

## HISTORY OF WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK

The area now known as Washington crossing State Park, was once the campgrounds of the semi-nomadic Lenelenapi Indians. Later it was settled by farmers from ...

The idea for a park on the site of the crossing of the Delaware ~~originated with~~ seems to have originated with the Knights of Columbus of Trenton. in 1909. Public reaction was favorable and in 1909 Governore Woodrow Wilson appointed a commission to plan the park. After            years inti initial purchases were made.

The first was that of the Blackwell farm - owned by the family of the then Senator Blackwell. It sold for \$10,000. Other options were received but allowed to lapse.

In 1909 The Strittmatter property was purchased. Originally Mr. S wanted to sell his acerage which included land along the river. He waited for years and then, disgusted, arranged to give most of it to the ~~late~~ R. C. dioses of Trenton. A Church now stands on the grounds. The Mckonkey Ferry house and the Flag Barn were sold by Mr. S. to the park, how ever.

ORIGIN: A committee of the Knights of Columbus ~~was~~ held a public meeting at the Taylor Opera House in Trenton, N.J. on Oct 12th, 1909 at which time the resolution redommending to the Governor of N.J. the appointment of the commisssion for the purpose of the proper marking of the point where Washington Crossed the Delaware River preceding the Battle of Trenton.

It appears that the Washington's Crossing project was inaugurated by "An act creating the Washington's Crossing Commission and defining its powers and duties." (Chapter 33 P.L. 1910) By this act the Governor was authorized to appoint 50 persons to constitute .."A Board of Commissioners by the name and style of 'Washington's Crossing Commission' This commission had power to select such lands at Washington's Crossing as in their opinion were suitable for the purpose of a State Park and was authorized "to expend such sums of money as may be included in any appropriation bill", Apparently no appropriation was made. Several meetings were held but no minutes are available. Col. Libbey was the secretary was sent all records. It may be that this group was too large to conduct business.

~~In~~ This act was superseded by "An act to authorize the acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of lands for a park and the erection of a monument commemorative of Washinton Crossing the river Delaware and for the appointment of a commission to acquire said lands and erect such monument. (Chapter 32, P.L. 1921) By this act the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurere and five citizens of the State, to be named by the Governor, were constituted a commission with power to acquire not exceeding 100 acres of land at or near Washington's Crossingg and to erect a suitable monument on said lands when acquired at a total cost for land and monument not exceeding 25,000. This sum was regularly appropriated.

The act provided that the lands acquired "shall be kept and maintained as a public park and shall be known as Washington Crossing Park and that the commission hereby appointee shall have the power to fence, grade and improve said lands." It contains no repealer of the former act.

XX

From the minutes of the Commission it appears that in 1913 and again in 1914 a supplementary act was introduced, but not passed, giving the Commission power to acquire not exceeding 350 acres of land at or near Washington's Crossing, to erect a suitable memorial and to expend such moneys as shall be appropriated by the Legislature from time to time. It provided also that the Commission might sell or exchange such lands and buildings as was advisable.

The original plans for the park included the erection of a substantial memorial bridge for both vehicular and foot traffic. The Park itself would be on both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey side - not less than a half mile along the Delaware River and extending at least a quarter mile along the Delaware River and extending at least a quarter mile inland from the river on the New Jersey side; acquirement by purchase or by condemnation proceeding, of the farm house building in which General Washington breakfasted while en route to Trenton; the house would be restored and renovated. Plans also included the acquirement of the Scudder's Falls, erection of a monument in the park, landscaping, road construction and purchase as a national camp grounds.

William Doyle, treasurer of the Knights of Columbus, was one of the organizers of the original association.

Under the senate Bill No. 52, the first meeting was on June 14, 1912. The commission was composed of the Governor(Wilson), State Treasurer, State Comptroller, L.V. Silver of Trenton, William L. Doyle of Trenton, Col. William N. Libbey of Princeton, Charles Blackman of Atlantic City and the Rev. Jesse Jaroloman of Jersey City. Commissioner Silver was elected Secretary, Commissioner Doyle was nominated and elected Chairman. The commission agreed to procure surveys and other information gathered by the former Commission in trying to procure land at Washington's Crossing.

