

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY

THE PENNINGTON REPORTS

BY DONALD A. SINCLAIR

The first-published series¹ of New Jersey court reports (Pennington's) is used universally by lawyers and historians in reprint editions. The rare original edition, however, has never been described adequately or, in fact, understood completely by bibliographers. It was published in parts, beginning with one of 1806:

New Jersey. Supreme Court.

Reports of cases, adjudged in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey; reported in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey: entitled, "An act for the publication of law reports," passed the 12th day of March, A.D. 1806. By William Sandford Pennington, one of the justices of said court, and law reporter. Newark: Printed by W. Tuttle & Co., printers of the laws of the state, 1806. 154, [111]p. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cm.

This was the first of eight publications issued periodically, 1806-1814, with nearly identical titles and similar imprints, the basic text paged continuously, each with unpagged preliminary matter (except in 1806) and two indexes (tables "of the names of cases" and "of the principal matter"). In 1808 were published, probably as a single unit, twenty-three pages (numbered [399]-421) of supplementary text, together with a preface and cumulative indexes (covering all through page 421) to provide for binding in one volume. Similar cumulative indexes, covering pages [405]-935 (1809-1812), later were published

to complete a second volume. No cumulative indexes for the final two parts, pages [936]-1062 (1813-1814), have been discovered.

Some of the reports have survived separately. Several groups of them exist also (not all complete), bound together in various combinations, usually with the individual indexes removed and with two preliminary leaves (bearing title and list of justices), detached from one or another of the component parts without concern for their differing imprint dates. These erratic combinations have resulted in a number of confusing bibliographical entries—e.g., Shaw-Shoemaker, *American Bibliography*, 10986 (1806), 15735 (1808), 18214 (1809), 23531 (1811), 26405 (1812); F. P. Hill, *Books Pamphlets and Newspapers Printed at Newark* (1902), numbers 71 and 84.

The eight publications and supplement, containing the full series of Pennington's reports from May 1806 through September 1813 (with a few earlier cases), have the following imprints and pagination:²

May-November 1806. Newark: Printed by W. Tuttle & Co., printers of the laws of the state, 1806. 154, [111]p. MdUL NjR Nv

February 1807-February 1808. Newark: Printed by W. Tuttle & Co., 1808, 2p.1., [1551]-398, [14]p. MdUL Nv

Supplement (six cases, 1804-1807). [399]-421p. No imprint. Probably published with the 1808 unpagged

preface and cumulative indexes. Nv
 May 1808-February 1809. Newark:
 Printed by W. Tuttle, 1809. 3p.1.,
 [405]-520, [9]p. MdUL NjR Nv
 May 1809-February 1810. Newark:
 Printed by W. Tuttle, 1810. 2p.1.,
 [521]-646, [10]p. MdUL NjR
 Nv

May 1810-February 1811. Newark:
 Printed by W. Tuttle, 1811. 2p.1.,
 [647]-776, [10]p. MdUL NjR

May 1811-February 1812. Newark:
 Printed by William Tuttle,
 1812. 2p.1., [777]-935, [10]p.
 MdUL NjR

May 1812-February 1813. Newark:

Printed by W. Tuttle, 1813. 2p.1.,
 [936]-1029, [8]p. MdUL NjR

May-September 1813. Newark: Printed
 by John Tuttle & Co., 1814.
 2p.1., [1030]-1062, [4]p. MdUL
 NjR

¹ Covering 1806-1813. Subsequently re-
 ports for earlier cases were prepared by
 Richard S. Coxe: 1790-1795, published
 1816; and 1796-1804, included with Hal-
 sted's reports published 1823-1831.

² The libraries possessing copies are desig-
 nated by symbols: University of Mary-
 land Law Library (MdUL), Rutgers Uni-
 versity Special Collections Department
 (NjR), Nevada State Library (Nv).

