TECHNICAL REPORT

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE WALTON CEMETERY PICATINNY ARSENAL, ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc.'s (hereafter HCI) component of an archeological survey of the Walton Cemetery, which is located within Picatinny Arsenal, Rockaway Township, Morris County, NJ (see Figure 1). The project was conducted during 1994-1995 under the direction of Dr. Frederick L. Briuer, Director, Center for Cultural Site Preservation Technology, Environmental Laboratory, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi (hereafter the WES). This archeological investigation is submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements associated with the Legacy Resources Management Program for Demonstration Project #_____, for archeological and geophysical investigations of the Walton Cemetery.

As a component of this on-going research, HCI submitted a scope of work and proposal to participate in the historical and geophysical investigation of the Walton burial ground (HCI 1994). The WES accepted this proposal and joined with HCI and Geosight of Pitman, New Jersey to conduct a combined archeological and geophysical investigation of this eighteenth- and nineteenth-century rural cemetery. This report presents the methods and results of the archeological survey and mapping of the site

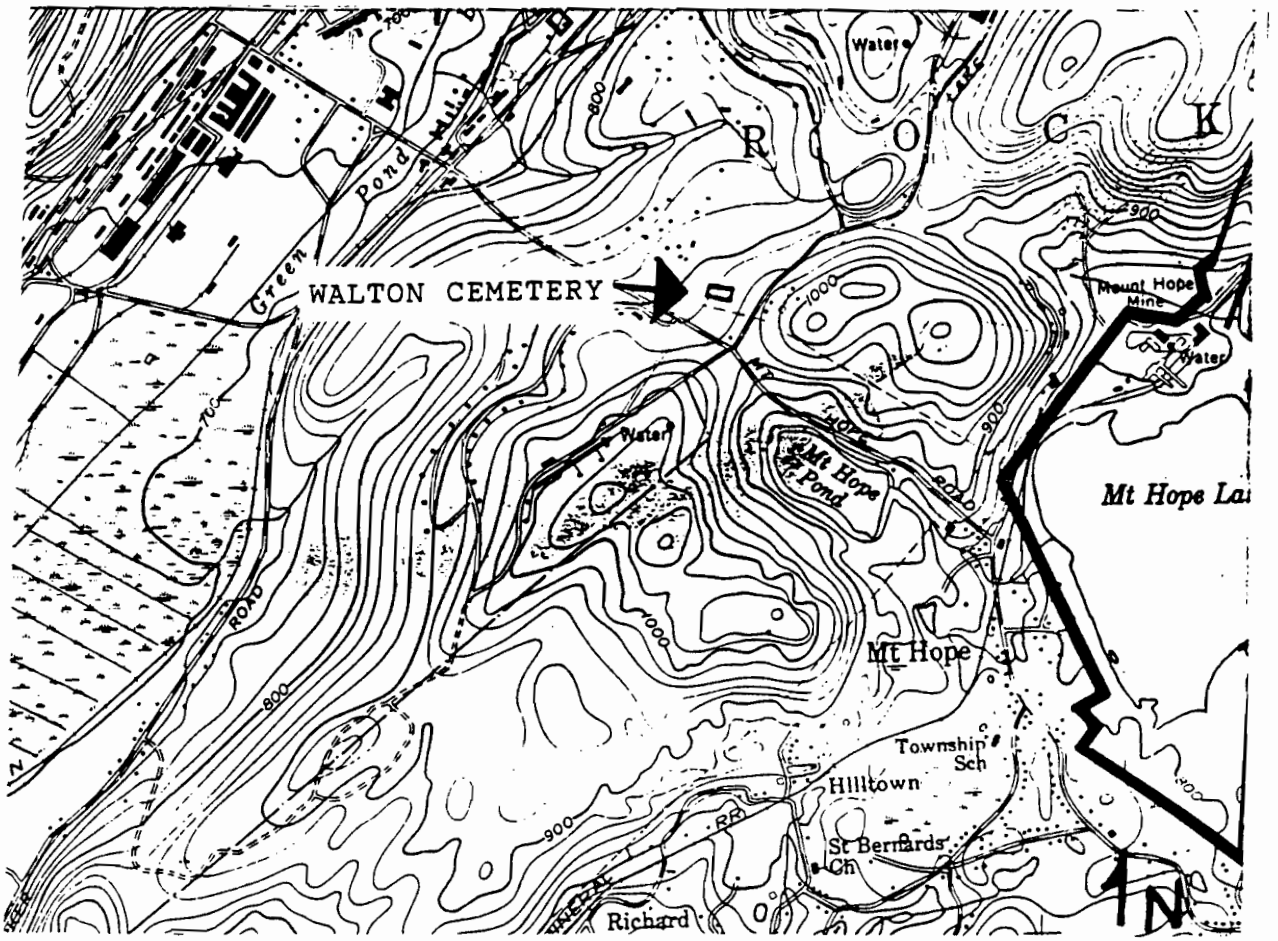

FIGURE 1. U.S.G.S. map with the location of the Walton Cemetery on Picatinny Arsenal indicated (U.S.G.S. Dover, NJ Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, 1954, Photorevised 1981; Scale 1" = 2000').

by HCI, following the scope of work in Contract #DACA39-94-C-9/10/94. This report should be read in conjunction with a description of the geophysical investigations prepared by the WES (under separate cover). The combined work efforts provide a detailed analysis of the cemetery site.

The HCI fieldwork was performed during May and June 1994; documentary research on the cemetery and analysis of both the research and fieldwork results occurred throughout 1994 and the beginning of 1995. The project was headed by company president, Edward S. Rutsch. William Sandy supervised the fieldwork and was assisted by veteran archeologists Brian Morrell, Patricia Condell, James Quinn and Josephine Vanderloed. Rutsch, Morrell and Sandy all participated in the documentary research aspect.

The WES team was headed by Waterways Experiment Station archeologist Dr. Frederick Briuer; Dr. Janet Simms, also of the Waterways Experiment Station, supervised the collection of the geophysical data. Mr. Bruce Bevan, president of Geosight, contributed to the collection and interpretation of geophysical data. Coordination with Picatinny Arsenal was handled by the arsenal's chief planner, Mr. Vernon Shankle. Mr. Kevin Perry, in the Picatinny Arsenal Security Office, contributed much valuable information about arsenal history. Mrs. Roselle E. Henn, archeologist with the Corps of Engineers, New York District, also visited the cemetery project site and contributed to the research effort. Finally, Mr. Dan Saunders and Ms. Debbie Fimbel of the New

Jersey State Historic Preservation Office made a site visit and offered insights about the ongoing research.

II. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The Walton Cemetery, also known as the Walton Yard, Faesch Cemetery or Righter Cemetery, is an old, long-forgotten family or neighborhood graveyard that is now situated just within the eastern edge of Picatinny Arsenal. Almost no documentation exists for the ground other than local tradition which claims that Hessians from nearby Mt. Hope Furnace were buried there; however, a few crumbling inscribed gravestones and rows of less definitive fieldstones survive on the site to reflect its use as a cemetery. Finally, genealogical information indicates that various members of the Walton, Doland and perhaps other local families are interred at the Walton Cemetery. Before describing the small amount of existing documentation associated with the cemetery, some background on the Walton Family, and its farm property at Picatinny, is presented.

A. The Walton Farm

The Walton Family's association with the Walton Farm property, on part of what is now Picatinny Arsenal, seems to have extended from c. 1778 to 1887. During that time several generations of Waltons resided on the property which grew to include approximately 56 acres. Additional lands in the same vicinity may have been held or leased by the Waltons during the late eighteenth century, as will be explained later (see Table Showing the Walton Farm Sequence of Ownership).

TABLE SHOWING THE WALTON FARM SEQUENCE OF OWNERSHIP

Tenure	Owner	Acquisition Documentation
	Tract 1	
pre 1778-1793	Mark Walton	Morris Co. Deeds Book W pg 469
1793-1830	Reuben Walton	Morris Co. Deeds Book S-24 pg 154 Morris Co. Will Book D pg 37
1830-1887	Reuben Walton heirs	Morris Co. Deeds Book Z-2 pg 291, Book I-5 pg 110
1887-1901	Lewis Doland	Morris Co. Deeds Book Z-11 pg 319
1901-1917	Thomas Robinson	Morris Co. Deeds Book Q-16 pg 45
1917-present	U. S. Government	Morris Co. Deeds Book S-24 pg 154
	Tract 2	
pre 1810	Moses Phillips	Morris Co. Deeds Book U pg 116
1810-1887	Aaron Walton and heirs of Reuben Walton	Morris Co. Deeds Book U pg 116, Book Z-2 pg 291, Book I-5 pg 110
1887-1901	Lewis Doland	Morris Co. Deeds Book Z-11 pg 319
1901-1917	Thomas Robinson	Morris Co. Deeds Book Q-16 pg 45
1917-present	U. S. Government	Morris Co. Deeds Book S-24 pg 154
	Tract 3	
pre 1811	Moses Phillips	Morris Co. Deeds Book V pg 305
1811-1887	Aaron Walton and heirs of Reuben Walton	Morris Co. Deeds Book V pg 305, Book Z-2 pg 291, Book I-5 pg 110
1887-1901	Lewis Doland	Morris Co. Deeds Book Z-11 pg 319
1901-1917	Thomas Robinson	Morris Co. Deeds Book Q-16 pg 45
1917-present	U. S. Government	Morris Co. Deeds Book S-24 pg 154
	Tract 4	
pre 1832	Moses Phillips	Morris Co. Deeds Book G-3 pg 523
1832-1855	William Walton	Morris Co. Deeds Book G-3 pg 523, Book S-3 pg 215, Book K-3 pg 1, Book T-3 pg 439, Book Z-2 pg 291
1855-1865	Albert H. Stansburrough	Morris Co. Deeds Book I-5 pg 113
1865-1908	Patrick Eagan and his heirs	Morris Co. Deeds Book Q-6 pg 263
1908-1917	Thomas Robinson	Morris Co. Deeds Book M-19 pg 49
1917-present	U. S. Government	Morris Co. Deeds Book S-24 pg 154

