

**2008**  
**WALKING TOUR OF THE**  
**FRIENDS CEMETERY**

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**AT THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (1973)  
RANDOLPH FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, BUILT IN 1758,  
QUAKER CHURCH ROAD, RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP, MORRIS COUNTY, NJ**

by

Richard T. Irwin

and

Richard G. Irwin

**Historiographers of New Jersey  
Madison, New Jersey**

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## DEDICATION

Preservation, restoration and historiography has continued at the Randolph Friends Meeting House over many decades, focusing attention upon the Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, and their members and descendants. Because the Friends hold local meetings for worship in a Preparative Meeting, they maintain records through clerks of the Meeting under the Monthly Meeting. If concerns develop, issues are referred from the monthly business meeting to the Quartely Meeting, then to the Yearly Meeting. These records were preserved by the Haviland Records Room at New York Yearly Meeting, until the Cook sisters retirements, after which the materials went to the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, called the Mormons, made a micro-film copy of records at the Haviland Records Room, and a local stake with a Family History Room can access the resource for researchers. The small book of the Preparative Meeting records once retained by the Brotherton family, who donated the original for the archives, was added to other records recovered by the Friends, which covered the early 19th and late 18th centuries at Mendham (Randolph) Meeting.

The late James Brotherton was generous in this donation, though nervous of its absence from the family box, but we would not have come to know about the small record book, had the late Harriet Meeker, who was an Alward family relation and was President of the Roxbury Township Historical Society, not hosted a Society meeting in 1970 at the Meeting House and not invited this historiographer to that meeting. Equally as important in this acquaintance with Quaker history and records was the late Barbara Hoskins, historical reference librarian at the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, and who was herself a birthright Quaker from an Indiana family.

This writer was acquainted to local history by a tour guide to historic properties, which led to the Friends Meeting House, which led to research. writing, recognition of the Meeting House, and to many preservation activities. It is fitting and proper to dedicate this work to these persons, who introduced the Meeting House and who encouraged work to continue.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Friends Meeting House has continued to attract numerous people to its recognition, preservation, restoration, and protection. It takes courage, money, dedication and creative ideas to continue, as so much is yet to be understood and appreciated. I acknowledge gratitude to those friends.

The Friends Cemetery is a parallel interest and the subject of the tour for 2008, the 250th anniversary of the Meeting House. There are the records of more burials of deceased persons than for whom markers record names. Early Friends followed a plain tradition, so memorials were less necessary. Such markers as remain highlight connections of individuals, but knowledge of all is incomplete. Some families have donated to an endowment, with the Dell family notable in donating \$200, shortly after the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township was established in 1898. I acknowledge gratitude to those friends with foresight.

Mr. Richard Lenat of Dover requested this Historiographer of the Association to compile a walking tour, as he volunteered to provide 'open house' on the first Sunday from April through October. May this material assist his efforts and aid others in their appreciation of the Friends Cemetery. Dr. Peg Steneck, retired from the University of Michigan, and President in 2008 of the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township, urged that the Historiographer of the Association organize information for a 2008 Tour. My son, Richard G. Irwin, who assisted with the Epitaphs study, continues to inspire, to encourage, and to assist.

May visitors and students and descendants continue to use these resources and to contribute to, and to expand upon, our knowledge

## THE STORY FOR THE WALK

Preservation concern at the Friends Meeting House commenced in 1898, when Rebecca Brotherton Vail and James Brotherton formed the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township. Built in 1758 as the Mendham Friends Meeting House under the leadership of Henry Brotherton and James Brotherton, and by the labors of many directed by John "Quaker Preacher" Vail of Littleton, the name was changed in 1811, after the northern section of Mendham Township was separated in 1805 to form Randolph Township. The building was researched by architects, photographers, and historians employed by the Works Progress Administration [WPA], who recorded their work as a part of the Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS] in the Library of Congress. A further effort followed in 1973 to obtain, successfully, recognition by the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, which was followed by the National Register of Historic Places that same year. Township officials who appreciated that recognition established a Municipal Landmarks Committee at the end of 1973, and appointed a Municipal Historian to advise the Government of Randolph Township.