On July 29, 1912, the Commission selected a site for the park and monument. A motion was made to secure an option on the Blackwell property. ~~and~~ A Committee was appointed to see Dr. Strittmatter and secure a price and option on his property which adjoins the Blackwell estate.

At the fifth meeting Dr. Strittmatter said he was willing to sell

At the fifth meetin Dr. Strittmatter said he was willing so sell one hundred and twenty-three acres to sell for \$10,000. The Blackwell option was offered at a price of \$19,000. On the Dec. 1912 meeting, the Blackwell tract was secured. Mr. Leavitt a landscape architect was mentioned as a possible architect.

On May 6, 1913 the Pennsylvania R.R. Co. offered the commission a tract of land on the opposite side of the Blackwell tract containing two houses for the sum of \$1250.

The McKonkey Ferry House was purchased on Dec. 27, 1921 fro \$8,000

A map prepared by the first commission is referred to in minutes July 15, 1912 but not found.

Charles Leavitt, Jr. was engaged as landscapist (Minutes Dec. 3, 1912) his plans accepted and \$2500 paid him (Minutes Jan. 13, 1913.) Mr. Leavitt "retained" (minutes Feb. 3, 1913). In a letter from Mr. Doyle to Col. Libbey is a note "Outline of Our understanding as to employment of Mr. Chas W. Leavitt, Engineer of Park Plans". This memorandum is not found.

On June 16, 1921 Charles Leavitt, the architect, wrote Alfred Gaskill, Director of the Department of Conservation and Development informing him that he had prepared a landscape Plan was found in the records.

Mr. Leavitt gave the following account of the original plans:

When the original plans were drawn by me in 1913 for the development of the park, land had been acquired east of the canal running along Pennington Road to Bear Tavern. The ferry house, the land immediately around it, the two adjoining houses lots, the land between the high road and the canal, and between the canal and the river's edge had not been obtained. All these, however, were indicated in my first design.

Now, however, that an area so much smaller is contemplated for the park, it is essential that the ten acres authorized for development be carefully chosen. My map shows the ground I recommend. This land extends north from the Pennington Road about twelve hundred and sixty feet on both sides of the State Highway and paralleling it, in a strip approximately three hundred and fifty feet wide. The whole plot, as it should have the effect of bordering the river bank. It commands the land to the east, over which the troops started their Trenton march after landing, but more important, it commands the river and the river banks on both sides, and the McKonkey Ferry house.

I can see no objection to disposing of the property the State owns lying to the east of this acreage. It is superfluous from the historic standpoint of the actual crossing and the cost of upkeep would necessarily be high for so great an area. If this land, when sold, is subdivided, the house lots on the east end should have access to the indicated park road through rights-of-way and bring high valuations.

My design provides an entrance to the park at the intersection of the Pennington Road with the State Highway, which is the first warning coming up from Trenton of the crossing, and here I propose a treatment of Colonial gates and walls with a commemorative tablet. There is a dangerous curve, as the Mercer County Highway Engineer has already noted, in the Pennington Road, and this should be straightened. In fact, I show the Pennington Road brought in at right angles with the river road, not only for practical purposes, but to obtain a balanced design. The park road of eighteen feet of pavement curves up the meadow in a graceful line, following the ground closely so as to avoid as much

## Leavitt report

change in the original topography as possible.

About two hundred and sixty-five feet south of the McKonkey Ferry House, the road widens out to an overlook, which point is the natural crest in the topography and would provide with a termination and approach, well up on the hillside, the possible memorial bridge. Should the bridge cross the river parallel to the existing old bridge, it would reach the Pennsylvania side somewhere between the old Pennsylvania tavern and the old Pennsylvania Ferry House to the north. I cannot urge too strongly, in the development of Washington Crossing Park, the cooperation of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. With the overlook at elevation ninety-nine, the bridge would cross the railroad, the canal and the highway with sufficient head room.

A little Colonial garden is shown opposite the McKonkey ferry house and to the north, the Lambertville gate, which is not accented as much as the Trenton gate to the south. The State Highway, to my mind, needs particular treatment to establish an old-time feeling. Bordering the pavement, strips of grass ten feet wide are shown, with rows of large shade trees and low walls, which in some places would retain of the very beautiful native sandstone.