The first Walton to move to the Rockaway/Picatinny Arsenal area appears to have been John Walton, Sr. Born c. 1700, he relocated from Ringwood and joined the First Baptist Church of Morristown in April of 1766. The Baptist Church in Rockaway was affiliated with the Morristown Church, at least during the late eighteenth century; therefore, members in Rockaway were officially listed as belonging to the Morristown Church (Illig 1988).

John Walton Sr. may have been the father of Mark Walton; documentation to date indicates that Mark was the first Walton to own land at the Walton Farm. A 1778 conveyance of the Middle Forge Tract, from Col. Jacob Ford Jr.'s estate to John Jacob Faesch, includes a 22-acre deduction from the tract. This deducted land had been sold by Ford to Mark Walton, sometime prior to the March 1778 date of the Middle Forge Tract deed (Morris County Deeds Book W pg. 469). Furthermore, the Walton name appears on the Picatinny site on a 1778 map depicting northern New Jersey (see Figure 2; Faden 1778). Thus the Walton ownership of the Walton Farm can be documented to at least 1778.

The original 22-acre Walton Farm tract appears to be Tract 1 of the family's landholdings, as depicted on a plat map compiled by Picatinny Arsenal in 1918 (see Figure 3). This same tract is described in various conveyances among the Walton Family and survived as a distinct parcel of land

FIGURE 2. Depiction of northern New Jersey in 1778 with Picatinny Arsenal circled and indicated by an arrow. Note the name "Walton" appears on the map, documenting the family's presence by that date (approximate original scale 1" = 6.75 miles; Faden 1778).

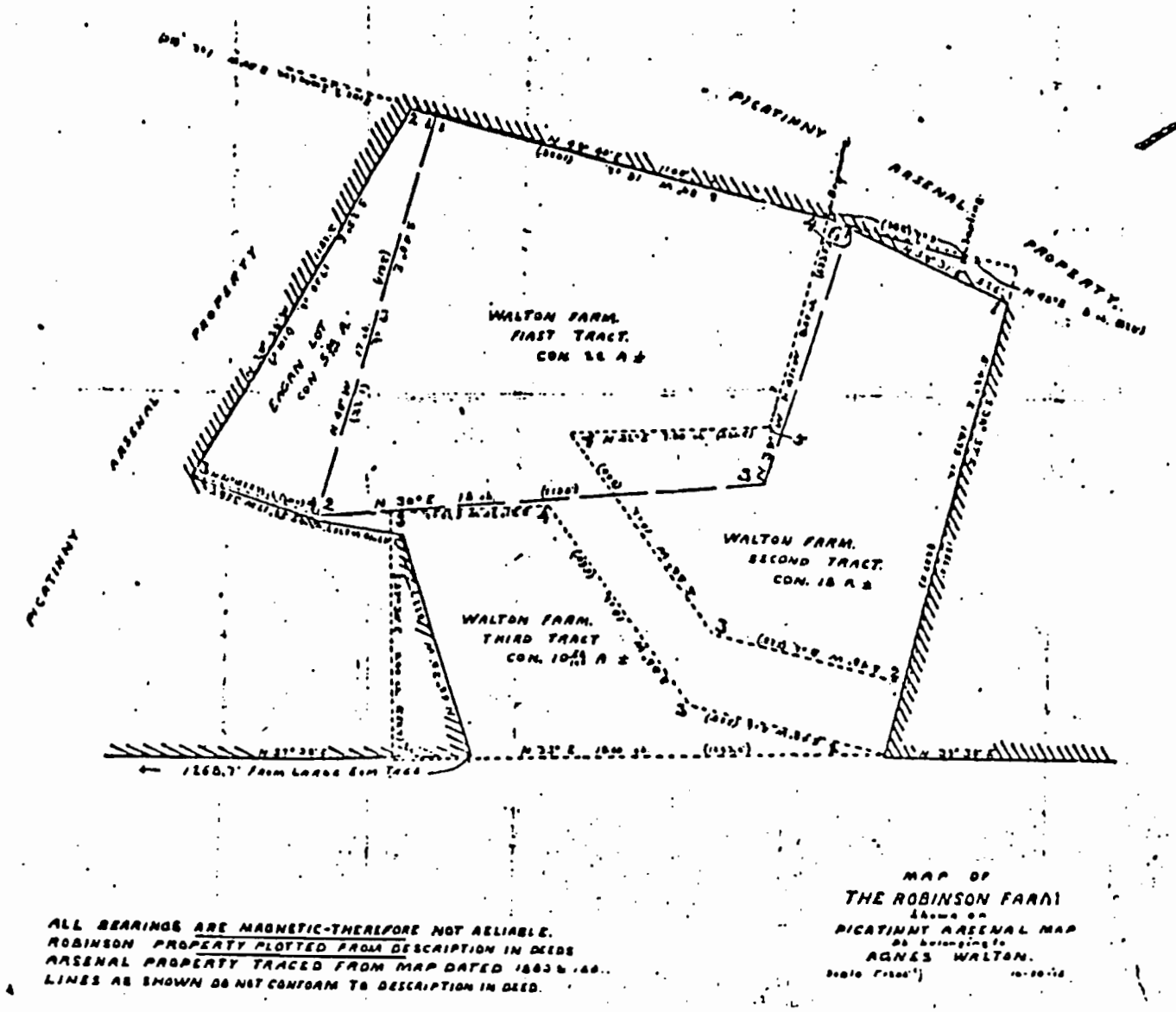

FIGURE 3. Picatinny map of the Robinson (Walton) Farm tracts in 1918. The location of the Walton Cemetery would be beyond the lower left corner of this map (not to scale; The History of Picatinny Arsenal 1976:35-36).

until its acquisition by Picatinny Arsenal in 1917. The location of the tract may have shifted slightly over the years, as inferred from deed metes and bounds descriptions and the Picatinny plat map. Such discrepancies would presumably be the result of vague locations of property corners, dating back to the eighteenth century.

Morris County Deed indices indicate that from 1794 to the late nineteenth century, the only Walton Family-owned property in or near the Picatinny area was the farm that is discussed in this report. However, it is possible that unrecorded deeds might exist.

Furthermore, historian Kevin Perry states that he has found undated correspondence of John Jacob Faesch that claims Faesch leased property to Reuben Walton. Perry notes that Pequannock Township tax ratables reflect Mark Walton's land holdings fluctuating from 22 acres to between 600 and 1245 acres in the 1780s. It is not known where this leased land was located or if it related in any way to the Walton Farm (Perry research notes).

In September 1793 Mark Walton conveyed 22 acres of land to his brother, Reuben Walton (Morris County Deeds Book S-24 page 154). This property is presumably the same Tract 1 of the Walton Farm. Reuben's son, Aaron, added to the family holdings by purchasing what became known as Tracts 2 and 3 of the farm from Moses Phillips, Jr. in 1810 and 1811, respectively (see Figures 3 and 4). The deed recitation for Tract 2 noted that Reuben Walton was already residing on