The second oldest preservation group in Morris County, with the oldest church in Morris County in continuous use, has prompted research, writing, preservation, restoration and interpretive efforts, which have also appeared on the internet. Use of ground penetrating radar to locate unmarked grave shafts has demonstrated the technique for others. Hosting programs on other topics related to preserving the historic fabric of the Meeting House and maintaining the record written in stone increased confidence in others.

The building and land are owned by the Association, but the Dover-Randolph Friends Meeting, who have been tenants since the 1950's, has also attempted restoration in the 1960's and relocated a small real estate office structure next to, but not intruding upon, the original fabric of the Meeting House. The second structure served as an Annex, which provided First Day School space for young Friends being educated in the Christian faith, and the Annex stands to the right of the Meeting House as viewed from Quaker Church Road [once called 'the great road' in the 18th Century].

The Friends Cemetery and the Meeting House with Annex are situated on about one acre, purchased from Robert Schooley about 1758, and also consistent with the recorded Preparative Meeting approved in 1756 at the Monthly Meeting. Proprietors had Morris County newly created in 1739 out of Hunterdon County, and large land tracts surveyed were by John Reading early in the 18th Century to award shares to Proprietors, such men as William Penn and Joseph Kirkbride. Five townships formed Morris County in 1739, but one township in 1753 was separated into Sussex County from Morris County, and in 1824, a part of Sussex County was further separated into Warren County. The family of William Schooley moved from West Jersey on to the area now called Schooley's Mountain, but have not been thought as residents in Mendham Township. William Schooley purchased land from 'the heirs of' William Penn and 'the heirs of' Joseph Kirk-

bride. As young Friends from Woodbridge in East Jersey moved west into Morris County, permission was granted by Woodbridge Monthly Meeting for them to meet for worship at the homes of other Friends. These younger Friends also married daughters of William Schooley, and one Schooley who married Michael Liken in 1743 was the first death recorded at Mendham by the Rahway-Plainfield Monthly Meeting in 1757. Admonished by their Discipline to maintain plain customs, Friends avoided decorating graves of the deceased with memorial markers, but did record those deaths.

Then, at the meeting at Woodbridge of the Rahway-Plainfield Monthly Meeting, on the 19th day, 4th month, 1758, 'it is requested that a meeting house be built at Mendam and it is proposed that it set on land belonging to Robert Schooley.'

#### **THE CURRENT PLAN FOR THE CEMETERY LAND**

Whereas the property is about one acre, it is bordered by a stone wall on the East, the North and the West [along Quaker Avenue], but along the South border there is an iron fence with a gate [along Quaker Church Road]. The persons responsible and the year of construction and of erection have remained unclear. At one time, a wooden cap sat upon the stone wall, but it was removed during the past 25 years. Beyond the stone wall to the east is Pleasant Hill Cemetery, organized about 1894, which stimulated the descendants of Friends to create the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township with stated purpose of preserving the Meeting House and the Friends Cemetery. Sixty years later, the Cemetery of Saint Peter and Paul occupied that area to the North of the stone wall.

About the year 1954, heavy equipment was used to clear dense brush and poison ivy from the Friends Cemetery. This writer spoke to one person years later who was employed to use heavy equipment in the work, and other persons asserted that headstones were seen to have been removed in the Friends Cemetery at that time, but the worker clearly disputed that any headstones were relocated or removed. This persistent suspicion was put to rest, in part, with the help of small operating grants by the Mossman Charitable Foundation, which funded the ground penetrating radar project to map the grounds and to locate grave shafts in relation to any existing markers or grave shafts for burials without headstones in 1992. Correlation was significant for shafts in the ground in relation to the markers, and an unintended consequence was that radar showed no underground tunnel from the Meeting Hounse to the old Brotherton farmhouse, which dispelled a long cherished story of the late Jim Brotherton about fugitive slaves escaping North using the Underground Railroad.