To me, it seems most essential, from an historic and sentimental standpoint, that the park, as a memorial, in addition to the ten acres just described, should include intact the land down to the water's edge for the whole park frontage, for as far as New Jersey was concerned, the water's edge and the ferry house were the stage on which this most important drama was enacted. Already bungalows and other undesirable buildings are creeping down the river bank. Yet it is the very essence of the memorial that the shore should be kept as in Washington's day. To date the State has not acquired the shore. That should be the next legislative action."

The Secretary filed with the Comptroller a schedule for an appropriation of \$125,000 (Minutes Jan. 13, 1913)

A tablet, presumable to meet the statutory requirement that a "monument" be erected on the property, was authorized (Min. Jan. 13, 1913) ordered (Min. May 6, 1913) and the order revoked (Min June 4, 1913)

Several reproductions of the landscapists plan appear to have been prepared and an electrotype of the plan was ordered (Min Feb. 3) No record of the whereabouts of any of this property.

The buildings on the Blackwell farm and the landscapist's palm were insured. (Min. Feb. 3, 1913)

The Commission had a conference with Pennsylvania interests relative to a park on the other side of the river, and to a bridge proposed to be built by the federal Government connecting the New Jersey park with the Pennsylvania park. (Min. Feb. 3, 1913)

Minutes April 7, 1913 record approval of a bill of \$226.80 for photographs. No record of them or the negative.

The minutes show that governor Fiedler and Comptroller Edwards frequently attended the meetings of the Commission and that they approved the plans for the park. (6/4/13)

The minutes of Jan. 22, 1914 refer to an annual report but no copy has been found.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Commission referred to above was approved for enactment Jan. 22, 1914 and introduced as Senate No. 108 (Min. Nov. 24, 1914) This bill was reported out by a Committee substitute. It gives the Adjutant General the place of the

It gives the Adjutant General the place of the Governor on the Commission but appears to be otherwise as noted above.

Reported that the house had been rented and Mr. Doyle directed to rent the farm if possible ( Min. Nov. 24, 1914) This was accomplished by the agreement with George E. Anderson.



~~Notes~~ Notes from Malcom Joiner  
house

The Blackwell farm ~~is~~ is now the residence of the Park Superintendent the office ~~ix~~ was a chicken coop. Sullivan's picnic grove WAS once a tree nursery which included maple, oak, locust, walnut, cherry trees as well as a variety of berry bushes (blackberries) Many rabbits inhabited the area.

Where the plaza is today there were three homes. An old stone one was torn down - it prob probably dated to the colonial period. the other two were moved and are now across the road from the entrance to the State Forest Nursery. They were moved on greased logs with a windlass turned by a horse.

The area across for the St George's Church was swampy and wet. the dirt from the construction of Washington Cossing Rd. used as fill. The spot where the gas station is at the crossing of Rts. #29 and #546 was filled with ~~large~~ huge rocks. fro from construction.

The Nelson House dates from the colonial period. It is thought to have possibly been the original ferry house. At the time of Park construction it was a hotel with 19 rooms and a ~~music~~ ballroom. It was a two-story building with porches on both levels. Most of the structure was torn down ~~during the~~ by the W.P.A. The building that stands today was designated as an historical house in 1931(?) Where the parking lot across from the Church is (south) Tress ~~was cleared of~~ there once was a stand of trees which was cleared by the WPA to build a parking lot.

Marker ppp the N. End of the Ferry House

The John Honeyman Memorial Fountain is along the river, water now is not potable. Believed the only memorial to Honeyman in the country.

## Honeyman

So Sometime that night a haystack nearby caught on fire and Honeyman's guard left him to help put out the blaze. Someone mysteriously unlocked the guardhouse door letting Honeyman escape.

Honeyman returned to Trenton where he reported that Washington's troops were hopelessly disorganized and were on the verge of mutiny. So Colonel Rall carried on with his plans for the Christmas eve celebration. Honeyman slipped out of Trenton unnoticed and went to New Brunswick. Luckily for the patriots Colonel Rall did not read a message from a Tory farmer which warned him that Washington's troops were preparing to move. However, on Christmas morning, 1776, Washington was able to capture Trenton and from there to go on to win the Revolutionary War.