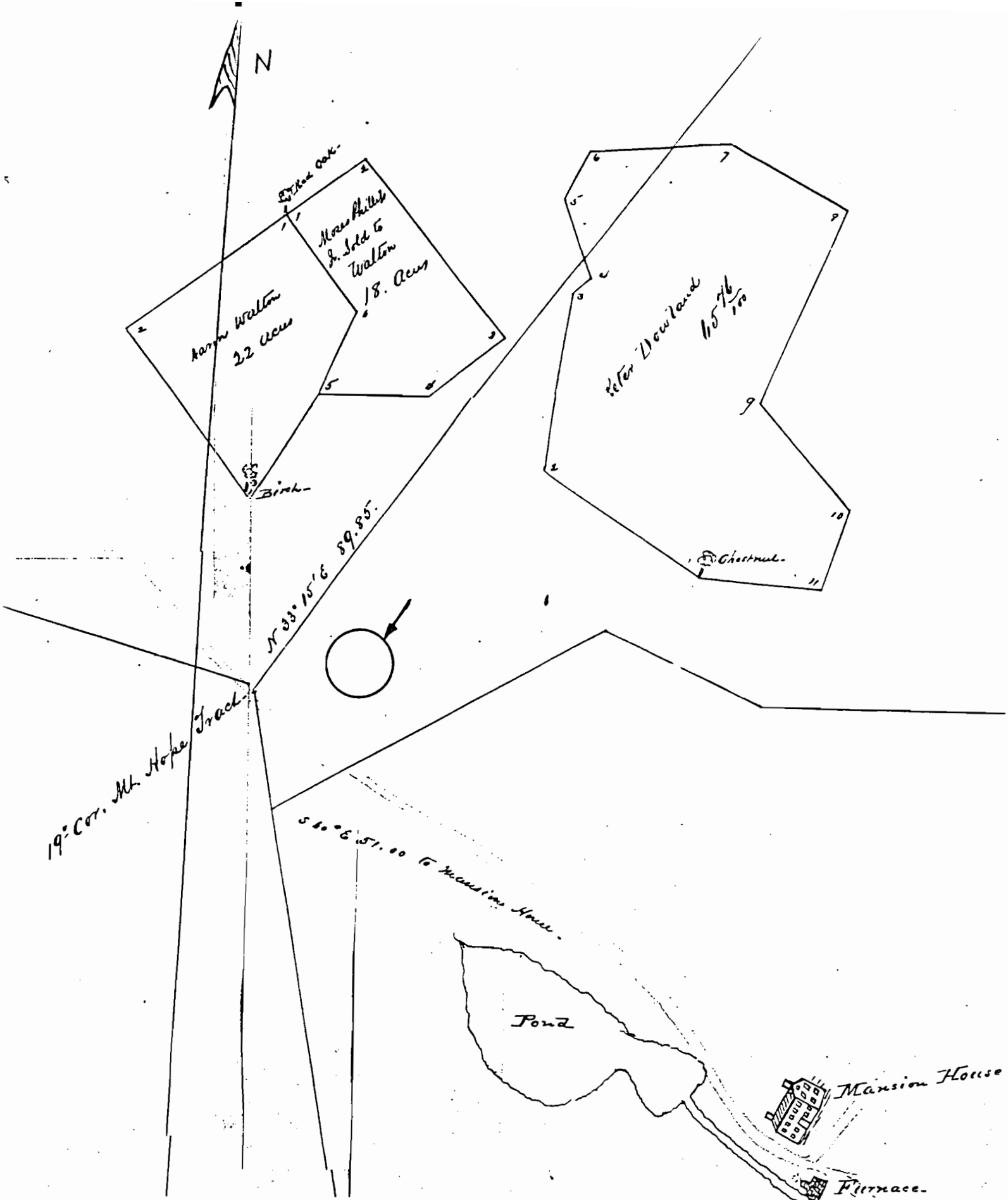

FIGURE 4. Part of a survey made in 1809 and 1810 which shows Tract 1 of 22 acres and Tract 2 of 18 acres (upper left) of the Walton Farm property within the Middle Forge Tract. The approximate location of the Walton Cemetery is circled. The Ford/Faesch House and Mt. Hope Furnace are depicted in the sketches at lower right (Scale 1" = 10 chains; Bilch Collection 1809-1810).

this property (perhaps by means of a lease agreement). Moses Phillips, the conveyor of the land, was the owner of the adjacent Mt. Hope iron mine and furnace and also of the Middle Forge (Morris County Deeds Book U page 116 and Book V page 305).

Following Reuben Walton's death in 1830, his wife Susannah and his children inherited the farm, then including 50.5 acres in combined tracts 1, 2 and 3. Reuben's son, John M., sold his inherited share of the farm to his brother, William in 1830. William expanded the farm by adding what became known as Tract 4 in 1832 (see Figure 3). This last tract of land brought the farm up to just under 56 acres and also was purchased from adjacent property owner, Moses Phillips (Morris County Surrogate's Records, Will Book D page 37; Morris County Deeds Book Z-2 page 291 and Book G-3 page 523).

The Walton Farm Tract 4 was re-conveyed or quitclaimed to the Waltons once again in 1839 by Robert Thompson, the purchaser of the debt-ridden land holdings of Moses Phillips, Jr., which had been seized and sold to satisfy numerous liens. Tract 4 and the balance of the farm remained in the hands of the heirs of Reuben Walton. In 1855 Reuben's son, Jacob, conveyed his interest in tracts 1, 2 and 3 to his sister Agnes Walton. At the same time William Walton sold Tract 4 out of the family to Albert H. Stansborrough (Morris County Deeds Book T-3 page 439, Book I-5 page 113, Book Z-2 page 291, and Book I-5 page 110).

The Walton property appears on the 1853 map of Morris County and is labeled "Walton Farm" (see Figure 5).

Agnes Walton, daughter of Reuben Walton and granddaughter of John Walton, Sr., resided at the Walton Farm until her death in 1884. Her name is listed on the farm site on an 1868 map of Morris County (see Figure 6). She lived to an advanced age and provided the background history on her family, and apparently also for the burial ground, which appeared in Munsell's 1882 history of Morris County (Munsell 1882:337, 344-45, 347, 353).

Further delineation of the Walton Farm is depicted on Hopkins' Map of A Group of Iron Mines in Morris County in 1868 (see Figure 7). This map shows the unforested portion of the farm, including what may be pasture land, an orchard, a dwelling and a barn. The family burial ground is not evident, either on the farm or on the adjacent wooded property.

Following Agnes Walton's death in 1884, various family members initiated county Orphans Court proceedings to sell the Walton Farm and divide up their interests in the land. Unfortunately the records of these proceedings, which may include a map of the farm, could not be located at the Morris County Surrogate's Office since the case had been incorrectly indexed (Morris County Deeds Book Z-11 page 319).

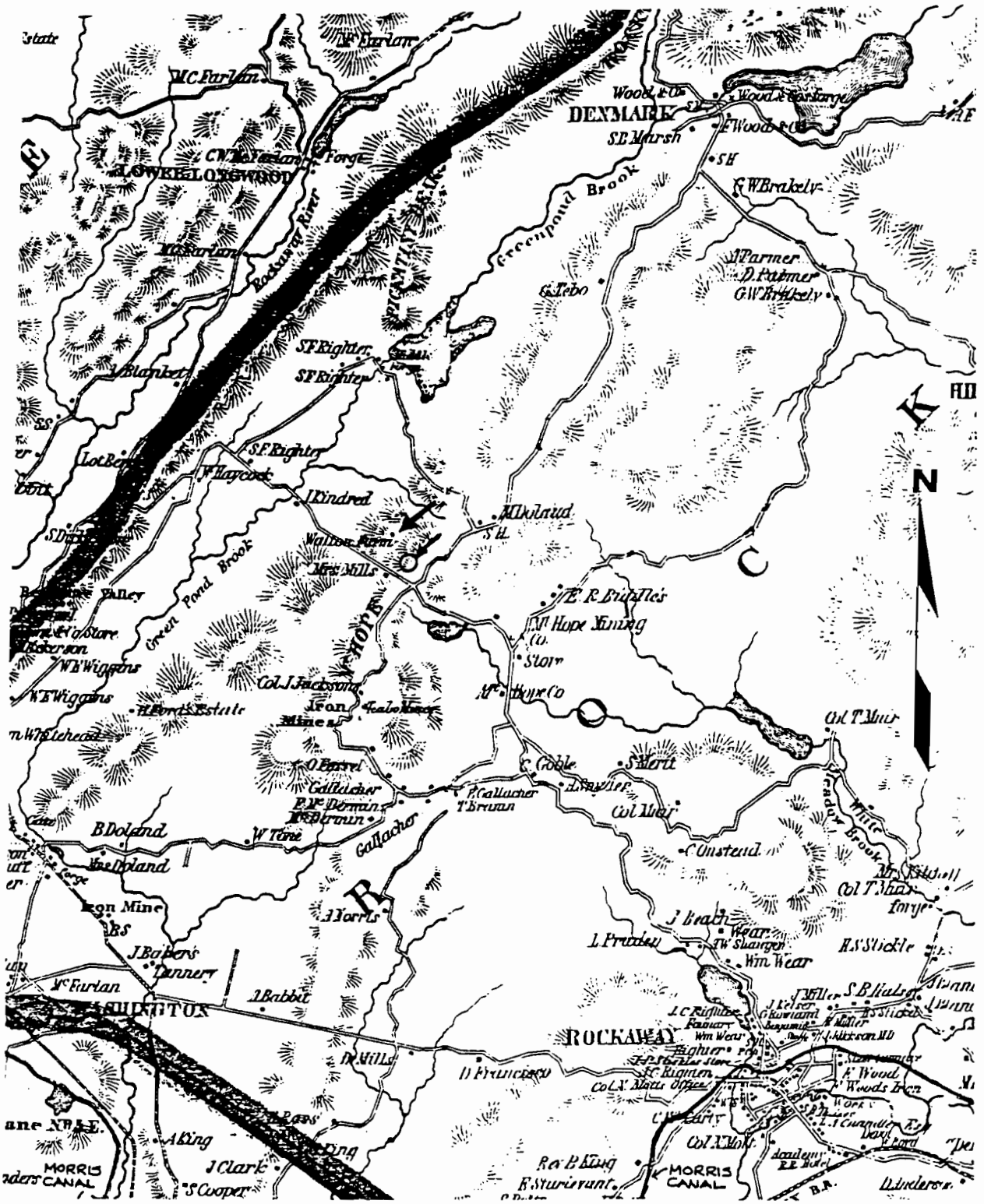

FIGURE 5. Portion of 1853 county map with the Walton Farm indicated by an arrow. The approximate site of the Walton Cemetery is circled (not to scale; Lightfoot and Geil 1853).