THE CHARLES S. HARTMAN COLLECTION

BY RONALD L. BECKER

On February 28, 1980, the Rutgers University Library acquired the Charles S. Hartman collection. This important research collection consists of approximately 25-30,000 early deeds, maps and surveys of Cumberland County and parts of Atlantic, Salem, Gloucester and Cape May Counties, together with Hartman's own detailed maps of the region based on information from primary source materials dating from 1700. Other items received include copies of correspondence and printed material relating to his career as a designer and builder of early television picture scanners and related parts. There are also miscellaneous South Jersey printed maps, periodicals, trade catalogs, lithographic views and business records.

Charles Sheppard Hartman was born in Millville, New Jersey on May 19, 1900. While still in grammar school, he built his own wireless receiving and transmitting set. As a youth of 12, he picked up the broadcast S.O.S. of the vessel Carpathia which told of the sinking of the Titanic as it was progressing. Had W. E. Middleton, the editor of the *Millville Daily*, understood the capability of Hartman's wireless and taken his discovery seriously, that small South Jersey newspaper would have been the first to print one of the important news items in the nation's history. With a fellow student at Millville High School, Hartman built a bi-plane powered with a Ford Model T engine. Only a lack of funds prevented them from developing an engine that would enable the plane to fly. Upon graduation in 1919, Hartman worked as a magneto and generator repairman in Philadelphia. Within five

years, he had established his own repair business. Among other things, this enterprise was responsible for the yearly manufacture of some 2,500 to 3,000 lead acid storage batteries for use in early radio sets.

In 1924, Hartman began to study the concept of moving pictures transmitted by wireless and began conducting experiments along those lines. When the first television picture was put on the air by C. Francis Jenkins Laboratories in July 1926, Hartman received it on his self-constructed experimental television set. From that day until 1938, he became a TV-listening and reporting station for Jenkins Laboratories as well as NBC, CBS and others. In 1928, he began to manufacture TV picture scanners and parts for experimenters who wished to construct their own scanners. A catalog of these materials, dated 1933, is included in the collection. His transmitter was demonstrated in the Philadelphia region before a variety of audiences which included experimenters, schools and the general public. Hartman scanners and parts were sold throughout the United States and Canada. One set was sold to the Japanese government. He was certainly one of the very important pioneers in the development of television.

After Hartman's business collapsed during the Depression, he turned to new fields. Between 1938 and 1951 he worked as a finishing development engineer for Scott Paper Company in Chester, Pennsylvania; an instructor in machine tools in the War Training Program; a machine designer in the Rayon Division of the DuPont Company's central engineering department in Wilming-

ton, Delaware; a development engineer for the Diamond Match Company in Plattsburg, New York; and as a freelance designer for several Philadelphia area engineering companies. In 1952, he returned to Millville and set up his own design and consulting business.

Meanwhile, Hartman had become an expert at locating mistakes in old deeds and surveys and was often called upon to establish ownership and correct property lines. He soon discovered that one of every four deeds contained errors in its description. Between 1954 and 1961, he was commissioned to produce a property tax map of Maurice River Township in Cumberland County. Before he was finished, Hartman found 400 parcels of land totalling approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles that had never been taxed by the township. Upon completion of the tax map, he "retired" and began to work full time to produce the extensive maps of South Jersey which are now housed in the Special Collections Department of the Alexander Library. His interest in maps and mapmaking originated while attending his first science course in the eighth grade. He read an article which claimed that if all the dams and ponds of old abandoned sawmills and grist mills could be converted to generate electricity, they could provide power for most nearby towns. With this in mind, Hartman began to locate and collect data on the old mills in Cumberland County. At first, he purchased government maps and old maps from private and public sources.

After studying geometry in high school, he began making his own maps from deeds and surveyor's descriptions and notices of foreclosures that appeared in the local newspapers. His geographical interests continued to expand until he covered a significant portion of the southern region of New Jersey. Even when he worked and resided in Philadelphia, Hartman returned to New Jersey on weekends in order to study deeds and surveys in county courthouses. The maps at Rutgers are a result of sixty years of collecting and thousands of hours of painstaking research and drawing, and are the most comprehensive records available for South Jersey or any other region in the state. Property holdings and transactions, road construction, mills, ponds and other natural and man-made features are traced for a period of over two centuries. Literally no stone has been left unturned. The collection's value for research in local history, geography, culture and genealogy is immense.

