Ezra Scott

Mr. Scott was born c. 1792 in New Jersey and appears as a resident of Morris Township in the 1840, '50, '55 and '60 census records.

Little is known of his service.

Mr. Scott's death date and burial location are unknown.



John M. Scott

From the New Jersey Historical Society:

“John M. Scott was a Captain in the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment (also known as the New Jersey Regiment) of the United States Army during and after the War of 1812. The regiment was formed on June 26, 1812 and was made up almost entirely of men from New Jersey. Scott was with the regiment at the battle of La Colle River, Lower Canada in October 1812; at the battle and capture of York (now Toronto), Upper Canada, on April 27, 1813; and at the battle and capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, on May 27, 1813. Scott resigned on August 15, 1813 before the regiment fought at the siege and battle of Plattsburgh, New York from September 6 to 14, 1814; at the battle of Fort Erie, Upper Canada, on September 17, 1814; and at the battle of Cook’s Mills, Upper Canada, on October 19, 1814.

John M. Scott was the original commissioner of the Morris Canal and Banking Company and was a director of that company in 1825. In 1832, he left the company and became the president of the Union Bank of Dover (New Jersey). He died in Morris County, New Jersey in 1839.”

Mr. Scott was a resident of Boonton Township in the Powerville section.

To read about the John M. Scott collection, visit:

<https://jerseyhistory.org/manuscript-group-1044-john-m-scott-d-1839-war-of-1812-officer-letters-1812-1818/>

John D. Sickles

Born c. 1790, Mr. Sickles appeared to live in the Dover area much of his life.

He served in the Militia under Capt. Van Cleve.

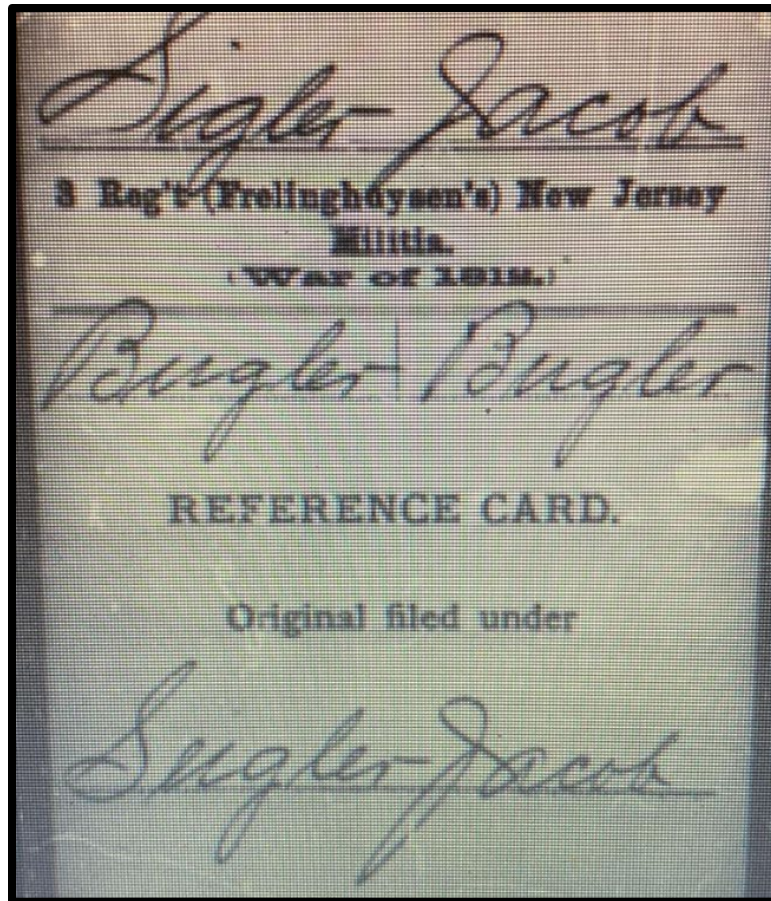
Mr. Sickles died in 1877 and is buried in the Locust Hill Cemetery, Dover.

Mr. John Sickles, of this place, died at his home on Wednesday, aged 84 years. He was a kindly old gentleman, much endeared to all who knew him, and his death will be generally regretted. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the army and served his country in the war of 1812. His death leaves but two veterans of that war now living in this section—Messrs. Byram Pruden and Dudley Wood.

Dover Iron Era, February 3, 1877



Jacob Sigler



The son of Jacob and Mary Sigler was born in New Jersey c. 1794.
In the 1860 Randolph census, Mr. Sigler is employed as a Book Agent.

Mr. Sigler served as a Private in the New Jersey Militia.

He died in 1867 and is buried in the Orchard Street Cemetery, Dover.

Thank you, Mr. Paul Wood, Orchard Street Gatehouse Historical Association.

Ebenezer F. Smith

Born in New Jersey c. 1790. In the 1830, '40, and '50 census, Mr. Smith is a resident of Hanover; the last census indicates he is a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Smith served in the New Jersey Militia during the War of 1812.