The Association has altered some of the original By-laws, number of trustees and eligibility for membership, and how persons are to be interred. Current understanding is that the Brotherton family [and any Dell family descendants] can be interred along the west wall near that space occupied by the Dell Monument and its enclosure [dated 1891] and by numerous Brotherton markers [and enclosure with Evers and Brotherton markers]. There are a number of markers for Hope and Dwayne Stewart, Emire, Irving, Ellsworth 'Goody' Goodyear (1902-1977) and SETHA Goodyear (1905-1975), who was the guest speaker for the Roxbury Township Histori-



cal Society meeting in 1970, to which this writer was invited. Along this space, members of the Religious Society of Friends are welcome to locate their deceased members. One of several tall spruce trees which were planted earlier in the 20th Century by the Brotherton family was damaged by lightning, and the late Jim Brotherton [died 1999] started new trees to be planted on the grounds, located in a line parallel to Quaker Avenue. Near the northwest corner of the Friends Cemetery is a large maple that was planted by an ancestor of the late Harriet Meeker, president of the Roxbury Township Historical Society and benefactor in Succasunna, but this Alward gift has shown signs of wear after many years. and will need to be removed at some considerable expense.

Directly in the center of the Friends Cemetery is a space which the Friends have requested be left open, so that children may play or picnic gatherings might be held. Except for a United States Government headstone for A. D. Massaker, and metal star of the Grand Army of the Republic, the area remains for that requested purpose.

At the top, northerly border at the Cemetery by Peter and Paul, several lines of headstones are standing. Descendants of Friends have interred family members in this area, and it will have an Antislavery tag applied to it. A 'living memorial' has also been planted in the northeast corner, including new trees with small bench for the Irwin, Jaroszenko and Pierce families interred at other cemeteries in other States, and where living trees in memorial are prohibited. As need to incorporate new trees to replace worn out trees is evident, so this 'living memorial' may stimulate future activity to satisfy a donor's wish and potential needs of the Association. The northeast corner and the eastern wall between Pleasant Hill and this Cemetery was reserved for Association members and members of the Crane, Powers, Hance and Mott families.

#### **A 2008 WALKING TOUR IN THE CEMETERY**

Characteristic of early Friends Meeting Houses, the Randolph Meeting House has an entrance on the South facade and on the East facade, thought to have been used when men met separately from women and kept separate records, not extant. A separation panel suspended from a ceiling and panel inserts offer the conclusion. If you exit through the East door, then pass in front of the Annex, before turning North through the Cemetery, you come upon the Mott and Hance headstones.

#### **THE MOTT SECTION**

**ISAAC HANCE** (d. 1842 at age 64) and **ISAAC HANCE JR.** recall to memory that a northern area of Mendham Township was divided in 1805 with approval of the Legislature to create Randolph Township, and the first Township Committee included a majority of Friends [Isaac Hance, Thomas Hance and Thomas Dell, with Caleb Meeker, a Baptist, and James Hinchman, who served as Clerk]. The headstone noted that Isaac Hance died at age 64 in 1842, putting his birth c. 1778. However, while Isaac Hance could have been a member of Government at age 28, it is more likely that there was another Isaac Hance. Referring to Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors, Ambrose Shotwell noted that Isaac Hance married Catherine Miller in

