

No. 5 Robert Zane left, by will, twenty-four and three-fourths acres, also fronting on the river, Eleventh Month 27, 1694, to his three sons,—Nathaniel, Elnathan and Robert. This was sold to John Kaighn, Eleventh Month 6, 1698, and Tenth Month 1, 1702. No. 6, originally laid out to Turner, was sold to John Kaighn, Tenth Month 14, 1696. All these lots lay on the north side of the stream. On the same date the last was purchased, and by the same deed Robert Turner also sold to John Kaighn four hundred and fifty-five acres, lying north of the meadow-lands and Kaighns Run, embracing part of the Norris survey and extending from Line Street to Little Newton Creek. John Kaighn was evidently a native of the "Isle of Man." He was a carpenter and came to Byberry about 1690. In 1693 he married Ann Forrest, widow of William Forrest and daughter of William Albertson, of Newton township. A daughter was born to them, June 24, 1694, who was named Ann. The mother died July 6th following, and the daughter died, unmarried, in 1715. John Kaighn purchased of Robert Turner four hundred and fifty-five acres of land, as above stated, and part of the remainder of the meadow lots within a few years. In the same year (1696) he married, as a second wife, Sarah, the widow of Andrew Griscom and sister of John Dole, who then lived in Newton township. Andrew Griscom, the first husband of Sarah (Dole), was the owner of a tract of land adjoining that lately bought by John Kaighn, and it was also a part of the Norris survey. The title to the tract is not known, but in 1723 it was the property of John Kaighn.

Andrew Griscom had two children by his wife,—Tobias and Sarah. From Tobias the family name is still known in this region. William Griscom (of Haddonfield before and during the Revolution) was his son. Another son, Samuel, was a carpenter, lived in Philadelphia and assisted in building Independence Hall.

John Kaighn, after his purchase of land in Newton township (now Camden), settled upon it and built the house now owned by Charles McAlister. By his second wife he had two sons,—John, born December 30, 1700, and Joseph, born December 4, 1702. His wife died soon after the birth of Joseph. Jane Kaighn, mother of John, then living at Kirk on the Isle of Man, addressed a letter, dated August 26, 1702, "To John Kaighn, Linener, in West New Jersey, nigh on Delaware river side, opposite to Philadelphia city, America," in which she informed him of the death of his father and other family news. On the same sheet John Kaighn wrote an unfinished letter to his

mother, without date, in which he said that he had "lost two good and loveing wives in a few years' time, and left alone with young babes, the youngest still at nurse." He married, in 1710, as a third wife, Elizabeth Hill, of Burlington. In 1699 John Kaighn was chosen as one of the judges of Gloucester County, and served three years. In 1708 he became one of the trustees of Newton Meeting, and, in 1710, represented Gloucester County in the Legislature. He died in 1724 and his will was proved June 12th, in that year, by which he left a house and lot in Philadelphia to his wife, Elizabeth, and his real estate in Newton township to his two sons, John and Joseph.

About 1726 John conveyed his interest in the home property to his brother, Joseph Kaighn, who held it until his death, in 1749. He (Joseph) in 1727 married Mary, daughter of James Estaugh, of Philadelphia, and niece of John Estaugh, of Haddonfield, by whom he had five children,—Joseph, John (who became a physician, and died unmarried), Isaac (who died in his minority), James and Elizabeth.

In 1732 John Kaighn, Jr., the eldest son of John Kaighn, and brother of Joseph, married Abigail Hinchman, and as a blacksmith followed his business at Haddonfield for several years, and removed to a farm on Newton Creek, where he died in 1749, and was buried in the old Newton grave-yard. His children were Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel, John and Ann. His widow, Abigail, about 1750, married Samuel Harrison, of Gloucester. She survived her second husband, and died in 1795, at the house of her son-in-law, Richard Edwards, at Taunton Iron-Works.

The family of Kaighns and the Kaighn estate came down through the line of Joseph and Mary. Joseph in his will, dated May 7, 1749, says, in defining a boundary between part of his lands, "Beginning at the Delaware River, thence east up the middle of the lane." This lane was afterwards extended, and is now Kaighn Avenue.