Since the people in Griggstown were primarily patriots, they hated the Honeyman. One night a crowd gathered at their home and threatened to burn the house. When the leader of the group saw a letter from Washington protecting John Honeyman's family, he persuaded the group to leave.

Twice John Honeyman was indicted, once for high treason and the other for aiding and comforting the enemy, and was quietly released. Another time when his possessions were going to be sold the sale never took place. Instead he was reimbursed in 1783 for three horses and a mare stolen from him by the Continental Army.

One day a group of soldiers rode into Griggstown and to the surprise of the townspeople stopped at Honeyman's house. Among these soldiers was George Washington who went onto the porch holding out his hand to John Honeyman and thanked him for his service to the country. Finally he could lift up his head in pride.

John Honeyman, a large Scotch-Irish man who lived in Griggstown, volunteered to be a spy for the American Army. He had two documents, and honorable discharge from the British Army after serving in the French and Indian War and a letter announcing Honeyman's appointment as General James Wolf's bodyguard, which would help him gain the confidence of the British. He posed as a butcher and whenever he had information he would allow himself to be captured after putting up a struggle. He gave out the information to Washington daily. Later his escape would be planned and he would return to the British. Only Washington, Honeyman and Honeyman's wife, Mary, knew of these arrangements to insure his family's safety.

On the afternoon of December 22, 1776 John Honeyman was walking down the snow covered River Road just west of Hessian-held Trenton. He spotted two American soldiers some distance away. He saw a cow in a nearby field and went over to nudge her along. When the cow dodged he ran after her yelling and whipping at the cow. The two soldiers ran over to him and after a chase captured him. He was then brought to Washington, the fourth time since he had become a spy. The first two had been in Philadelphia and the other in Hackensack. He told Washington that the Hessians were not building any boats. He had not heard of any plans of the British to move overland from New Brunswick. He reported that Colonel Johann Bettle's Rall had not built any fortifications and was now planning a large celebration on Christmas Eve. Washington began planning his attack on Trenton after hearing this good news. He dismissed Honeyman who was taken to the guardhouse to await a court-martial the next morning.

Nelson House -the section to the right of the fireplace - near

the pump there is a stone where food was kept cool.

The excess water drained into the ice house behind.

In the former hotel the bar was of walnut -15 ft. long.

It was a two story building. Clear cistern water.

Shoreline - Where the fireplaces are today along the River w is

probably where the original shoreline was. Nelson probably ferryhouse.

The present Ferry House was probably a farmhouse. It had a hoghead at the S.E. corner and a large porch.

Neidierer property was a cow pasture - presently parking area for the

After the land was sold ~~xxxx~~ cows ate the laurel leaves- several died. The family sued the State and received several hundred dollars. The family later became successful with their Eggomatic egg grader.

During WWII on Wed. , Fri., Sat. there were programs for people sponsored by the YMCA films, dances in the pavillion.

Original drive thru the park - one near GreenGrove there was a 6 ft. difference .

In 1916 - Rt. 29 - an original test strip was put in to test concrete road. First in U.S. - from Fiddlers Creek Rd to 546

Malcom Joiner - notes

There was a natural levy near the Nelson House along the river bank. There were stepping stones - large and flat - that extended into the river - probably as part of the ferry stop. The stones were removed by the W. P. A.

The dedication of the park was on June 6, 1926. There was an Indian Villange, American and Hessian troops Tents Teepees. Just after 12 noon the rains came down. Running makeup on Indains. Celebration and activities moved to the Old Log Cabin - a dance hall ~~near~~ route #29. Winklers Band played.

The original gateway was across from Perrones. The plaque was from Tiffany in New York as were the eagles over the gateway.