1772, served the Monthly Meeting as an overseer for freed slaves, Adam Miller was cited by the Meeting for not, but did, free a young slave at age 21. In 1792, Hartshorne Fitz Randolph, Henry Moore and Isaac Hance were Morris County delegates to a meeting at Burlington, organized by Joseph Bloomfield, later New Jersey governor, for the establishment of a New Jersey Society to Promote the Abolition of Slavery. Since a stone for Isaac Hance, Jr. dates later [1856], it is probable that it memorialized Isaac Hance, a nephew descended from John Hance, who was married to Elizabeth Miller in 1778. Alex D. Fowler, writing in Splinters From the Past, noted that Isaac Hance was the son-in-law of Adam Miller. Hance acquired land title as husband of Catherine Miller in 1803, as a married women held title to real etate through her husband. Alex Fowler owned the [Adam] Miller-Kingsland House, also recognized by the National Register of Historic Places. The Alex D. Fowler Records, a manuscript collection at the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, has Box 7, Folder 3, where Fowler notes from 1811, the sale of a part of the plantation formerly owned by Adam Miller, from James Mills of Pequannock and Isaac Hance of Randolph, to Hubbard S. Stickle. Alex Fowler cited a Morris County deed record, where Thomas Hance, Adam Hance, Charlotte Hance, Joseph Moore and Catherine, his wife, who were children of Isaac Hance and Catherine Hance, and grandchildren of Adam Miller, deceased. There remains need for additional research, since Alex Fowler had only "recently" learned [his book was published in 1984, shortly before his death] that Isaac Hance was a Quaker.

A stone for **Margaret Hance** [d. 1859 at age 71] stands next to that stone for Isaac and Iaaac Jr. Dr. Peg Steneck, who provided the Mott genealogy in A History of Randolph Township, cited the marriage of Margaret Mott, daughter of Mary and Joshua Mott, to Isaac Hance, Jr.

Descendants of the Mott familt actively interested in the Friends Meeting House Association include **Melville Hawley** (1906-2003) and his wife, **Wilma Snook Hawley** (1912-1999), who were married in 1935, and who retained their interest while residing in Florida. **John R. Mott** (1923-1987), who was treasurer of this Association, and **Betty D. Mott** (1923-2004) have their descendants involved with the Association goals. Some earlier members of the Mott family include **William Mott** (d. 1855 at age 75), his wife, **Mary Adams Mott** (1780-1878), **Margaret K. Mott** (1812-1895) and **Alexander I. Mott** (1836-1919), who served in the 27 New Jersey Volunteers for nine months, remembered that a significant number of fellow soldiers drowned in May, 1863, in an accident crossing the Cumberland River in KY, worked as a machinist at Rockaway, and had his grave marked by the star of the Grand Army of the Republic. The historic district on the Millbrook Creek is called **Mott Hollow**, associated with the early water-powered gristmill, sawmill, fulling mill, oil mill and industrial works, which preceded the growth of Dover.

## **THE CRANE, DOLAND AND MILLS GROUP**

Along the East wall dividing the Friends Cemetery from Pleasant Hill Cemetery are the Crane, Doland and Mills group. Whereas Leslie Toye provided information on the Crane family and Crane Hill for A History of Randolph Township, a specific genealogy chart was not given. A stone for **George Crane** (d. 1899) stands further back and north, and a star for

Garrison went to Boston to initiate his newspaper, 'The Liberator.' He was present in 1837, when a mob in Philadelphia destroyed Pennsylvania Hall, a large center for abolition work. As an agent of the Society in New Jersey, Jacob Lundy Brotherton together with his cousin, **Richard Brotherton** [1787-1865], who gave up the caretaker position briefly to Jacob, initiated public meetings in 1844. One meeting at the Millbrook Methodist Church was frustrated after trustees could not locate a key, st Flandrs was disturbed by boys making a great disturbance outside, and again at the Millbrook Schoolhouse, when "wire pullers" agitated boys to create a similar disruption of the antislavery meeting. The eulogy by the Reverend B.C Megie of Dover upon the death of Richard Brotherton had noted his reform interests and support for fugitive slaves. Jacob's wife **Sarah Bunting Brotherton** [1833-1892] and Richard's wife, **Mary Brotherton** [d. 1871], lie in the line with their husbands. **Elijah Brotherton** [d. 1855 at age 77], **Sarah Thompson** [d. 1850], **Charles Thompson** [d. 1870], and **Charles Sammis** [d. 1852] are also in that line. While related to Benjamin Lundy, it is not clear that Jacob Lundy Brotherton ever met the editor and activist for reform.