The children of Jos. Kaighn and Mary Estaugh Kaighn, who succeeded to the estate, were Joseph, James, John, Isaac and Elizabeth. To James was left part of the estate south of the lane (Kaighn Avenue), to Joseph part of the land south and to John, Isaac and Elizabeth, the land north of the lane. Elizabeth married — Donaldson. Joseph, the eldest son of Joseph, upon receiving the land on the south side from his father, in 1749, built, a few years later, the house long known as the Ferry House, yet standing, but is now devoted to other uses. He married Prudence Butcher,

by whom he had four children, but one of whom, Joseph, arrived at maturity, and in 1795 married Sarah Mickle, a daughter of Joseph Mickle. A man of ability and positive convictions he early became a prominent citizen, being frequently elected by the Whig party, to which he belonged, to the State Legislature, both to the house of Assembly and to the Council. He was one of the small band of far-seeing people who believed in the feasibility, as well as the desirability, of a railroad between Philadelphia and New York, and in the Legislature became a most earnest advocate of the granting of the charter for The Camden and Amboy Rail Road, and largely through his efforts its passage was secured, he being one of the incorporators and a director till his death, and one of the party who first went over the proposed route of the road. While in the Legislature he was an influential member of the committee that built the State prison at Trenton. Early interested in ferries he was prominent in the establishment of the first steamboat running from Kaighns Point to Philadelphia, and was a director in the Federal Street ferry from its organization until his death. Throughout his life he was a most public-spirited man and widely known throughout the State. He died February 23d, 1841, his wife surviving him until 1842. Their children were John M., who married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Cooper; Charles, married to Mary Cooper, of Woodbury; William R., married Rachel Cole (Burrough), widow; and Mary, who married John Cooper, of Woodbury. The children of James were Isaac; Mary, died young; John, married Elizabeth Bartram; Elizabeth, married Jonathan Knight; James; Hannah, married Benjamin Dugdale; Sarah; Mary; Ann, who died in 1880, aged eighty-eight years; and Charity and Grace (twins), both now deceased. The lands of James that lay north of the dividing line and on the river, were laid out into lots in 1812, and from that time to the present, adjoining lands have been gradually laid out and built upon until the entire Kaighn estate is now laid out into streets and lots.

The land now in the city of Camden, lying south and east of Kaighns Run and to Newton Creek, was located by Robert Turner, of whom an account will be found in the history of Haddon township; four hundred and twenty acres adjoining Newton Creek, and two hundred acres on the river were located by Richard Arnold, which was surveyed March 1, 1700. He sold it to Martin Jarvis, who, in the same year, sold two hundred and eight acres to John Wright, who sold to John Champion; the rest of the tract passed to Jacob Coffing. In 1790 the

greater part of the land became the estate of Isaac Mickle, Jr. A portion of the land lying on the Delaware River, south and west of Kaighns Run, was sold by Turner to Archibald Mickle, then of Philadelphia. He was a native of Lisburn, a town in the county Antrim, Ireland, and a member of the Society of Friends. With many others of the same faith, he left his native land and came to this country and landed in Philadelphia August 2, 1682. He was by trade a cooper, and probably remained in that city several years, as coopers were in considerable demand along the sea-coast. In 1686 he married Sarah Watts, in the Philadelphia Meeting, of which he was a member.