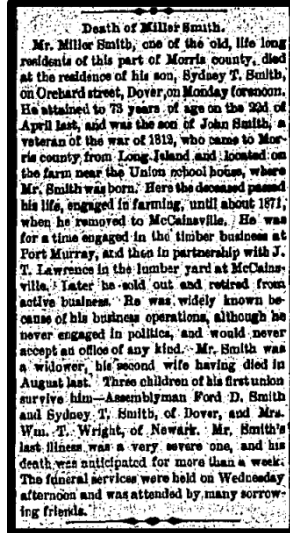
He died October 27, 1862, and is buried in Vail Memorial Cemetery, Parsippany.



John Smith

Mr. Smith's service is unknown but was referred to in his son Miller Smith's obituary.

John Smith died on January 26, 1853 and is buried in the Mount Freedom Cemetery, Randolph.

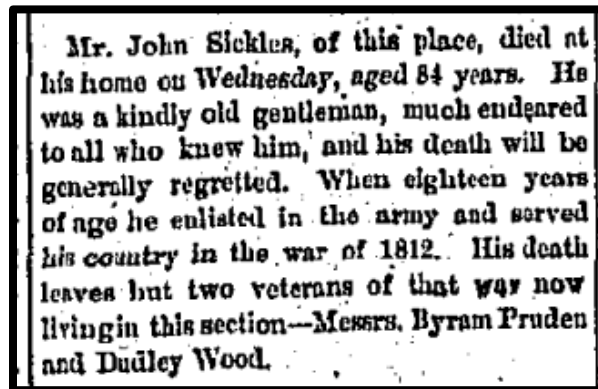


Dover Iron Era, May 6, 1892

Peter Stickle

Nothing is known regarding Mr. Stickle's civilian life.

He died on June 17, 1848 and is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockaway.



Dover Iron Era, February 3, 1877



Thomas Morgan Sturtevant

Mr. Sturtevant's sons, mentioned in his obituary (Dover Iron Era, October 2, 1896), Sergeant Eliphalet Sturdevant, was wounded three times at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He succumbed to the injuries on July 14. Corporal Henry Sturdevant, a member of the 84th Ohio Infantry, succumbed to disease on February 7, 1863.

Thomas' grandson, Elford J. Rathbun, served in the National Guard during WWI.

<https://www.morriscountynj.gov/Departments/Planning-and-Preservation/Cultural-Resources-Survey/Morris-Countys-WWI-Soldiers-and-Sailors>

OBITUARY.

THOMAS MORGAN STURTEVANT.

After a lingering illness of some months, Thomas Morgan Sturtevant, who formerly lived in Dover, died at his home in Madison, in his 97th year.

Mr. Sturtevant was born in New York on March 30, 1800. When only fourteen years old he enlisted in a regiment known as the City Guards, and with his regiment was engaged in the defence of Fort Gansevoort, on the North River, which was daily threatened by the British forces. When the war was over Mr. Sturtevant still continued his military career. After the City Guards were disbanded he enlisted in the Third Regiment, New York State Artillery, and served seven years. He was one of the militiamen who were sent to receive the Marquis de Lafayette when he visited this country in 1824.

At the age of 10 Mr. Sturtevant married Mary Duryee, by whom he had three children. In 1837 she died and shortly after he moved to Dover. In 1829 he married Maria Ford. He had earlier in life learned the trade of a molder and on coming to Dover he found employment in the old foundry which stood near the site of the new electric light and power plant, then operated by the late Henry McFarland. He became secretary and treasurer of the original Dover fire company, whose old hand engine is now at the rolling mill. In 1831 Mr. Sturtevant joined the Presbyterian Church at Rockaway and in 1835, he with a number of others, organized the Presbyterian Church of Dover.

After some years Mr. Sturtevant moved to Powerville and later he left the iron business to take charge of the Denville station on the Morris & Essex Railroad. He remained in charge of this station until the year 1853 or 1853, when he removed to Hoboken, where he was employed in some capacity about the Morris and Essex, now the D., L. and W., Railroad depot. He was subsequently put in charge of the Grove street station, in East Orange, of the Morris and Essex Railroad, remaining at the latter place until incapacitated by advancing age for farther duty.

Mr. Sturtevant was a Whig in early life, and on the formation of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to it, remaining steadfast till death.

Mr. Sturtevant had two sons in the Union army in the Rebellion, one of whom was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. He was a man of remarkable vitality. Six years ago, when he was ninety years old, he was stricken with pneumonia, and his friends thought his end was near, but, singularly enough, the old man recovered, and was a familiar figure again in the streets of Madison until his recent illness.

Two daughters and three sons, besides several grandchildren and great-grandchildren, survive him.

Mr. Sturtevant was buried on Wednesday, funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Thomas A. Reeves, being held in the Presbyterian Church at Rockaway. Interment was made in the Rockaway Cemetery.



Jacob Tiger

Mr. Tiger's service is unknown. His service was mentioned in his widow, Christine Garrabrant Tiger's obituary. Neither of the Tiger's burial location is known.

One of the old ladies of the county, Mrs. Christine Garrabrant Tiger, died at Mendham on the 14th inst. She was the widow of Jacob Tiger, a veteran of the war of 1812, and was aged 93 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Dover Iron Era, January 31, 1890.