Now at age 80, Hartman remains in excellent health and continues to maintain his Millville properties and to pursue his many interests. In a recent letter, he states that he "hopes that his work will encourage students to consider learning how to make maps from deeds and enjoy this fascinating work and great source of history." The Charles S. Hartman collection in the Rutgers University Library is a tribute to a lifetime of contributions to New Jersey history and technology.

LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF NEW JERSEY CITIES

BY RONALD L. BECKER

The Special Collections Department of the Rutgers University Library is fortunate to possess nearly 100 originals and reproductions of lithographic views of New Jersey cities. Although publications of this nature had been common in Europe since the sixteenth century, they did not become popular in America until after the Civil War. Known also as panoramic maps, bird's-eye views and aéro views, they were drawn as if photographed from above and show streets, railroads, individual structures and natural features. Their preparation involved much detailed labor. For each city, the artist and his helpers walked the streets and sketched the homes, factories, trains, trees, bodies of water and whatever else they came across. All of this data was then entered onto a frame showing the pattern of the streets and then produced to appear as if seen from an elevation of 2,000-3,000 feet. Although they were not generally drawn to scale and many obvious exaggerations are present—in several instances, two trains appear to be traveling at high speeds in opposite directions on the same track—the views are amazingly accurate and depict proud, vibrant and prosperous communities. The railroads are running; factories are belching smoke; activity abounds in the streets; and the rivers and seas are choking with ships. The depiction is that of a growing economy and expresses much optimism for an even greater future.

The views were commissioned by individuals as well as boards of trade (now known as chambers of commerce), civic organizations, real estate agents, schools and businesses. Often they were used to promote residential and business prop-

erties. Illustrations of private homes and industries were often included as inserts surrounding the borders of the views. Most views also contained complete directories of businesses, churches, schools and other prominent institutions.

Views were drawn and lithographed by several artists and publishers, but the names of O. H. Bailey and T. M. Fowler stand out on most of the New Jersey panoramas. One of the most prolific producers of New Jersey lithographic city views was Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler (1842-1922). He began his trade immediately following the Civil War and established his own panoramic map firm in Madison, Wisconsin, which produced its first view in 1870. In 1880, he moved to Orange and then to Asbury Park, New Jersey. Between 1881 and 1885, he moved successively to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Shamokin, Pennsylvania; and Trenton, New Jersey, before finally settling in Morrisville, Pennsylvania across the Delaware River from Trenton. It was from Morrisville that Fowler produced most of his work. In a career that spanned over fifty years, he drew over 300 separate lithographic views of cities in 18 states and Canada. Oakley H. Bailey (1844-1947) spent 55 years of his 104-year lifespan drawing and publishing views of cities in 20 states and Canada. He began this phase of his career in 1871 in Madison, Wisconsin where T. M. Fowler had started a year earlier. In 1874, he moved to Boston. From dual headquarters in Boston and New York, he published lithographic views of American cities until the late 1920's, first under the name of bird's eye views and later as aéro views.



SOMERVILLE, 1882

T. M. Fowler drew this view of Somerset County's largest city. The homes are quite substantial, but industry still consists of light manufacturing. A long train appears to be carrying coal down the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in the right hand portion of the view. In 1882, Somerville had a population of approximately 3300.

(Special Collections—Rutgers University Library)

It is believed that an average of approximately 500 copies of each view were published, selling for between \$1 and \$5 each, depending on size, color and popularity. Lithographic city views were in vogue through the 1920's after which new technologies in cartography made them obsolete. Just as important in their demise was the coming of the Great Depression which dampened the spirit of optimism of earlier days. Today these views are quite rare. Indeed many of the items in the Rutgers collection are the only known copies.