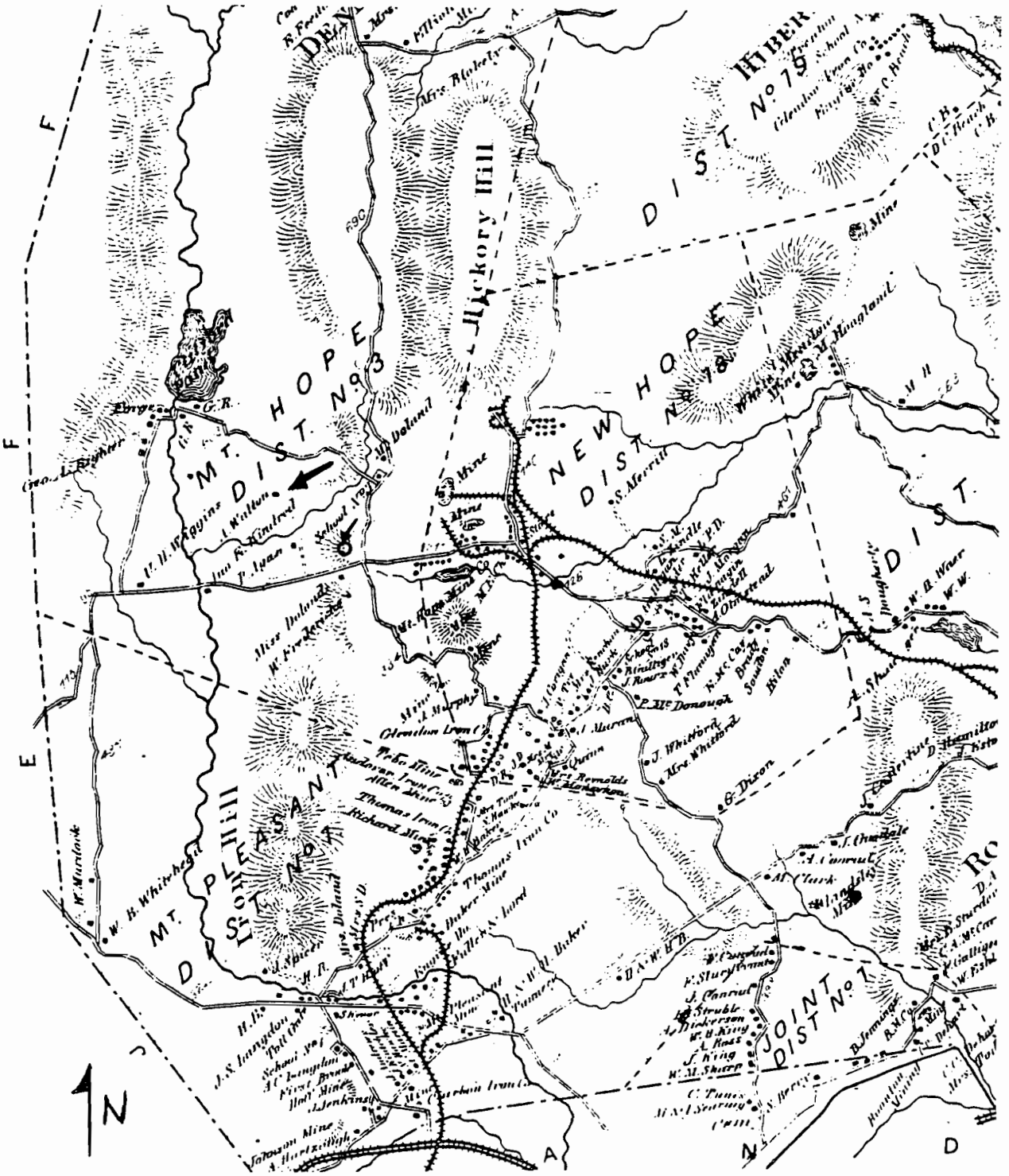

FIGURE 6. Atlas of Morris County in 1868, with the Walton property, on what is now Picatinny Arsenal, indicated by an arrow. The approximate location of the Walton Cemetery is circled and also indicated by an arrow (not to scale; Beers, Ellis & Soule 1868:24).

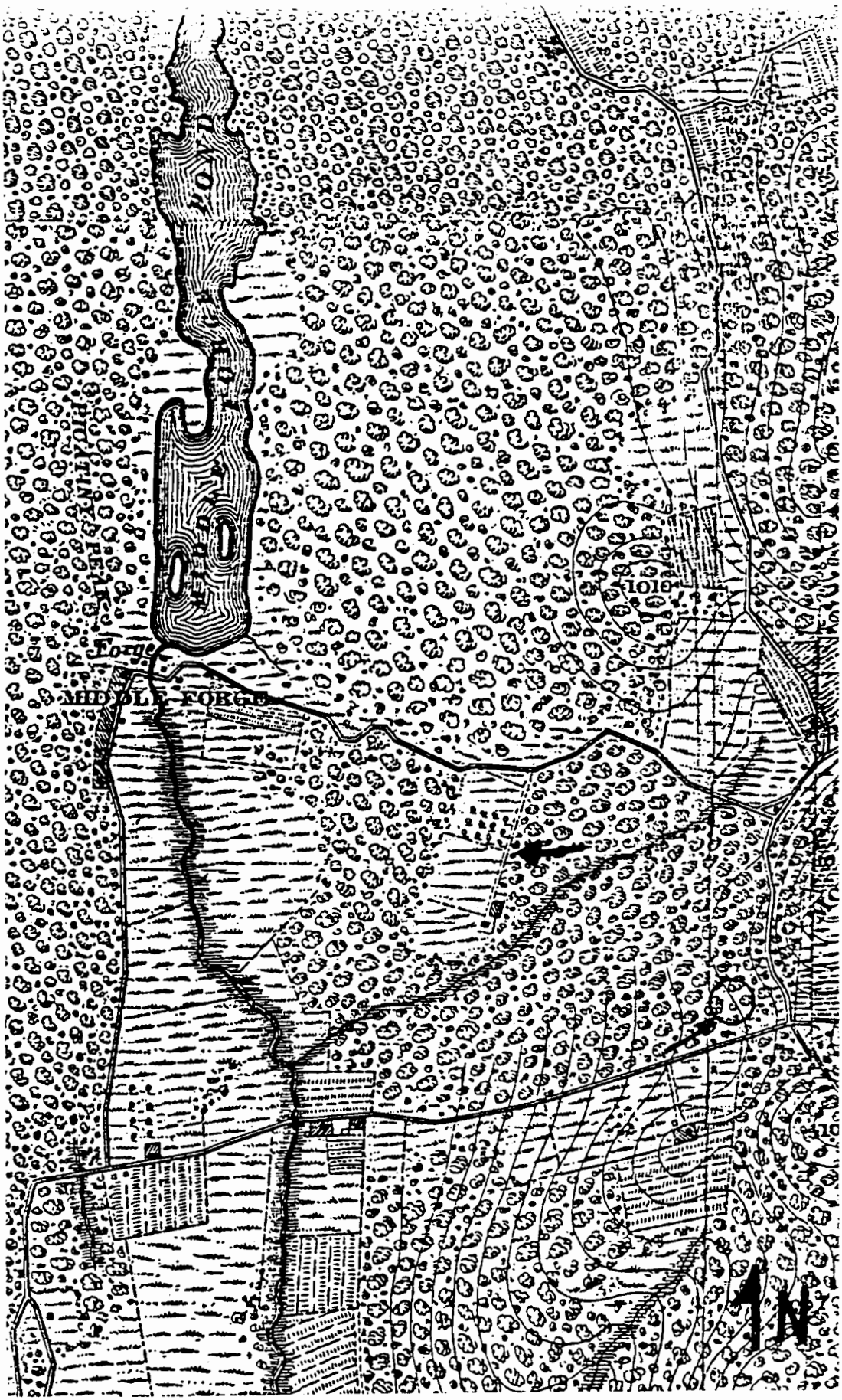

FIGURE 7. Depiction of the landscape at the Walton Farm in 1868. The cleared portion of the farm, indicated by an arrow, appears to include pasture land, an orchard, a house and a possible barn. The approximate site of the Walton Cemetery is circled and indicated by an arrow. In 1868 the cemetery was within woodland (no scale; Hopkins 1868).