Donations to the Park throughtout the years are as follows:

Colonial Garden	Daughters of the American Revolution (Ferry House rear)	- 1926
Flag Pole	N.J. Sons of the Revalution	1926
Thirteen Elm Trees	Thirteen Original Colonies (between Ferry House and Church )	1926
Monument --N.J.	Society of D.A.R. between Nelson House and River Bridge)	1926
Native Stone Monument	N.J. Society of Cincinnati (main road along)	
Pump	(Sons of the American Revolution (just northeast of the Plaza)	1927
Honeyman Memorial	Mountain -N.J. P.O.S. OF A West of Ferry House along canal	1930
Elm Trees	George Washington Chapter of D.A.R. Opposite Ferry House west	1932
Elm(9)-Oak(1)	N.J. Garden Clubs	1932
George Washington Memorial Arboretum	, Charles Mathrop Peck & Arthur Newton Peck	1932
Gateway to Canal Ramble & Tablets	- N.J. Society of Colonial War	1932
" " " "	" & Eagles - N.J. Society of Colonial Dames of America	1932
Maple Tree (from Mt. Vernon)	Bicentennial Commission Large triangle plat in formal park)	1932
Trees along Sullivan Drive	to Sullliavan Grove	1932

Trees along Sullivan Drive to Sullivan Grove 1932  
 Daughters of American Colonists (elm)  
 2. Mercer County L H clubs (oak)  
 3. Jenny Jackson Society (oak)  
 4. N.J. Daughters of the Revolution (oak)  
 5. O.U. Americans, Trenton District (Oak)  
 6. Mercer County Pamona Grange (elm)  
 7. Jr. O.U.A.M., Century Council (elm)  
 8., 9, 10, 11. Dept. set out (oak)  
 12. Burlington Council P.O.S. of A (elm)

Scudder Oak Large Triangle formal park Sullivan Dr. 1932  
 Julia Scudder in memory of Amos Scudder

Sund Dial McKonkey Gardens  
 General society Daughter of the  
 Revolution

Stone Gateways(2) Nursery

Cherry tree Mercer Carrier L-H Club 1964  
 (between McKondy Ferry House &  
 Flagpole)

### Memorial Arboretum

The area for the arboretum was cleared by hand. Two men pulled a handmower while the one steered. Donated by Charles Lathrop Pack and his son Arthur Newton Pack to the citizens of New Jersey. the Arboretum containing about 1,000 trees and 1,500 small bushes and shrubs, all of which are native to New Jersey or so commonly found within the borders of the state as to be considered as typical New Jersey species. The trees were planted to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington and to stand as a living, grouping monument to him who fought for the life and growth of a new nation. At one time there were paths through the Arboretum, but they continuously washed away after rain.

Spring House -- was a milk house along the canal. Pumping station now. At the crossing across from Perrone's store was a basin where canal boats would stop for repair.

Arb.-- one third of the lot had to be relevelled and reseeded. Took about three months. Spaded, roll, rake and seed. Found arrow heads, spearheads and a hatchet.

Bear Tavern - Most likely Mr. Joiners present house. There was a wooden bear sign at one time on the house. Where the park begins across from the house was once a corral. Cattle would be kept there overnight. Farmers would stay at the Tavern. and leave for Trenton the next morning. The present 579 was the original road to Trenton. Known as the Great Road.

Where the post office is today there was once a ravine. In the 1930's sometime the owner of the property filled it in since the state was not interested in buying the property. He built a log cabin

Several projects have been proposed for the park over the years  
One of the first was by Mr. Fisk who felt the Park could be used  
as a campground for military training. He proposed also that  
each state be assessed 1¢ per person and that each of the original  
13 pay park (2/3? ) of the operating costs of the Park.

Later projects included an arboretum, a memorial building along  
the river, a ferry house and ferry, outdoor theater, nature center,  
general recreation area



During the years of Park operation the park has had a variety of activities from the weekly YMCA programs during WWII to the opening of an outdoor theater. Annual ~~the~~ Trenton Dog Show began in ...

The idea for an outdoor theater originated in ~~1963~~ 1962 with an idea that the superintendent had for an area in the park for outdoor performances - concerts, plays etc. The idea took hold with several other persons, particularly a group which had formed to further historic development of the park. The purpose of the organization was to preserve, restore and extend facilities of the Washington Crossing State Park, to emphasize its historical significance and increase its educational and recreational value and to initiate programs conducive thereto and ~~xxxx~~ provide funds .

