

Chapter 1 : "Old and Historic Churches of New Jersey, Volume 1" by Ellis L. Derry

Weekend travelers can find many reasons to visit old churches with graveyards: love of architectural details, interest in gravestone art and epitaphs, a passion for genealogy, a search for history, or simply the enjoyment of walking through a quiet place filled with so many long-ago stories.

Dayton had served as a lieutenant and paymaster in the Revolutionary War. After the war, he was elected the Mayor of Elizabeth, serving from until his death in . During the war, it was the site of at least one Court Martial, on March 8, . See Boxwood Hall entry above on this page. There are no historical markers on the library building itself, but a historic sign about Elizabeth on the corner in front of the library does state, "In , Washington was entertained here when the lot was the site of the Red Lion Inn, a popular lodging house and tavern during the Revolution. The house takes its name from Nathaniel Bonnell, the man who built it in . Bureau of Geology and Topography, p. The Penguin Group, p. Both spent time there in . By a remarkable coincidence, Burr spent the summer of in Elizabethtown, right around the time Hamilton arrived. As we shall see, they probably also met in the drawing room of mutual friends. A Heritage Books facsimile reprint is available at Google Books here. Webster Press, p. It is sometimes stated that Washington had heard news of the signing of the peace treaty on that day, which was why he had invited officers to dine with him. Unfortunately, none of these books lists a source for their information, and more specifically, for the Washington quote. I was unable to locate a primary or contemporary source that records that Washington said "Men of higher rank and more wealth may die, but there is but one Francis Barber. I could not locate anything written in depth on the subject. The book is recommended to those looking for an in-depth account of the battles. Source notes for other details in this entry can be found on the other town pages linked to from within the Boxwood Hall entry text. Department of the Treasury Here Viking Press, p. Available to be read at Google Books here State Gazette Publishing Co. The earliest time I was able to find it quoted was in . On the other hand, I absolutely love this quote, so I would very much like to believe that it is authentic. January 12, - May 5, Washington D. George Washington Bicentennial Commission, U. Government Printing Office, p.

Chapter 2 : Old and Historic Churches of New Jersey, Volume 1

In this bookâ€”the first of a two-volume seriesâ€”author Ellis L. Derry brings the stories of nearly fifty of New Jersey's oldest and most historic churches to life. The author spent more than six years researching and writing Old and Historic Churches of New Jersey, Volume 1, originally published in and out of print for many years.

The church was part of the Christian Connection, the first American church, a loosely formed group not affiliated with any European denomination Photo by Diane Pratt. Weekend travelers can find many reasons to visit old churches with graveyards: Where better to start than in Warren County, which boasts over forty churches built before the turn of the twentieth century. Those with graveyards number far less, though, and a few selected ones are listed below. Note on gravestone motifs: Flowers prove a common theme as well, symbolizing many different things, including beauty, sorrow, respect, grief, condolences, etc. Although the congregation was founded in , the actual church was built in A Greek portico--erected in was added to what looks like a more traditional meetinghouse church of white clapboard. To the right of the church behind a stone wall lies the cemetery, with a couple of hundred markers; this cemetery dates from the late s. Numerous sandstone markers can be found, along with one displaying an angel with a dour visage, perhaps carved by Uzal Ward of Newark; many have epitaphs engraved on them, although some are too weathered to read now. American flags and round Revolutionary War emblems mark the two dozen or so patriots who fought in that conflict but lived to come home and rest here. The large memorial stained glass windows were installed around or when the church was remodeled. It is now considered the oldest church in town. The Marksboro Presbyterian Church Rt. At that time, the area was part of Sussex County. This small meetinghouse-style church was built in the s, and maintains an old belfry; the carillon is now electric. A number of graves date back to the first few decades of the nineteenth century, and some Civil War soldiers are buried here. In the far right corner of the cemetery note the Andress family plot with its immense marker with a carved urn and burial shroud. A lamb atop a small gravestone, located at the front of the burial ground close to the black iron gates, marks the grave of a very young child. South of the Rt. Hope Moravian Cemetery with St. John United Methodist Church and St. Alongside stands the Moravian Cemetery, dating from the mids the first marker is dated ; a black iron arch announces the cemetery. These people of German descent were known for their numbered gravestones embedded in the ground, many of which can still be seen here. Especially notable among the markers is a Celtic cross and graves of Civil War veterans, as well as the many epitaphs. A handful of the blue limestone houses built by the Moravians can be seen around the town; "year" plaques can be seen on the houses. Their own "Gemeinhaus", or meetinghouse dating from , still stands at the corner of High St. Much of the architectural detail remains, including an impressive wooden stairway inside. Reverend William Bulgin, the pastor in , designed the Gothic Revival structure. Inside can be found a curved staircase and stained glass windows, all of which came much later. The church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The congregation of this brick meetinghouse-style church was founded in , and lies outside of Oxford on the road to Belvidere, the county seat. Visitors should note the unusual scalloped eaves of the roof and the stained-glass windows in the front. The graveyard features half a dozen or more above-ground crypts, including one with an open end This is also the last resting place of one Joseph Mackey Apr. The visitor can see other Revolutionary War and Civil War graves as well. Farther down the road, the Presbyterian Church of Harmony Rt. A visitor can stand amid the stones next to the parking lot and see the top of the Delaware Water Gap in the distance. The white clapboard meetinghouse was built around , although the congregation was founded in The girl was three days short of her first birthday, the boy only a month and a half old. Phlox weaves a pink and white carpet between the old headstones, dating back to the early s and including veterans of the Revolutionary War and Civil War, along with a World War I vet. A statue of a woman in classical dress and leaning against a stone rests here as well. The plaque, dated , at one entrance to the stone church is dedicated "to the memory of the revolutionary patriots buried in Old Greenwich Cemetery," and it lists nineteen names. The plaque at the other entrance is in "honor of General William Maxwell," and was given by the Sons of the American Revolution in Maxwell, a Brigadier General in the Continental Army, is perhaps the