As a result of the court proceedings, in 1887 the County Commissioners sold the farm at a public sale to Lewis Doland. The land then included tracts 1, 2 and 3. However, the Walton Farm does not appear on the 1887 atlas of Morris County, either under the name of Walton or Doland (see Figure 8). Doland and his wife Mary retained the Walton Farm until 1901 when it was sold to Thomas Robinson and his wife (Morris County Deeds Book Z-11 page 319 and Book Q-16 page 45).

Tract 4 of the former Walton Farm had passed from Albert H. Stansburrough to Patrick Eagan in 1865 and was conveyed from the Eagan heirs to Thomas Robinson in 1908. Thus, in 1908 all four of the Walton Farm tracts were once again joined together under one ownership (Morris County Deeds Book Q-6 page 263 and Book M-19 page 49).

Thomas Robinson and his wife sold the old Walton Farm to the U.S. Government in October 1917, at which time it became part of Picatinny Arsenal. The arsenal's acquisition of the farm occurred to even out the boundary forming the eastern perimeter of the government holdings (Morris County Deeds Book S-24 page 154; The History of Picatinny Arsenal 1976:16).

Picatinny Arsenal land tract acquisition maps locate the four Walton Farm tracts about 300 feet north of the Walton Cemetery; the land area containing the cemetery itself is designated as Picatinny Arsenal Tract 51, which was part of the Warren Foundry and Pipe Company land

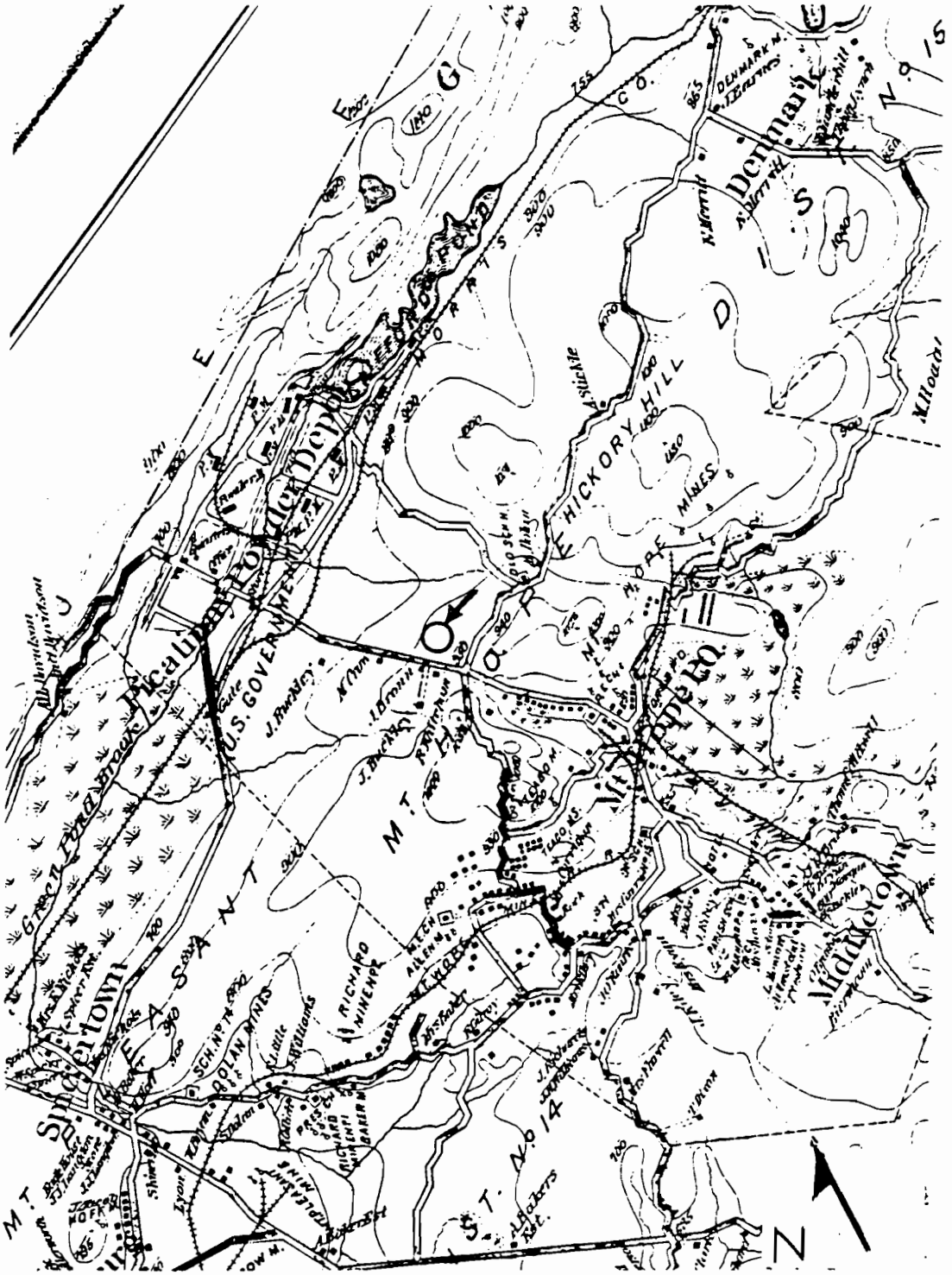

FIGURE 8. Atlas of Morris County in 1887 with the approximate site of the Walton Cemetery circled and indicated by an arrow. The Walton Farm property itself is unlabeled (not to scale; Robinson 1887:Plate 20).

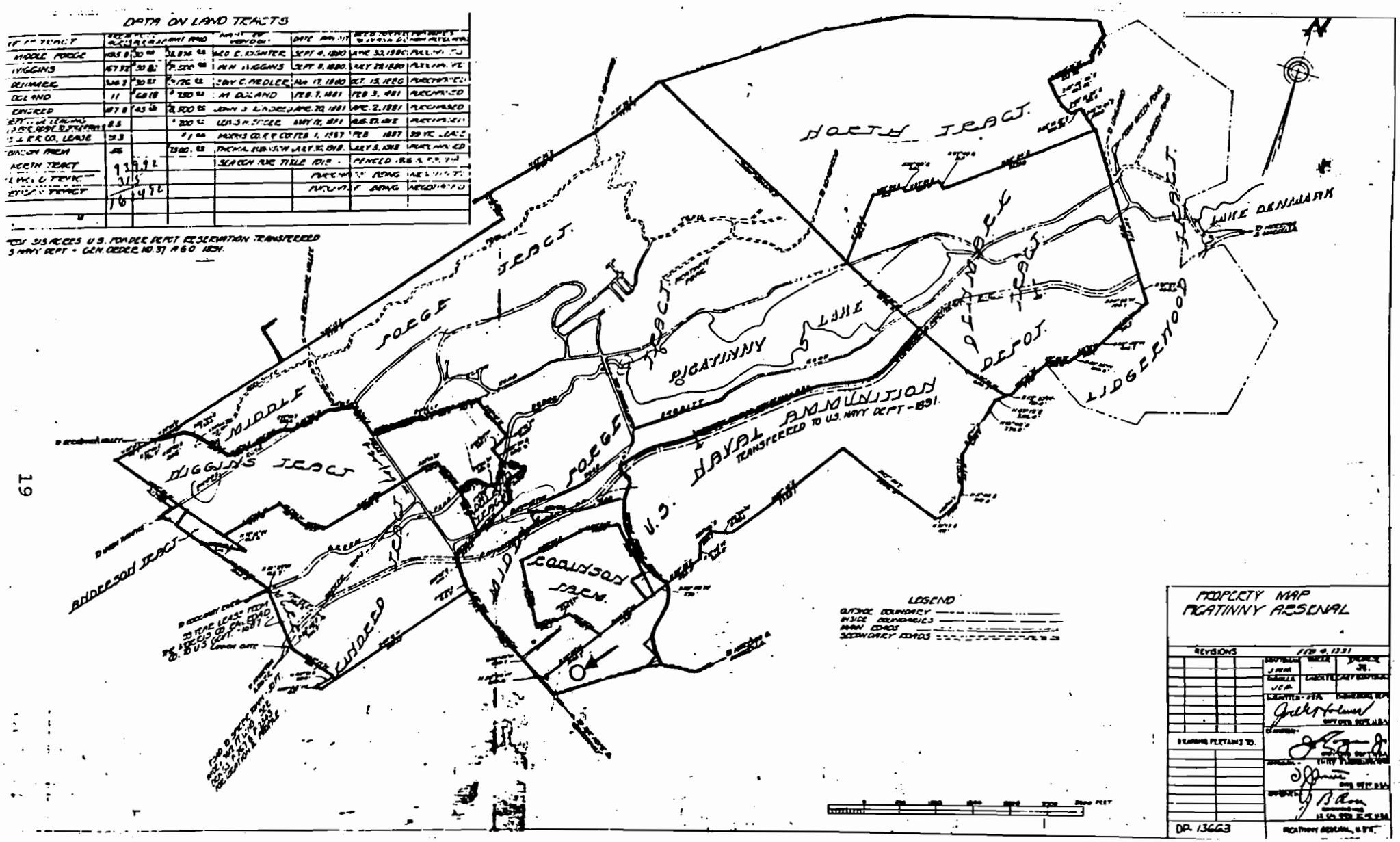

FIGURE 9. Map of Picatinny Arsenal's land acquisition tracts in 1931. The approximate location of the Walton Cemetery is indicated by a circle and an arrow. The Robinson Farm, near the cemetery, is the old Walton Farm (The History of Picatinny 1880-1931, 1976:13).

holdings at the time of the arsenal's purchase of the tract (see Figure 9; Picatinny Arsenal Military Reservation, Real Estate, 1952 and Property Map Picatinny Arsenal 1925). It can only be speculated why the Walton Family burial ground would not have been on the family's property. Could it be that the cemetery was on part of the lands leased by Mark Walton from John Jacob Faesch in the late eighteenth century? Was the burial ground actually a neighborhood graveyard, rather than a family ground? Was the cemetery used by both the local residents and the adjacent ironworks?