In 1690 he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Newton township of Robert Turner. It was near the head of the south branch of Newton Creek, adjoining land of Francis Collins. It afterward passed to Joseph Lowe, who settled upon it. The meadow lands on Kaighns Run passed from the original proprietor to others, and that on the south side of the run was conveyed with other lands to Robert Turner, at one time the largest land-owner in Newton township. On the 16th of May, 1697, Archibald Mickle purchased of Robert Turner four hundred and seventy-six acres of land and thirty-two acres of the meadow lands. The purchase fronted on the Delaware and extended along Kaighns Run. A house occupied by Thomas Spearman was on the land at the time of purchase and it is shown on the Thomas Sharp map of 1700 as being on the bank of the river between the meadow lots and the south line, and where the old Isaac Mickle house is situated. At this place Isaac Mickle resided until his death, in 1706. By his will the estate was left to his widow, Sarah, and to his children — Samuel, Daniel, Archibald, Joseph, James, Sarah (wife of Ezekiel Siddons), Mary (wife of Arthur Powell) and Rachael (wife of Benjamin Cooper). The widow bought the rights of Samuel, Daniel, Sarah, Mary and Rachel, and upon her death, in October, 1718, the real estate, by her will, was devised to Archibald, James and Joseph, who, by quit-claim dated March 20, 1727, conveyed to each other these lands in severalty in equal division. The eldest son (John) of Archibald married Hannah, the daughter of Wm. Cooper (2d), and in 1703 settled in Gloucester township, where he died in 1744. He was appointed judge of Gloucester County in 1733, and served several years.

Of the lands now in Camden City, the portion inherited by Joseph passed to the Kaighn family, and the land of Archibald and James in later years came to Isaac Mickle, Sr., a grandson of Ar-

AUTOGRAPHS OF SETTLERS ON AND AROUND THE SITE OF CAMDEN, IN OLD  
NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

*William Cooper*

A first settler. Died 1710. Had sons  
William, Joseph and Daniel.

*John Kaighin*

A first settler. Died 1724. Had sons John and  
Joseph.

*Mr. Theobald Mickell*

A first settler. Died 1706. Had sons John  
Samuel, Daniel, Archibald, Isaac,  
Joseph and James.

*Robt Murney*

A first settler and wealthy operator in lands.  
Sold to Kaighn, Mickle and others.

*Will Roydon*

A first settler. Made the survey 1681, after  
purchased by Cooper. Died in  
London.

*Thomas Sharp*

The surveyor and chronicle of the first settlers.  
Died 1729. Had sons Thomas, Isaac  
and John.

*Robert Zane*

A first settler. Died 1694. Had sons Nathaniel,  
Robert, Elnathan and Simeon.

*Thomas Thadova*

A first settler. Died 1702, and left sons, Benja-  
min and Thomas.

*Jos Cooper*

Second son of William the emigrant.  
Died 1731. Had sons Joseph,  
Benjamin and Isaac.

*Daniel Cooper*

Youngest son of William the emigrant. Died 1715.  
Had sons William, Samuel and  
Daniel.

*Joseph Kaighin*

Second son of John the emigrant. Died 1749. Had  
sons Joseph, John and James.

*James Mickell*

Son of Archibald the emigrant. Died 1735,  
leaving one son, Jacob.

*John Mickle*

Son of Archibald the emigrant. Died 1744. Had  
sons William, John and Samuel

*Ebenezer Zane*

Son of Nathaniel and grandson of Robert the  
emigrant.

*Stephen Neely*

Son of Mark the emigrant. Died 1706,  
leaving a son, Mark.

*Gov Gouldsmith*

A first settler in 1681, with the Dublin  
emigrants.

1871, Jesse W. Starr offered to donate four and one-half acres of land upon which to construct the building. After considerable discussion, resulting from the location of the land which was then and is yet without the limits of the built-up portion of the city, the generous offer was not accepted until 1874. Frederick Bourquin, Claudius W. Bradshaw, James S. Henry, Charles S. Moffett, John S. Read, William C. Figner, Joseph H. Hall, Augustus J. Fulmer, Charles S. Archer, William T. Bailey and James A. Parsons were appointed a building committee. The plans and specifications of the building were prepared by Architect Samuel D. Rutton, of Camden, and the contract for the construction of the building was given to E. Allen Ward for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Preparations were immediately made and the work of erection progressed rapidly and soon after the completion of the building the first session of the City Council was held in it during the month of December, 1875. Of the exact cost of this building the truthful historian sayeth not. A committee appointed to inquire into the subject in 1883 estimated the cost at one hundred and forty thousand dollars. This estimate included the cost of construction only and not the internal fixings required to fit up and furnish the apartments within the building. The increase of the cost above the amount originally reported was caused by changes being made in the plans during the time the building was in the course of erection.