To study and determine interests and needs in order to coordinate THOSE of the N.J. State Department of Conservation and Economic Development and those of the surrounding community.

The idea of using outdoor performances as part of its fund-raising activities interested the members of the ~~xxxx~~ association. A Colonial Ball was held at the Fire House. This, however, was not successful. A dinner at Landwehr's Restaurant resulted in a nominating committee. (names) Mrs. Annetta Carter helped with promotion.

The association was formed in Dec. 11, 1963 as the W.C. Citizens Committee later changed to W.C. Association in May 1965 when incorporated.

## W.C. Associations

Some of the main interests were and still are, to obtain an appropriate building at Washington Crossing to house a museum or displays related to the revolution and the Crossing of the Delaware, possibly to extend this with data on the March to Trenton, the Battle of Trenton - Princeton, etc. The McKonkey Ferry house being the only small but authentic display in the park. A plan was presented to the group featuring an exact replica of a 60 ft. Durham boat around which other displays were to be grouped and room left for interpretation.

In the spring of 1964 an event was suggested to celebrate the tercentenary year. Thoughts had been expressed to build an Outdoor theater in the Park for summer theater and concerts. During the summer of 1964 the Pennington Players staged the historic Shaw play "The Devil's Disciple" and a fall concert was organized.

In 1965 it was decided to make improvements in the theater and stage a summer festival of the performing arts. A total of 30 nights from the middle of May to September were organized and this became a successful event. In 1966- festival of the performing arts - little theater groups

1967 - outdoor drama productions  
1968-

1969

Plans for the nature Centre began in 1966. in cooperation with the Trenton Naturalist's Club. Several volunteers helped with nature programs over the summer .

1967 - film and nature study program

1968 - film, nature education, summer program

The pond area at the present theater site was silted in completely the hill side was completely covered with mostly dead shrubbery, the pond was invisible, many dead elm trees including one where the dam is now. The dam had been washed out for years, probably during the 40ies.

The meetings of the W.C.A. were originally held in the McKonkey Barn which housed park files and records. The barn was renovated by the W.P.A. and the top part of the barn removed i.e. the roof was lowered. Was used as a drafting room for Trenton Park Development staff.

In May 1962 a tornado hit the Park, 400 trees were lost, between the River Drive, McKonkey Ferry House area Sullivan Dr. Sullivan Grove and and out through the Park at the storage barn. The Park was closed for several weeks and cleanup crews were recruited from the inmates at Jones Farm. In August 1962 cleanup was completed. In Sept. 1962, two crews were assigned and stationed at Jones farm These crews were of help to do work wotherwise neglected because of the rather small crew of regular help. Practically all plantations were improved since they had been neglected and many dead pine and other trees were found. Vines, honeysuckle, and poison ivy were in abundance, with the help of manual labor, weed killers, etc. the general appearance of the Park area was improved. Healthy underbrush was developed. ~~There was~~ No sign of

No sign of Fomus anosus or root rots were found. but through removal and burning, the dead trees sufficient control was established and bark beetles and boreres were controlled which had caused severe damage. Adequate control of pine saw fly which had retarded growth of trees left the park in much better condition.

An incinerator had been built in 1958 ending the garbage dumping and burning on the ground.

After these plantation improvements, the pond was dug out by a bulldozer and a start was made to rebuild the dam and spillway. Since the area below the dam appeared to be the future site for an outdoor theatre and had in 1964 the tercentenary year, the Super. suggested to the Board of the WCA to use the site for an historical play to be given by the Pennington Players who were then using a barn in Pennington. Mr. Jack Rees of the Players approved. Don Hope directed THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE \* SHAW  
The area needed many improvements such as terracing, lights, buildings  
The play went over well. Mr. Rees became a member at the end of this season. Mr. Arno Safran saw the last production of Devil's Disciple and he talked about the possible continuation of the project forseeing a year of festival of the performing arts.