B. The Walton Cemetery

The Warren Foundry and Pipe Company land, containing the Walton Cemetery, was located on part of what is known as the Hickory Hill Tract. This tract was included in the Mt. Hope iron mine and furnace holdings. The location of the cemetery is in the southwest corner of the Hickory Hill Tract, near its junction with the Middle Forge and Mt. Hope Furnace tracts. In fact, the southerly bounds of the Walton Farm appear to follow the edge of the Middle Forge Tract, adjacent to the corners of the other tracts.

The history of the Hickory Hill Tract very much follows that of the overall Mt. Hope property. Whereas the newly-formed Mt. Hope Historical Conservancy is only beginning an in depth analysis of the Mt. Hope property, some previous overview studies have been undertaken by HCI and others for the site and provide useful information.

Based on available data, the Hickory Hill Tract was owned by John Jacob Faesch from 1772 to 1799, and by his estate until 1810. At that latter date, Lewis and Henry Phillips bought the property and they and their estates held it until Moses Phillips acquired interest, which he retained until losing the land in 1835. Subsequent owners included Robert Thompson, David Corwin and Nathan H. Corwin in the mid- and late 1830s. Nathan H. Corwin continued to own the Hickory Hill Tract in 1837-39, although the Mount Hope Mining Company had acquired the mineral rights. Samuel F. Righter, who also owned the Middle Forge Tract, bought the Hickory Hill Tract in 1839 and held it for the next 14 years when it passed to his son George E. Righter. George Righter also acquired the Middle Forge Tract. Mount Hope Mining Company retained the mineral rights to the Hickory Hill Tract throughout the period of the Righter ownership and purchased the land outright in 1863 (Rutsch *et al.* 1986:39).

Mount Hope Mining Company was acquired by Empire Steel & Iron Company in 1900 and merged with Warren Foundry & Pipe Company in 1924. It was from this latter concern that, sometime after 1930, the U.S. Government purchased the 42.174-acre Tract 51 that contains the Walton Cemetery (Perry research notes). Although deed tract maps verify that the cemetery was included within the bounds of the overall Hickory Hill Tract, it is possible that the cemetery may have been on one of the many deducted properties from

the overall tract. Therefore its chain of ownership may not be reflected in the title for the entire tract.

As indicated in the information on the Walton Farm, the Walton tenure at Picatinny was a long one. Whereas the farm can be documented by deeds and maps, records regarding the existence of the Walton Cemetery rely primarily on Munsell's history of Morris County, which apparently bases its information on the cemetery from an interview with Agnes Walton (Munsell 1882:337, 344-45, 347, 353).

According to Munsell, in 1882 the Walton yard had already been in use for more than 100 years. It had no fence around its perimeter and it was used by the local families in the neighborhood as a burial ground. Munsell went on to say...

> "A few scattering headstones mark the graves, some of them having inscriptions, but many without, and nothing to designate a grave except the rough mountain stone of the locality. The headstone of one of the early settlers in this neighborhood is plainly distinguished by this inscription: "John Walton, died July 30, 1787, 87 years of age." He was the grandfather of Agnes Walton, and father of Rev. John Walton. The grave of his wife, Anne, who died August 20th 1791, aged 73 years, is by that of her husband. Peter Doland, father of Michael Doland, and his wife Elizabeth are buried in this yard; the latter died in 1852, aged 97 years."

Munsell also notes elsewhere that Ephraim Burwell, Reuben Walton and Jonathan Fordham, all workers with John Jacob Faesch, were interred at the Walton burying ground (Munsell 1882:337).

The Walton Cemetery was forgotten by residents and long-time employees of Picatinny Arsenal until rediscovered by surveyors from the arsenal's Plant Engineering in 1944. The cemetery was contained within woodlands as early as 1868 and remained so on an aerial photograph of the arsenal in 1932/33 (see Figure 7; New Jersey State Geology Office 1930/32). After the rediscovery, the Picatinny News subsequently photographed two headstones in the graveyard and printed the following inscription that appeared on one:

> "Susan, daughter of Reuben and Susan Walton, Died Feb. 12, 1815; Aged 16 years, 5 months, and 16 days." "Jesus can make a dying maid, Fell softly as downy pillows are, While on his breast I lean my head And breath out sweetly there."

The article went on to state that the gravestone bore the manufacturer's name "Schureman and Howell, Headstone Makers" (Picatinny News 1944).

The News reporter was unable to locate the John Walton tombstone documented by Munsell in 1882, although a broken-up stone may have been the referenced marker. Whereas more than a dozen other graves in the ancient cemetery were evident in 1944 and were marked by natural fieldstone, two markers appeared to be relatively recent. It was speculated by local residents that one of these latter graves might have been for an unidentified man who was found dead near the burial ground c. 1900. No fences or markers delineated the perimeter of the cemetery, but the reporter estimated that the burial ground did not exceed 100 feet square (Picatinny News 1944).

The HCI researchers discovered two maps in the Picatinny Arsenal, Public Works Office files that depict the Walton Cemetery. The first, an undated deed tract sketch of the Doland property, was found in the 1940 land acquisition file (see Figure 10). It depicts several property lines, names of owners and the nearby Walton Cemetery. It also shows a path leading through the graveyard, apparently extending from near the Mt. Hope Gate area to a former schoolhouse lot on or near the Doland property. Unfortunately no scale is provided for the sketch, but depicted dimensions on tract lines imply that the cemetery is plotted out to measure roughly 180 feet square. The source of this dimensional information for the cemetery is not known.

The second map, drawn in April 1950, is entitled Map of Picatinny Arsenal, Land acquisition A-172-33-Priority No. 23 (see Figure 11). It has the cemetery plotted on it, oriented with its long axis in roughly a north-south direction. The graveyard scales out to be 450 feet (north-south) by 360 feet (east-west). Again, it is not known how the orientation and dimensions of the cemetery were established on this 1950 map.

Yet another sketch map was discovered in local Rockaway historian, Harold Schroeder's papers. This drawing is labeled, "Map of the Walton Farm," traced by Harry Bullock of the Picatinny Museum in June 1975 (see Figure 12). It shows the farm tracts of the Walton Farm, in addition to a