**MAYORS OF CAMDEN.**—The following is a complete list of the mayors of Camden with the terms of their services. Following this list are biographical sketches of each of them :

1828-30. Samuel Laning.	1857-58. Benjamin A. Hammell.
1830-38. Gideon V. Stivers.	1858-60. Clayton Truax.
1838-40. Elias Kaighn.	1860-62. Thomas B. Atkinson.
1840-44. Lorenzo F. Fister.	1862-63. Paul C. Budd.
1844-45. John K. Cowperthwaite.	1863-64. Timothy Middleton.
1845-46. Charles Kaighn. <sup>1</sup>	1864-67. Paul C. Budd.
1846-48. Thomas B. Wood.	1867-71. Charles Cox.
1848-49. Benjamin A. Hammell.	1871-74. Samuel M. Gaul.
1849-51. Charles Sexton.	1874-76. John H. Jones.
1851-52. Lorenzo F. Fister.	1876-77. John Morgan.
1852-53. Charles D. Hinefine.	1877-80. James W. Ayers.
1853-55. Lorenzo F. Fister.	1880-86. Claudius W. Bradshaw.
1855-56. Samuel Scull.	1886. Jesse Pratt.
1856-57. James W. Shroff.	

**SAMUEL LANING**, the first mayor of Camden, was elected by the Council in 1828 and 1829, resigning in February, 1830, a few weeks before the expiration of his term. He was long a prominent man in public affairs, a builder by occupation, su-

<sup>1</sup> Richard W. Howell was elected for the term beginning 1845 but declined to serve.

perceiving the erection of the old City Hall, on Federal Street, in 1828. In 1840 he built the row of three-story brick houses on the south side of Federal Street below Second, then regarded as an important improvement. For several years he and his son Paul conducted a livery stable at Front Street and Federal. He was an alderman for a number of years.

**GIDEON V. STIVERS**, elected by the Council in 1830, and each succeeding year until 1837, inclusive, was born in Bellville, Essex County, in 1786, and learned his trade of carpenter in New York City. When free he followed his trade in Newark for a short time and then came to Camden. The first house he built in this city, was for Edward Sharp, in 1810, Silas Willitts doing the mason work. The house still stands on the southeast corner of Second and Cooper. He also built St. Paul's Church and many other buildings. His shop was on Fourth Street below Market. After he came to Camden he turned his attention to bridge-building, his first effort in that line being the bridge over the Delaware between Lambertville and New Hope. David Locks and Benjamin M. Farrow, now residing in Camden, worked for him, the latter as an apprentice. In 1838 he removed to Philadelphia, returning to Camden in 1856. In 1859 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor, but was defeated. In 1865 he again removed to Philadelphia, where he died February 26, 1870.

**ELIAS KAIGHN**, the third mayor, elected by the Council in 1838 and re-elected in 1839, was born September 23, 1799, at Clarksboro', Gloucester County, and when of age came to Camden, locating at Kaighns Point, where he engaged in industrial pursuits. He was made an alderman and as such took his seat in the Council in 1835 and many subsequent years, being elected by the people in 1841, when his commission had expired, but resuming his office as an alderman the following year. He was elected a member of the City Council by the Democrats of the South Ward in 1853 for three years. He was also a member of the Camden township committee and of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was a member of the Methodist Church when located at Fourth and Federal, and was one of the organizers of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and Mount Vernon, with which he remained until his death, holding various official positions, as steward and class-leader, being as energetic in his religious life as in his business enterprises. He died November 4, 1864.

**LORENZO F. FISLER**, M.D., was elected mayor by Council in 1840 and re-elected in 1841-42 and '43, he being one of the aldermen of the city and

as such taking his seat in the Council in 1839. He was a candidate for mayor on the Whig ticket in 1848, but was defeated by Benjamin A. Hammell, American. The vote was, Hammell, 269; Fisler, 243; Jonathan Burr, Democrat, 249.

In 1851 he was elected as the American candidate, receiving 440 votes to 345 votes for John Sands, Democrat, and 135 for Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, Whig. In 1852 he was defeated by Charles D. Hinehine, Democrat, the vote being, Hinehine, 514; Fisler, 512; Walter Patton, Whig, 60.