The Religious Society of Friends in 1828 suffered a split between Orthodox Friends and followers of Elias Hicks of Hicksville, New York, who followed the spirit of God, were mostly rural Friends, and were known as Hicksite Friends. Hicksites and Orthodox reunited within the Society about fifty years ago. Catherine Foredyce, Anna Sammis and Charles Sammis were the only Orthodox Friends noted by a census of the members at Randolph Friends Meeting. Although it took a while to have a school organized and built near Millbrook, Anna Sammis served as teacher. Charles Sammis was noted in A History of Morris County [1914] as employed on the Morris Canal as a locktender, as a founder of the Sunday School in 1840 at the Presbyterian Church in Dover, and as also a teacher of boys at his house. The schoolhouse used by Anna Sammis was built near Quaker Church Road, and before the Civil War, was a home for Richard Brotherton.

A line to the East of the Antislavery line included three markers for **Gideon R 'Bob' Hewitt**, who was employed as a brakeman on the Erie Railroad and resided in Hudson County with his wife, Ann Vail. Born at Peru, New York, in 1832, Hewitt and Vail were married on March 24, 1855, and had four children: William H [1856], Clarissa [1865], Phoebe [1867] and Annie V [1869], but, while injured in a prior rail accident, Hewitt [d. 1869] fell off a train at Hoboken and was killed. Ann Vail Hewitt remarried and lived at Chicago, Cook County, IL, but filed a widow's pension under Gideon Hewitt, who did enlist in Co K, 16th New York, was promoted to Sergeant, and suffered a wound to his left shoulder, which caused him to recuperate at Satterlee US Army General Hospital, from which he was discharged in 1863. A family headstone has eroded, a second stone eroded, and an in ground Veterans Administration marker has noted his service. A star of the Grand Army of the Republic stands nearby.

The 1880 Census noted that John and Annie Buckley had five children in their family at Dover, but the cemetery has markers for **Anneke Buckley** [d. 1886], **Lydia Buckley** [d. 1888] and **Alice Buckley**, who has an eroded stone. Two rough hewn markers were placed for **Jane Dell** [d. 1847] and for ---- **Dell** [d. 181-].

A third and fourth line exist for this grouping, and **C. Maria Alward** [1811-1872], may be the agent for subscriptions at Succasunna noted by the New Jersey State Antislavery Society. The late Harriet Meeker, and her nephew, Henry Emmons, both members of the Association, were unsure. More stones for **Isaac Alward** [1829-1881] and an **infant daughter** [1854], for **Thomas Alward** [1816-1837] and **Elizabeth Alward** [1818-1820], for **Henry Alward** [d. 1872 at age 85], for **Charlotte Hance**, wife of Henry Alward [d. 1834 at age 39], for **Harriet Alward** [1814-1895], for **Harriet Alward** [1837-1914] and for **Karolyn Phillips Alward** [1909-2005] are of the line.

While **Farrington Price Moore** [d. 1919] has a marker further to the West of other Moore headstones, his marker cites his nine months service with Co B, 27th New Jersey Volunteers, and a star of the Grand Army of the Republic stands nearby. Due to bad drinking water at Fredericksburg, which prompted Moore's hospitalization at Acquia Creek in December, 1862 with diarrhoea, he was also treated at Emory US Army General Hospital at Washington, DC, before being discharged in July, 1863. He never was married, complained of malaria and rheumatism associated with exposure during his service in the Army, and died at age 75. A Death certificate also cited his father, Ambrose, and his mother, Jane Powers.

Other Moore graves were marked. **Joseph Moore** [1785-1875], **Julia E Moore** [1804-1872], **Charles F R Moore**, son of Joseph and Julia [1823-1895], **A E Maloy**, wife of Charles F R Moore [1830-1885], **Josephine A Moore**, daughter of Charles FR and A E [1855-1884], and **George Maloy Moore** [1864-1865] and **Julia Elma Moore** [1873-1880], children of Charles F R and A E. are along the line.