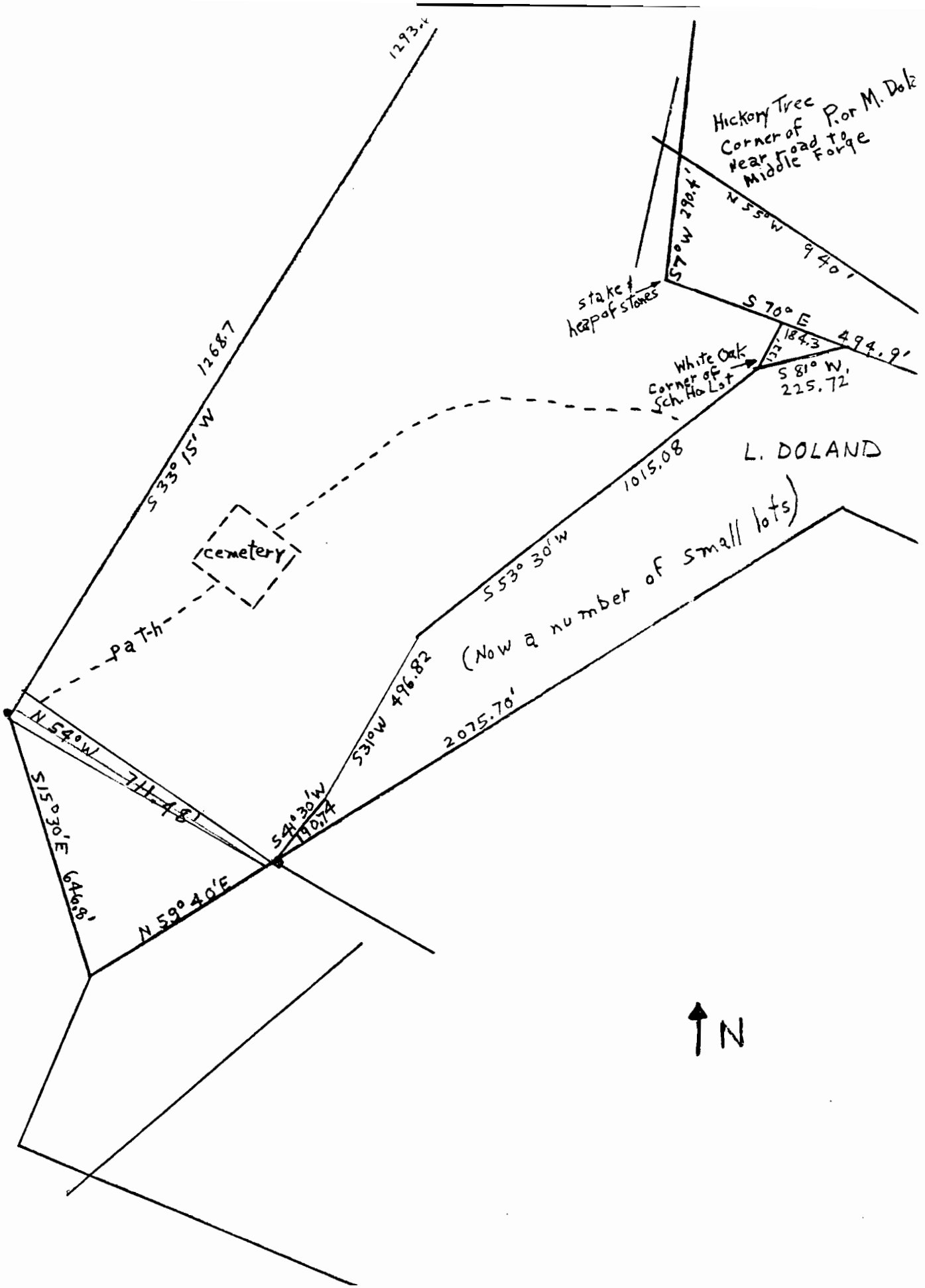

FIGURE 10. Deed tract sketch map showing the site of the Walton Cemetery, c 1940 (no scale given; Deed Sketch, Doland Property c 1940).

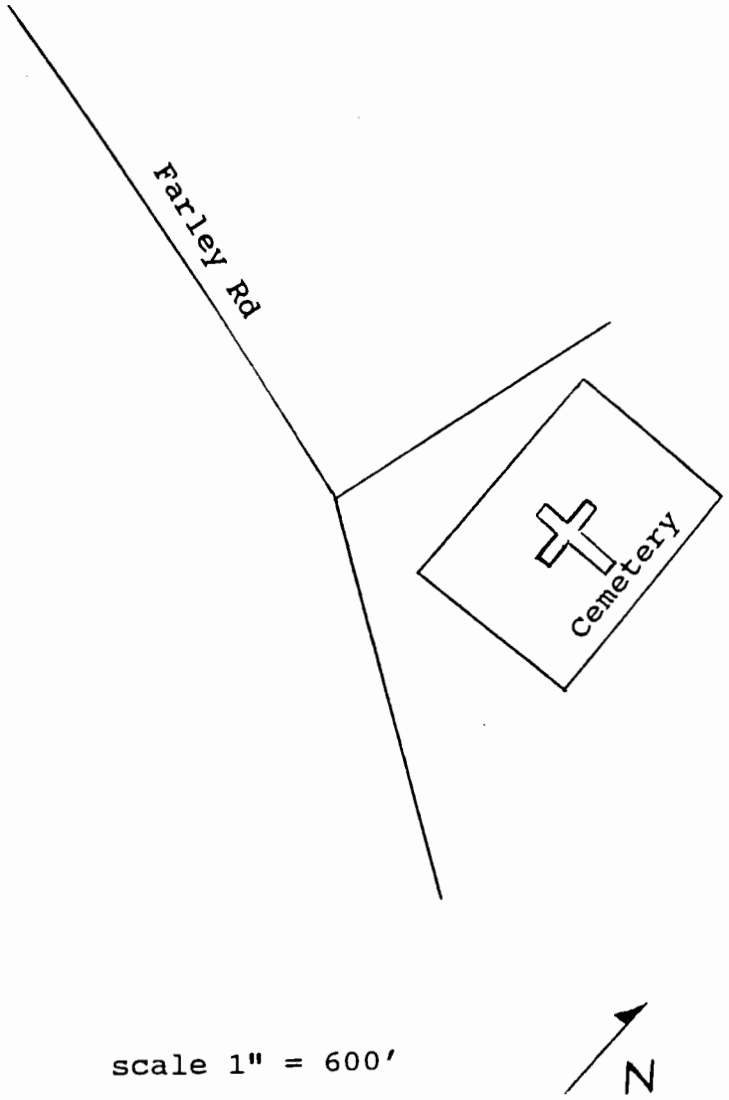

FIGURE 11. Tracing of part of a map of Picatinny Arsenal showing the Walton Cemetery site in 1950 (original scale 1" = 600'; Map of Picatinny Arsenal 1950).

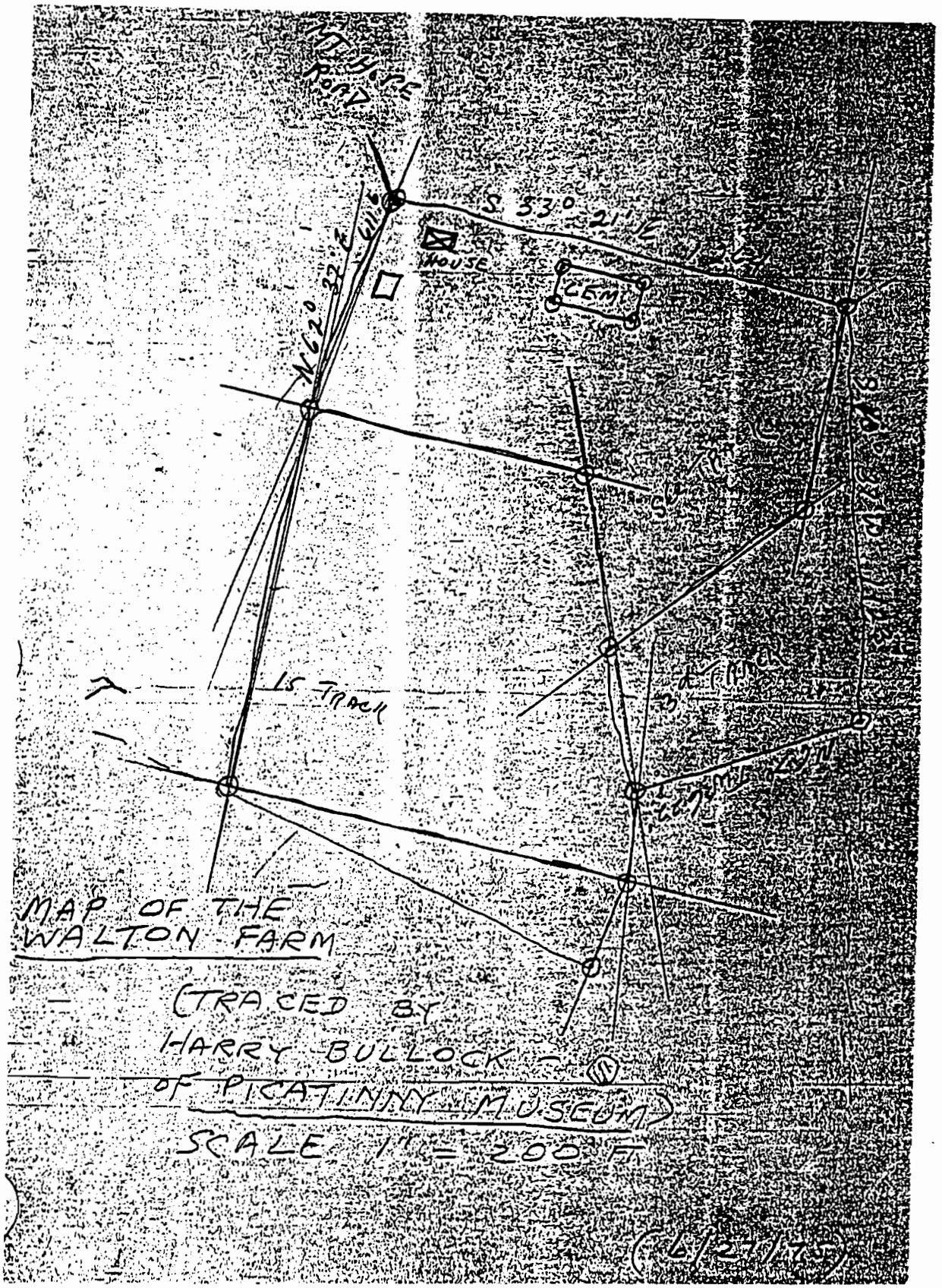

FIGURE 12. Sketch map of the Walton Farm. The cemetery is depicted on part of Tract 2, which contradicts all the other maps found to date which locate the cemetery a short distance off of the farm property (Map of the Walton Farm 1975).

house and possible barn on Tract 2. Curiously, the cemetery is plotted to the rear of the house, still within Tract 2. This location of the cemetery is totally contradictory to all of the other maps that were discovered by HCI researchers. The other drawings reflect that the cemetery was not on the Walton Farm, but rather was adjacent to it.