He was the Whig and American candidate in 1853, and was elected, his vote being 649 to 477 for Albert W. Markley, Democrat, and was re-elected in 1854 as the American and anti-Nebraska nominee, receiving 833 votes to 450 for John K. Cowperthwaite. He was the Republican candidate in 1859, but was defeated, as he was in 1866 and 1869, when on the Democratic ticket. He was born in Cumberland County in 1797, came to Camden in 1836 and died in 1871.

(For sketch of Judge John K. Cowperthwaite, the fifth mayor, see page 215, and for sketch of Richard W. Howell, Esq., a prominent lawyer, see page 217.

CHARLES KAIGHN was the sixth mayor. Richard W. Howell was elected by the people in March, 1845, but refused to serve, and City Council elected Chas. Kaighn. He was born June 30, 1806, in the Ferry House, Front and Kaighn Avenue, and was the great-grandson of John Kaighn, the first settler at Kaighns Point. In the division of the estate of his father, Joseph Kaighn, his share included the lands lying east on Locust Street, and this he sought to improve by wharfing the river-front, where the ship-yard now is, providing better ferry facilities and filling up the low grounds, and it was to aid the last improvement that he projected a railroad upon which to haul earth from the high lands, the road-bed of which, along Atlantic Avenue, is used by the Gloucester Railroad. He was member of City Council, township committees and Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was a staunch advocate of education, a friend to the poor and a philanthropist. He removed to Philadelphia. He was secretary of the Camden Gas-Light Company when he died, February 19, 1868.

THOMAS B. WOOD, elected mayor in 1846 and re-elected in 1847, was born at Allowaystown, Salem County, and worked on a farm until he removed to Williamstown, Gloucester County, where he was employed in a store and afterwards kept one of the hotels in that village. In 1843 he was elected to the State Assembly by the Democrats. During the session of 1844 the county of Camden

was set off from Gloucester, and Williamstown, included in Washington township was embraced within the limits of the new county, of which Wood was appointed the county clerk, when he removed to Camden and was made mayor. When his term as clerk expired in 1849, he engaged in business at the foot of Cooper Street, and afterwards kept a store on Pine Street below Fourth, where he died.

BENJAMIN A. HAMMELL was mayor twice: In 1848, when, as the Native American candidate, he received 269 votes to 259 for Jonathan Burr, Democrat, and Lorenzo F. Fisler, Whig, and in 1857, when, as a Democrat, he received 576 votes to 529 for Joseph J. Moore, American, and 295 for Charles Reeves, Republican. He was a member of Council in 1845 and in 1851; was a member for three years for the Middle Ward. He was engaged in the sausage business, and died August 26, 1869.

CHARLES SEXTON was born near Jacobstown, Burlington County, and came to Camden in 1824. He worked for Isaac Cole as a coach-trimmer, and later was in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at the shops at Bordentown. He was an ordained Baptist minister. Although never settled as a pastor, he preached in many of the pulpits in this section of the State, and assisted in establishing several churches. He became a man of influence, and was well known for his exemplary life. He was elected to the City Council in 1845, and was elected mayor, as the Whig and American candidate, in 1849, receiving 421 votes to 376 for Charles D. Hinehine, Democrat. He was re-elected in 1850, by a vote of 477 to 349 votes for George Smith, Democrat. He died in 1883, at an advanced age.

CHARLES D. HINELINE, elected in 1852, was an erratic but brilliant man. He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of a printer in Philadelphia. He came to Camden in 1842, and purchased the *Tribune*, a weekly paper, of Harrison & Ferguson; took in with him as partner Henry Curtz, now of 413 Federal Street, and changed the name to the *American Star*. In a few months he sold out his interest to a man named Crane, and went West. Returning in 1845, in the following year he established the *Camden Democrat*, which he conducted with success until 1853, when he sold it to Isaac Mickle, the lawyer and historian, and returned to his birth-place, in Northampton County, where he kept store and engaged in the liquor business. Ill success attended him, and in 1855 he again came to Camden and established a weekly paper called the *Spirit of '76*, which, in a few months, was merged