Included in the collection are numerous examples of this rich pictorial portrayal of New Jersey's growth from the Civil War through 1926. For several localities, they provide the only known

mapping for this period. The views have found their way to the Rutgers collection by various means. Some were purchased. Others have been photocopied from collections such as the Library of Commerce, the Boston Public Library and the Mariner's Museum in Newport News, Virginia. However, most have come to the collection after lying dormant in attics and hanging on walls of private homes. One adorned the walls of the president's office of a local company. Needless to say, these unique resources are now quite valuable. The Library has restored each of the views by having them deacidified and encapsulated in cellulose acetate (mylar), making many of them available to the public for the first time.

FROM THE RUTGERS ALMANAC COLLECTION

OUR GRAND-MOTHERS

By the Late Governor Livingston.

Our grand-mothers were not, it is true, so gaily drest as our wives, but of inexpressibly greater utility to their husbands. They saw with a glance of the eye, whatever concerned the welfare of the family. This they were studious to promote. In this, they placed their renown. They were strangers to dissipation; nor were they seen constantly abroad. Their own habitation was their delight; and the rearing of their offspring, their greatest pleasure. Content with a kind of domestic royalty, they considered every part of this administration as of the last importance. Queens without a crown, they were "a crown to their husbands:" and not only saved their earnings by their economy; but augmented their treasure, by their industry. This was the source of their pleasure; and the foundation of their glory. They maintained good order and harmony in their empire—every female servant at work under their direction—every unnecessary waste prevented by their circumspection—such grand-mothers! what blessings to their families! they enjoyed happiness in their chimney corners, while their deluded grand-daughters seek for it in vain, amidst the tumult of the world. Their good housewifery supported families, that have since crumbled into nothing. In short, the wife appeared to acquit herself of a task equal to the labour of the husband, in being occupied with an infinity of cares respecting her interior department. Careful to inspire her female progeny with the like assiduity, she reared an offspring

like herself. With such education (no French dancing masters then for country girls, that ought to be at their spinning-wheels) their daughters were early inured to join such amiable mothers in causing the sweet and peaceable charms of private life to reign in the family. By such virtues and accomplishments, they recommended themselves to the other sex; and with their frugality and industry, were a better fortune without a groat, than a woman destitute of both, with thousands. Hence a man, inclined to marry, feared not to choose such a mate; a mate that would save and increase, instead of squander what he had; and was likely to perpetuate a race of diligent and attentive women. O how often have I admired the industry of our grand-mothers! But now how remote are we from duties so simple and endearing! A regular and uniform conduct would seem a torment to our gossips and gadders. They want perpetual dissipation—all out of doors—full of vanity, and loaded with the geegaws of London and Paris. "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She layeth her hands to the spindle; and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea she reacheth her hands to the needy. She maketh fine linen, and selleth it; and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. Strength and

honour are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.”

—*The New-Jersey Almanack for the Year of our Lord 1792*, printed at Trenton, New Jersey.

TO REMOVE CORNS

Roast a clove of garlick on a live coal, or in hot ashes, and bind it on with a cloth at going to bed. Repeat 3 or 4 nights successively, and it will soften and entirely remove the corn.—*The Burlington Almanack for the Year of our Lord 1774*, printed at Burlington, New Jersey.

AN EXPEDIENT TO RELIEVE A CHILD WHO HAS A CORN OR BEAN, OR ANY OTHER LOOSE SUBSTANCE, LODGED IN ITS NOSE.

Take the child between your knees, stop both its ears with your fingers, and with your thumb stop the nostril that is clear, then blow with a strong and sudden blast into its mouth, and the obstructing substance will be instantly removed.

I have known this remedy to be used in several instances of late with success; and that when the substance (in one instance a corn, and the other a bean) was so far up the nostril, that it could be extracted by no instrument.

A parent.
—*The United States Almanac, for . . . 1794*, printed at Elizabeth-town, New Jersey.