## MASEKER GRAVE

The Government stone for **Alexander D. Maseker** noted only his service with Co M, 67 New York Volunteers, but no family or personal dates useful for genealogy or history study. The Registrar of Vital Statistics in Dover was asked to allow a search for his death record, and was very negative, but, in fact, upon further inquiry actually gave 1882 as his death date. The 1880 Census noted his age as 48, his wife was Margaret, and he had an adult female named Amelia in his house. When a soldier / widow pension application was sought, Margaret had to obtain a certificate of marriage, which was dated February 28, 1852, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover, put the death of Alexander as September 20, 1880, caused by the explosion of a boiler in Dover, and his regimental muster roll records show that he came from Morris County, was a cabinet maker, and that he was hospitalized in Virginia and on Bedloe's Island, New York, before being discharged on December 25, 1862, due to chronic diarrhoea. Later, when the Veteran's Service Office was established in 1912 for Morris County, a niece of Farrington P. Moore and daughter-in-law of Alexander Maseker [1831-1880], Jennie Coe Maseker, gave some information on Alexander Maseker as well as on Moore.

## QUAKER GROUP

Families briefly noted above are Brotherton, Carrel, Dell, Evers and Sammis among earlier Friends and descendants, while members of the Dover-Randolph Friends Meeting have a reserved area for interment of their dead. The Dell Monument was enclosed in 1891, and **Anna Dell** [d. 1863], **Jesse Dell** [d. 1869] and **Edward Dell** [d. 1891] were memorialized. The 1860 Census reported Edward Dell was a resident of Roxbury, with Isaac [aged 68] and Ann [aged 60] living with him.

The Friends Meeting members in this group include **Ellsworth Good-year** [1905-1975] and **Setha Goodyear** [1902-1977], **Edward Emire** [1909-1986], **Dwane Stewart** [1915-1991], **Hope Stewart** [1920-1994], and **Graham S Irving** [1928-1971], who also were acquainted to this writer as members in the Association. **Cordis Frei** [1927-1998], **Sara M Clark** [1912-1966], **Douglas J Clark** [1914-1971], and **Andrew Bennett** [1984-1987] were other deceased Friends.

Just North of the Bennett stone, an eroded stone for **Phebe Laws** (died 1870), if the same as the 62 year old woman in Hanover on the 1860 Census, stands, with more research recommended. Further along the line are markers for **William B Sammis** (died 1893), and his son, **Charles Sammis** (son of William B and Ellen, who died 1886). Additional genealogical research for these persons and the Sammis names mentioned has yet to be completed. This historiographer compiled from Meeting records at the Haviland Records Room of New York Yearly Meeting and Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College a brief list in A History: The Religious Society of Friends in Randolph Township of the generation following **Charles Sammis** and **Anna Sammis**, the Orthodox Friends noted above. Their children and births were the twins (1813), Mary and Martha, William B (1816), Ebenezer (born and died 1819) and Pheley (born and died 1824).

A memorial was placed in the cemetery for **Daniel Carrel Jr** [1745-1839], **Daniel Carrel** and **Margaret Young Carrel**, and **Jane Clutter Carrel**, but it is unclear how they relate to other Friends.

## DELL MONUMENT

The Dell Monumnt stands just North of the Quaker Group, and the names of three persons were recorded and enclosed in 1891: **Anna Dell**, who died in 1863, **Jesse Dell**, who died in 1869, and **Edward Dell**, who died in 1891. After the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township was organized in 1898, the Dell family donated \$200 to the Association for the care of the Cemetery.