most famous person buried in the cemetery. Washington wrote that he was "an honest man, a warm friend to the country. This graveyard is many times bigger than the other cemeteries listed, and iron gates with a green "G" inside a green wreath open to let the visitor drive in. Nearby accommodations and attractions.

Chapter 3 : List of the oldest buildings in New Jersey - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Dispatching a digital file to a printer for a new book is 1 the culmination of months of work over an extended period, 2 one of the many satisfactions of being an author-publisher, and 3 the last event before the sure-to-follow bummer of discovering a typo that should have been caught. There are, of course, additional concerns about whether the book will sell enough to cover the cost of gas for the many trips to Cumberland County that were required. The Cumberland Churchscape is now with the printer and will soon second week in September be available at Amazon. A sneak preview of the opening chapter is available free K PDF download here. High among the other satisfactions is discovering the identify of a hitherto unknown architect for a exceptional building. My research is generally limited to close examination of the printed literature, making inquiries of the resident minister, and sometimes looking for stylistic parallels with churches of known architects. In Cumberland that approach revealed an unusually rich architectural provenance for an early Presbyterian church. The close similarity of the Bethany Presbyterian church in Bridgeton to St. I have flipped my inadequacies as a researcher around, you may have noticed, and implied in my title is that Episcopal priests and vestries, however much they cared about Gothic arches, buttresses and fully-articulated chancels, were overly circumspect about recording the name of the architect, hence the placeholder name of John Doe for the individual whose identity in not known. Maybe you can help. By the s the Episcopal leadership in New York and New Jersey began to urge the Gothic style of the fourteenth century English parish church as the only acceptable design for Episcopal churches. Hence the rectangular footprint the chancel at the rear was a later addition with a projecting tower centered on the nave. This building has more in common with Reformed churches in Bergen County built 80 years earlier than it has with Episcopal churches built a few miles away 15 years later. The large Gothic arch windows were unmistakable Gothicisms, but were occasionally found on even Greek Revival churches. It is clear that architects and builders were trying to make use of Gothic elements but were not yet comfortable and simply tacked on decorative items; the pointed arch windows, pinnacles and crenelations atop the belfry are the only Gothic elements of the exterior. At this time, architects were often regarded as little more than house-carpenters by the elite, so it is perhaps not unusual that there is no record of the architect or builder. Andrews Church, Mount Holly. The second church was begun in , but not completed until The present church was built in , the corner stone being laid by Bishop Doane, an unremitting advocate of the English Gothic style, who certainly had a voice in the selection of the architect. We know that James Powell, a deacon of the Baptist church, was the contractor, but he did not design the church, which is an early example of the perpendicular Gothic style. The buttresses reach to the top of the tower, which has a crenelated parapet and elongated pinnacles. Fine tracery in the windows and what appear to be crockets on the pinnacles. It is built of brick, with a rough-cast stucco covering. The extended chancel and vestry were added in the s. A conversation with the rector regarding design and construction records a few years ago was unproductive. There is nothing naive about the plan or executionâ€”note, for example, the way the corner buttresses are canted 45 degrees. Records show the first service was held in or when 12 Church of England communicants designated themselves the Congregation of St. Congregations like to adopt the earliest date that can be plausibly supported. The first building was erected shortly thereafter, and the second in That one was destroyed by fire and this fine Gothic structure erected in Like the Mt Holly church, the stepped buttresses of the tower are functional, not just decorative; the square tower yields to an octagonal spire. A major renovation was needed after the Black Tom explosions at the munitions plant across Raritan Bay in caused significant damage to ceilings, walls and windows. The interior is a fine example of provincial English Gothic architecture. According to correspondence with Rev. Joe Parrish, Rector of St. The outside of St. We have not been able to determine the name of the architect, however. The stepped buttresses, pinnacles and decorative belt courses became staples of Episcopal architecture for several decades. With respect to obligatory features