James Tompkins

A native of Philadelphia, born on March 2, 1785. Mr. Tompkins served as a Captain in the United States Navy during the War of 1812.

In civilian life, he was a shipbuilder by trade, residing in Chester. He died on March 15, 1859 and is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Chester.

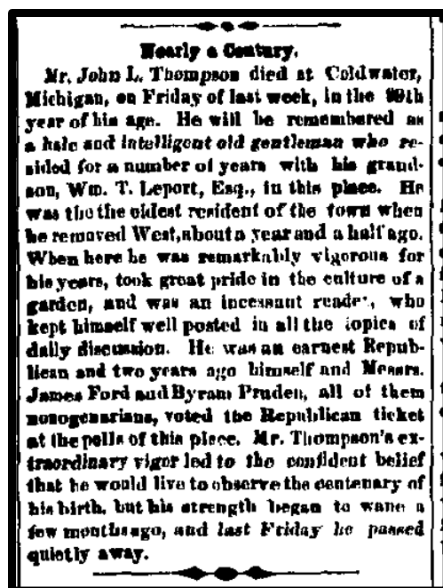
John Lewis Thompson

According to the 1880 Dover census, Mr. Thompson is living with his grandson, William T. LePort. The census indicates Mr. Thompson is 92, born c. 1788.

In noticing the surviving veterans of the war of 1812 we have unwittingly overlooked one who for some years past has been a resident of this town. This is Mr. John L. Thompson, who lives with his grandson, Wm. T. Leport, Esq. He is a hale old gentleman, in his ninetieth year, and his present physical condition warrants the belief that he will see his centennial birthday. Over twenty years of his life were spent in South America and he has doubled Cape Horn more than a dozen times.

Dover Iron Era, February 10, 1877





Dover Iron Era, February 7, 1885.

Cornelius Vanderhoof

From the New Jersey Historical Society:

“Cornelius Vanderhoof (b.1780) lived in Morris County, New Jersey where he was a laborer. In 1812, Vanderhoof enlisted for five years with the Fifteenth Infantry or New Jersey Regiment of the U.S. Army.”

The Society has in its collection Mr. Vanderhoof’s military record book.

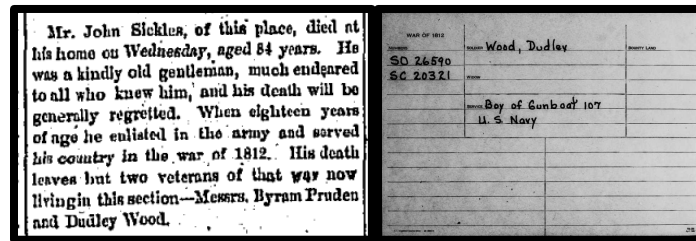
Vanderhoof’s military record book dates from 1812 and measures 0.01 linear feet. The record book is a printed book entitled The Soldier’s Pocket Book of the United States Army and was possibly given to all enlisted men. The book indicates what the army gave each man including subsistence, clothing, and pay. There is ample space provided for the soldier to keep track of his pay over the length of his enlistment. A duplicate of Vanderhoof’s enlistment papers is inserted in the volume.”

To read about the Cornelius Vanderhoof collection, visit:

<https://jerseyhistory.org/manuscript-group-496-cornelius-vanderhoof-b-1780-war-of-1812-soldier-military-record-book-1812/>



S. Dudley Wood



Dover Iron Era, February 3, 1877

Based on the above article, reviewing the census data advises that Dudley Wood, born c. 1800, lived in Hanover in 1830 and 1850. By 1880 he resides in Randolph, living with his wife, Sarah Ann.

Samuel Dudley Wood died at the Kearney Veterans home on May 14, 1889, and is buried in the Orchard Street Cemetery,

Mr. Wood would have been around 12 during the War of 1812 and a single record points to what his service: Boy in the United States Navy on Gunboat 107.

The American naval term “Boy” is misleading.

A “Boy” could simply apply to a first-time crew member without sea-faring experience. “Boys” were the lowest ranking crew members aboard ship and were paid about \$6.00 a month during the War of 1812.

In the case of actual children serving, throughout much of the nineteenth century, the United States Navy typically enlisted “powder monkeys” between ages of ten to fourteen, for a three-year term.

These children ran with leather buckets of gunpowder to the cannons.

The boys also served as messengers, wearing a cap embellished with Mercury wings and assisted in the Mess. In addition to their regular tasks, the boys were given rudimentary education, provided with clothes and subject to routine inspections ensuring cleanliness was maintained.

After the War of 1812, the Navy banned the use of boys younger than twelve aboard ship.

In 1828, Navy regulations authorized ships to hire boys between ages of fourteen to eighteen, at a ratio of one powder monkey for every two guns the ship carried.

During the Civil War, Lincoln put a stricture on boys serving in the Navy.

Boys could enlist under the age of 16 with parental consent, otherwise, you must have been over 16.

Underage boys would write the number “16” on the sole of their shoes.

When the oath was taken, they were technically “over 16”.

Thank you, Mr. Paul Wood, Orchard Street Gatehouse Historical Association.