Two large generators were used for lights made available by Mr. Weinkersener of Twin Pine electric. Cable by Chris Hansen of Wright Electric. Part of the Board had a meeting with Commissioner Roe who approved of the use of the area for this one production. Present were Carter, Lewis, Schusser, Brennan, Wilson van Dommelen, - Dept. J. Barber, J. Truncer, Nodén(?)

Safran was invited to a meeting of WCA. However the Board was not convinced that this program was possible. Safran succeeded in arranging for a program with Rees, Annette Carter and D. vd.

The State agreed to ask N.J. Power and Light Col to install a power line. Mr. C. Hansen from Wright Electric charged a nominal fee for the installation in a light shack constructed by Park personnel from old lumber. Back stage building was constructed by members of WCA Stage was leveled by Park personnel and covered with woodchips for two consecutive years. The prison crew installed terraces, additional benches were furnished by the State. In 1967 the Association paid for the materials and equipment to install a stage of rockdust on a layer of 6" of stone. The Bridge was enlarged. A piano was purchased for \$3000. before the 1963 season.

1964  
Officers: 1963- Alfred Schuster, Pres.; Edgar Lewis, V.P. Mrs. Mitchell Carter, Jr. Sec.; Clarke Newman, Treas.

1964 - Col. Edgar E. Lewis, Acting Pres. & V.P.; Alfred F. Schuster, Pres - temporarily on leave; Mrs. Mitchell Carter, Jr., Secretary  
Clarke Newman Treasurer.

Board of Directors:(in addition above)

Hon. J. Conner French; Hon. Arthur S. Lane; Hon. Sido Ridolfi; Mrs. Sido Ridolfi; Mr. Lucy Yazujian; Mr. James H.S. Wilson and Mr. William Brennan- Program Chairman; Mr. Frank Quinn, Public Relations Chairman; Mr. Raymond Wesner, Budget and Finance Chairman; Mrs. William E. Swift; Hon. Charles R. Howell; Mr. Donald J. Tome; Mrs. Mitchell Carter, Jr.; Hon. J. Wilson Noden; Mr. Gerald Loustalot; Chief Malcolm Joiner; Mr. Carlton Force; Mr. Dirk Van Dommelen

1965 - Jack Rees, Presi.; Mrs. William O'Brien, V.P.; Mrs. J.C. Errickson, Sec.; Clarke Newman, Treas.

Board- William C. Brennan; Mitchell Carter; George Heffernan; Carl Peters; Arno Safran; Dirk Van Dommelen; Mrs. Eric Wildgrube, Robert Zelle

1967- Jack Rees, President; Mrs. William O'Brien, V.P.; Mr. Mitchell Carter, Jr. Sec; Ray Schullley, Treas.

Board - William C. Brennan, Mitchell Carter, Jr.; George Heffernan; Carl Peters; Arno Safran; Michael Tozzi; Dirk Van Dommelen; Mrs. Eric Wildgrube; Robert Zelle

1968 - William Boyan, Pres. Ray Schullley, V.P.; Mrs. Joan Errickson, Sec.; W.J. Borden, Treas.

Board - William Brennan, Mitchell Carter, Jr.; Mrs. Agnes Heffernan; Gerard Kuster; Clarke Newman; Mrs James Reed; Jack M. Rees; Dirk Van D.

1969 - Ray Schullley, Pres.; Mrs. Tia Boyan, V.P.; Mrs. Irene Wildgrube, Sec.; James Reed, Treas.

Board - W.J. Borden, William Boyan, William Brennan, Mitchell Carter, Mrs. Agnes Heffernan, Mrs. Agnes Kuster, Arthur Lichtenberg, Clarke Newman

Green Acres Purchases (1964 - 1967)

Owner	Acres	
1. United N.J. Railroad & Canal Co.	27.079	
2. Shreve & Amy Robbins	34.767	Bull's Island
3. August & Paula Herholz	2.50	
4. Harbourt	67.5	
5. Alan L. Wolfe	74.71	
6. Leon & Mary Lippincott	18.73	
7. James L. Clark	7.59	
8. George & Marjorie Phillips	130.	Park
9. Niederer (Hervert & Marion)	68.82	
10. Viola & Theodore Hopkins	1.03	
11. Erika Witte	48.45	
12. Burkert	1.27	