## BROTHERTON AND EVERS GROUP

The two families are linked, but specific genealogical research has still to be completed. James Brotherton and Henry Brotherton, with others, such Thomas Laing and Thomas "Quaker Preacher" Vail, in 1758 had the present Mendham Meeting House constructed. James T Brotherton (1919-1999) compiled in A History of Randolph Township the lineal descendants from Henry Brotherton, who had a farm and house along Center Grove Road,

but replaced in the 1960's by the Hamiltonian (now Center Grove Village) Apartments. From Henry Brotherton and Ann Shotwell came the sons, James (1726-1795), who married Alice Schooley, and Henry Bortheron (1724-1794), who married Mercy Schooley, and their son was William (1757-1812), who married Sarah Dell. William Brotherton and Sarah had **Richard Brotherton** (1787-1865), who married **Mary Willson**, noted above in the Antislavery Group, and Richard and Mary had nine children, with **Sarah Brotherton** (1821-1850), who married **Charles Thompson**, another daughter, **Rachel Brotherton** (1827-1910), who married **John Ellwood Vail**, and their brother, **James Brotherton** (1835-1910), who married **Mary Etta Harris**. The latter siblings organized the Association in 1898.

A History: The Religious Society of Friends noted that the James Brotherton line had a son, Henry Brotherton, who married Esther Pound in 1797, and they had a daughter in 1803, **Rachel Brotherton** (died 1862), who married Thomas Evers. In the enclosed Evers Plot are **John Sammis** (died 1855 at age 33), **Anna M Sammis** (1850-1872), a daughter of John and Mary B, **Mary B** (1827-1908), wife of **Thomas Evers** (1818-1879), and a son of Thomas Evers, named **James Henry**., whose inscription has eroded

By connecting the Brotherton and Sammis and Evers families, the line from Richard Brotherton to the group buried near the tall spruce trees and as detailed by James Brotherton (1919-1999) in A History of Randolph Township can be seen. There is also a Sergeant's Bench placed in the cemetery near the spruce trees for a Randolph police sergeant, who had a heart condition, walked his dog near the Meeting House, and appreciated the consideration, but his presence with his dog provided a sense of security twenty-five years ago. However, a benefactor made the arrangements in 1981 for a security alarm to be placed in the Annex and Meeting House, connected to the Township, which surprised this writer and John Ruch, then a member of Dover Friends Meeting, Township Landmarks Committee, and the Association, and who had to learn how to use the system so Friends could meet for worship on Sunday. Further support can be seen in Time Effaces All Epitaphs Graven in Stone, especially the diagrammatic representations for burial positions in Friends Cemetery.

Repeating ourselves, or continuing along the more Westerly line from the Evers enclosed plot are **Rachel Brotherton** (1827-1910), who married **John Ellwood Vail** [1824-1896], and **William B Vail** [1857-1889]. Her brother, **James Willson Brotherton** (1835-1910), who married **Mary Etta Harris** [1842-1924], noted on her headstone as Etta, had three children, who are interred in Friends Cemetery. They are May Abigail [1878-1884], noted as **May Gail** on her headstone, **Charles Harris Brotherton** [1885-1956], who married **Mary Dickerson**, and Richard Wilbur Brotherton [1874-1933]. **R. Wilbur Brotherton** and his wife, **Marguerite Malcomsen** [1878-1956] are in Friends Cemetery. Charles Harris and Mary D had two children, Mary Elizabeth [1913-1993], noted as **Betty Brotherton Rowe**, who married Wilfid Rowe, and **James Theodore Brotherton** [1919-1999], who compiled the Brotherton genealogy in A History of Randolph Township, rest in the Easterly line with Charles Harris, noted above, and **Leonora Brotherton** [1888-1962].

Another daughter of Richard Brotherton and Mary Willson Brotherton

was **Anna Brotherton** [1824-1894], who lies on the Westerly line along with **Clara Brotherton Cook** [1870-1946], but Jim Brotherton sometimes mentioned Clara Cook, yet did not list her in the genealogy.

In Epitaphs, a number of burials in Friends Cemetery, and recorded by the Monthly Meeting, help to illuminate how much added research may be possible for descendants or others, and, while now obscure, research may uncover stories or significance of interest and of benefit to others in our larger community.

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