for the New York-based Ecclesiological Society that had great influence on Anglican church design at this time, St. Parrish remarked that St. Under those circumstances it is very curious that the architect has not been identified. This is a wonderful example of a Carpenter Gothic church; its proportions are ideal in my judgment and the details quite elegant. The bargeboard is fascinating, the timbered supports of the entrance porch another Episcopal tradition. The symmetrical placement of lancet windows and the small rose window positioned at the point of the roof of the porch are all from Gothic traditions. The open belfry looks like ones modified from Upjohn plans of a half-century earlier. In my opinion it is the product of an accomplished architect, not a local builder working from a set of plans. It has recently been repainted in authentic colors. It is an example of the high style that a congregation aimed to project in this city of many fine churches. The building has all the required elements of an Ecclesiologically-correct church—a deep articulated chancel, an east-oriented altar, south entrance and transepts; the exterior is clearly of a later vintage than the Gothic Revival churches of 40 years earlier. The light-colored stone and the mixture of rounded turrets and square battlements are not elements likely to have been found on a Gothic Revival church of the s. The reredos above is exceptional. Because the choice of an architect had symbolic value, a New York architect with a national reputation would have been an obvious decision. Congregations in this period were frequently in competition for social and cultural pre-eminence in a city, and there were several other exceptionally fine churches in the immediate neighborhood. Martins was erected in , and I suspect the congregation was organized about that time. It is clearly the product of an experienced architect, not the product of a set of standard plans. By this time, architects were comfortable mixing stone, brick, terracotta and shingles. Notice the elements of an Ecclesiologically-correct Episcopal church are mostly here—the articulated chancel, an east-oriented altar, transepts—even the buttressed stone foundation. There is no information about the history of the church on its website. Episcopal churches are not alone in this failing; other John Doe churches include the Methodist church in Mount Holly b. Cloud Presbyterian in West Orange b. That, somehow, makes me feel a little less defensive about my own research failures. With four exceptions, all were built after the Civil War, which is significant because before the war any architect without a national or substantial regional business was likely to be regarded as a house-carpenter, or at best, a contractor-builder. Which many of them had been. The point is that these are not obscure churches with the exception of the church in Sykesville , and several of the congregations have published commemorative books celebrating their centennials written by people who presumably had access to the minutes and other records of the church. Perhaps "crowd-sourcing" will provide some names. A Mighty Architectural Shout: It treats the remaining churches and one surviving synagogue in the county in a series of two- and four-page spreads, but the real subject is the social, liturgical and cultural forces that shaped the churchscape. I deal with the major factors—immigration, pluralism, urbanization and industrialization and the wealth accumulation it produced, and how those factors are reflected in the plan and design of the religious architecture of the county.

Chapter 4 : Old and Historic Churches of New Jersey Volume 2

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Chapter 5 : - Old and Historic Churches of New Jersey by Ellis L. Derry

Old and Historic Churches of New Jersey Volume 2 By Ellis L. Derry This inspirational book allows us to travel back in time to the days when this country was new—a vast and dangerous wilderness with few roads or bridges, schools or churches.

Chapter 6 : Historic Churches and Cemeteries In New Jersey

New Jersey Historical Churches: A list of all the Churches in New Jersey with maps, driving directions and a local area

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search function. Note that Historical Physical and Cultural Features ARE NO LONGER VISIBLE ON THE LANDSCAPE!

Chapter 7 : BRN5 D v.2 - Old and historic churches of New Jersey, Vol. 2 / by Ellis L. Derry.

Bergen County, founded in , was New Jersey's first permanent European settlement. Because religion was such an important part of everyday life, there are many historic churches in Bergen.

Chapter 8 : Elizabeth, New Jersey Revolutionary War Sites | Elizabeth Historic Sites

The First Reformed Church of Pompton Plains in Pequannock was built before there was a New Jersey, a United States, or a Constitution of either one. When the first Dutch settlers came in the early.

Chapter 9 : Old and historic churches of New Jersey (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

The designation of the oldest church in the United States requires careful use of definitions, and must be divided into two parts, the oldest in the sense of oldest surviving building, and the oldest in the sense of oldest Christian church congregation.