In 1976, as part of Picatinny Arsenal's celebration of the Bicentennial, the Walton Cemetery site was cleared of brush, and the existing wire fence was built. The location and size of the area encompassed by the fence was somewhat arbitrary. It was determined by an attempt to enclose all of the recognizable graves and all suspected burial sites. A large stone with a commemorative plaque was installed just outside of the entry into the enclosure.

In 1988, Rockaway resident Bob Illig compiled a history of all cemeteries in Rockaway Township and produced it as a limited publication. The section on the Walton Cemetery provides genealogical background on the Walton Family, gathered from various sources; census material for family members; extracts from Munsell's history and a list of possible burials in the graveyard, based on the legible markers in the cemetery and interviews with members of the Doland Family.

Illig visited the Walton Cemetery in 1986 and found the wire fencing partially collapsed. The large boulder with the commemorative bronze plaque on it noted that the yard contained the remains of early pioneers from the area and

some Hessians who had been associated with the nearby ironworks. Illig noted two deteriorated gravestones, one with the name Reuben Walton barely legible. He estimated that some 30 additional stones appeared to mark other graves (Illig 1988).

The following list contains the names of individuals who, according to Illig, were buried in the Walton Cemetery:

WALTON CEMETERY

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Burwell			
Ephraim			
Judith Doland w/o Ephraim	1784		
Doland			
Peter s/o Patrick & Judith	1763	7-20-1821	
Elizabeth Riche w/o Peter	4-1-1761	11-5-1852	
Fordham			
Jonathan			
Walton			
John Sr.		7-30-1787	87 yrs.
Anne w/o John Sr.		8-20-1791	73 yrs.
Reuben s/o John Sr. & Anne		1830	
Susan w/o Reuben			
Agnes d/o Reuben & Susan		12-11-1884	92 yrs.

NOTE: Merritt Doland states his father told him that all in the Doland Family who died prior to 1850 are buried in the Walton Cemetery. If this is true the below listed names most likely are buried in this cemetery.

Doland		
John s/o Peter & Elizabeth	1782	1782
William s/o Peter & Elizabeth	1806	1806
Henry s/o Peter & Elizabeth	1791	1833
Adam s/o Peter & Elizabeth	10-31-1786	11-26-1836
Clara Francisco w/o Adam	7-1791	1886
Mary (Polly) Bishop w/o Adam	4-13-1794	3-5-1876
Eli s/o Adam & Mary	5-6-1818	11-8-1819
Sarah d/o Peter & Elizabeth	1802	3-13-1864
Sarah d/o Michael & Jane	1-9-1794	1-17-1873

NOTE: Assuming that husbands and wives are usually buried together, I have included Clara Francisco and Mary (Polly) Bishop buried here as they are listed being the wife of Adam Doland. Both Sara d/o Peter and Sarah d/o Michael being single, most likely could also be buried in the cemetery (Illig 1988).

No other information has been located to identify additional burials at the Walton Yard and specifically when burials ceased at the property. Nor was any verification of Hessian burials revealed during the course of this research.

III. INFIELD INVESTIGATION

At the commencement of the Walton Cemetery fieldwork in the Spring of 1994, the HCI archeologists noted that both the surrounding area and the cemetery plot itself are tree covered. However, no fully mature trees are present. In general, the trees on the burial ground site seem comparable in size and age to those of the contiguous area. However, unlike the adjacent land, the burial ground has been kept clear of all undergrowth. Only a few stumps are present within the graveyard and two trees--a birch and a hemlock--have the multiple or sprouted stump form common to areas that were clear cut.

The largest number of trees are of the birch family (Betulaccae), with black, yellow and paper birch varieties present. There are no silver birches. Generally the birches are in poor shape; many show typical signs of ice and wind damage, as they are being choked out by the larger hardwoods.

There are two eastern hemlocks present within the cemetery, but both appear to be nearly dead. A hemlock plague, which is currently causing great damage to the species in the Highlands, is probably what has killed these trees. This plague has been identified as wolly blight, caused by the adelgin (Adelges tsugae; O'Dea 1994:50-51).

The hardwoods in the cemetery consist of tulip trees, oaks, maples and hickories. Most of these trees have long, straight trunks that will, if allowed, mature into fine

timber. This pattern of growth is increasingly common in the late 20th-century reforestation of the region. The locations and approximate girth of the trees were recorded in the field and are shown on the cemetery base map (see Figure 13).

It should be noted that the Walton Cemetery site has been raked intermittently by Picatinny Arsenal employees in the 18 years since the improvements were completed during the nation's Bicentennial. Leaves, understory and broken limbs have been regularly gathered up and placed outside of the cemetery fence. A berm of this organic material has built up against the exterior of the perimeter fence. It is anticipated that this pile will be enhanced by future rakings and clearing of brush.

HCI's infield task was to identify and map all of the identifiable gravestones and possible grave sites within the Walton Cemetery. Toward that goal, the first procedure was to rake the entire enclosed area, removing all leaf and forest debris. The discarded material was deposited outside the fence on the existing leaf piles.

The next step entailed the installation of a grid, encompassing the entire fenced-in cemetery, which was to be used for mapping the site. The grid was also used as the frame of reference for conducting geophysical investigations. Years of experience on historic sites have taught the HCI team that it is always best to establish a grid following the lines used by those who created the site.

FIGURE 13. HCI's Walton Cemetery base map.

FIGURE 13. HCI's Walton Cemetery base map.

Therefore, the orientation of the burials was examined so that the grid could be set up along the same lines. However, because there are so few of the traditional flat gravestones in the cemetery, determining the original orientation of the graves was somewhat difficult.

In the northwestern part of the cemetery there are three formal gravestones. Gravestone 1 consists of the broken remains of Susan Walton's large white limestone marker, which was described by Picatinny News in 1944. Because it has fallen over, the stone is of no use in establishing the orientation of the old grave.

About 15 feet to the east of the Susan Walton stone are two red sandstone (brownstone) tombstones (Gravestones 2 and 3). These two gravestone fragments are on approximately the same axis as two nearby unmarked fieldstones that are also believed to be gravestones. A line was established parallel to the orientation of the above-described stones, and was designated the East 100 foot line. Measurements were taken in feet instead of metrics because the cemetery's builders would have employed feet in the layout of the graveyard. It is speculated that the burials are located at some regular intervals of feet, which would hopefully become recognizable during the mapping process.

With the grid orientation established, the HCI archeologists assigned coordinates and placed red PVC pinflags at 5-foot intervals throughout the cemetery site. Next, the gravestones and possible gravestones were marked

with blue flagging, and then were drawn on the site map. Finally, the cemetery's perimeter fencing was also mapped.

Determining which of the multitude of exposed rocks are gravestones was somewhat difficult, since the placement and shape of many of the stones were not distinctively different from naturally occurring phenomena. Only five of the tombstones are the classic, long, thin, fine-grained stones, like limestone and sandstone (Graves 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7). Many of the markers are local boulders that have been cut on one or more sides. Some are clearly markers, while many more are similar to natural local rocks. The native stones and boulders include gneiss, schist and a variety of purple and white quartzite conglomerate, locally known as "pudding stones" (presumably named for their similarity in appearance to blood pudding).

A total of 71 possible grave marker stones were found within the confines of the Walton Cemetery fence. Several examinations of the land area outside the fence located only one additional gravestone, just beyond the southeast corner of the cemetery.

After mapping all of the gravestones, the archeologists then plotted in all other exposed stones that had at least one dimension of one foot or longer. A few smaller rocks, that looked like they could conceivably be grave markers or that lined up with two or more suspected gravestones, were also mapped. Black and white photographs and color slides

were taken of examples of each type of tombstone and suspected tombstone.

Only gravestones 2 and 3 have legible inscriptions; the wording is only partially discernible. The stones read as follows:

Gravestone 2	Gravestone 3
"...WELL THAT YOU MU... ...M...AS WELL AS....."	"..THAT LIVE TO MOURN AND WEEP TO BE THE GRAV...WH..... PREPARE FOR DEA..... AND BE....."

In order to accommodate future research at the Walton Cemetery, the HCI archeologists established a permanent grid. Two concrete and brass monuments were constructed to the south of the cemetery to serve as fixed, permanent points. In addition, three plastic stakes were also established on site. The location of all of these points are indicated on the site map (see Figure 13).

Finally, the mapping concluded with a topographic survey, with elevations taken on a five-foot grid. Elevations were also recorded for the bottoms of all depressions which might represent individual graves.

As part of this project, HCI registered the Walton Cemetery site with the Site Registration Program of the New Jersey State Museum's Bureau of Archaeology. The completed site registration form is attached as an Appendix.