

SKINNER FAMILY CHEAT SHEET:**Children of Richard Skinner Jr. [1823-1908] and Elizabeth Ann Corson [1828-1896]:**

- I. William Henry 'Harry' Skinner [1846-1935, Age 88] - Mary Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Sparks [1851-1926, Age 75]
 - A. Ursula Skinner [1873-1965, Age 91] - Horace Hammell Thoman [1871-1925, Age 53]
 - 1. Ralph Hammell Thoman [1895-1965] - Marie Allison Maitland [1891-1967]
 - 2. Marion Elizabeth Thoman [1902-] - Arthur Abercrombie Smith [1903-1977]
 - B. George 'Warren' Skinner [1877-1970, Age 93] - Viola 'May' Cawley [1875-1963, Age 87], adopted (raised) by Mary S. Dare and husband Joseph Leap
 - 1. Harry 'Earl' Skinner [1901-1990, Age 88] - Lillian Showalter [1903-1996, Age 92]
 - 2. Mary 'Gladys' Skinner [1909-1994, Age 85] - William Campbell Hughlett [1908-2003, Age 95]
 - C. Lora Skinner [1879-1957, Age 77] - Charles Corson Sheppard [1882-1957, Age 74]
 - 1. Charles Francis Sheppard [1906-199_] - Sarah Helen Adams [1905-]
 - D. Omar Skinner [1882-1886, Age 3]
 - E. Elizabeth Rice Skinner [1887-1975, Age 88] - Franklin Marsden Ungerbuehler [1884-1960, Age 76]
 - 1. Marsden Ungerbuehler [1910-?] - Evelyn Sturgis []
 - 2. Ben C Ungerbuehler [1912-1993, Age 81]
 - F. Franklin Skinner – died infancy
 - G. Tubor Skinner – died infancy
- II. Mary Swope Skinner [1848-1868] - Isaac King [1848-1872]
 - A. Charles King []
- III. Anna Frances Skinner [1849-1937] - Arthur Richmond Henry [1846-1899]
 - A. Melvin King Henry [1870-] - Margaret Van Horne [] No Issue
 - B. Estelle Henry [1872-1874]
 - C. Forest Richard Henry [1875-1911] - Lillie May Chew [1880-1962]
 - D. Alvernon Cooper Henry [1878-1957] - Lillie Van Dusen Taylor [1880-1958]
 - E. Elizabeth Skinner Henry [1881-1964] - Howard Meridith Walton [1881-1969]
 - 1. Irma Elizabeth Walton [1905-] – (h1) Walter Wilson Stevens [1902-]
 - 1. Irma Elizabeth Walton [1905-] – (h2) George Wolfe Welshko [1909-]
 - 2. Ruth Walton [1906-]
 - F. William Curtis Henry [1884-] - Catherine Colebaugh [-1918, Age 32]
 - G. Ethyl Henry [1887-] - William Henry Burgin []
- IV. Ella Corson Skinner [1851-1919] - Millard F Lloyd []
- V. Mizeal Corson Skinner [1855-1856]
- VI. Ida May Skinner [1856-1934] - Charles Henry Locke [1851-1922]
- VII. Florinda May Skinner [1862-1938] - Louis Napoleon Shreve [1861-19_]
 - A. Blande R Shreve [1882-1956] - Flora Long [1881-1959]
 - 1. Thelma Shreve [1904-1972] – August Rehm [1900-1974]
 - 2. Blande Shreve Jr. [b. 1919]
 - B. Bessie May Shreve [1888-1927] - John Roy Doughty []
 - 1. John Roy Doughty Jr. []
 - C. Beatrice Shreve [1900-] – (h1) Russell Kengle and (h2) George T Johnson

Richard Jr.³ Skinner (Richard Sr.², John¹):

RICHARD SKINNER, JR.

Son of Rev. Richard Skinner and 1st w. Mary Swope*

(*Bible records, pub. 12/2/1921, Glassboro Enterprise, Glassboro, NJ by J.R.D.)

Company A, 115 Regiment, Pa. Vol., Civil War

b. Sep 27, 1823 Greenwich Twp, Glou. Co., NJ (per tombstone records)

d. Mar 20, 1908 at home of son-in-law Louis N. Shreve, Glassboro, NJ, of pneumonia

Buried old Glassboro Methodist Cem., next to old high school, Delsea Dr., Glassboro, NJ

Tombstone surveyed in 1980 has disappeared as of 1990 [KDS note – per files of VEM]

m. 1846 [KDS note - 1845 per his obituary and per 1/17/1975/VEM.]

w. **ELIZABETH ANN CORSON**, dau. of Mizeal Corson and 1st w. Mary Stanger

b. Jul 3, 1828 probably at Glassboro, NJ

d. Jan 9, 1896 at Glassboro, NJ, Thursday, buried Monday 1/13/1896 Glassboro

Methodist Cem., L. N. Shreve, F.D. (pub. Wood. Const. 1/15/1896, Woodbury, NJ; card file room 202 Woodbury Court House)

Tombstone surveyed in 1980 has disappeared as of 1990 [Glou. Co. Hist. Soc. files per VEM]

CHILDREN:

1. WILLIAM HARRISON SKINNER ('Harry')

b. Aug 16, 1846 Harrison Twp, Glou. Co., NJ

d. Apr 5, 1935 age 88, at home of dau. Elizabeth Ungerbuehler, Wilmington, DE, buried Manahath Cem., (pub. Wood. Const. 4/10/1935)

m. Dec 21, 1871 Gloucester City, NJ, by Rev. Henry Reeves (pub. Wood. Const. 1/17/1872)

w. MARY ELIZABETH SPARKS ("Lizzie")

b. Jul 29, 1851

d. Oct 19, 1926 at home, Main St., Glassboro, NJ

Buried 10/25/1926, Manahath Cem. (pub. Wood Const. 10/27/1926)

2. MARY SWOPE SKINNER

b. Apr 24, 1848 Harrison Twp, Glou. Co., NJ

d. Sep 14, 1868 age 20, at Morrestown, NJ

She and infant son buried in one coffin, 9/16/1868 (Vol. IV, Sec. III, Old Gloucester County, by Archut., p260)

Buried Glassboro Methodist Cem.

m. July 13, 1867 Glassboro Methodist Church.

h. ISAAC KING

b. Apr 21, 1848 (no proof to date this birth is the same Isaac King who married Mary S. Skinner, but quite probable - VEM)

d. 1872 (Will of Isaac King, Burlington Co., 11875 C Inv. 1872. Had a son - **Charles King**)

Record of Mary S. King on back of tombstone of Richard Skinner, Jr., Methodist Cem., Glassboro, NJ, though dates are not all correct - VEM.

3. ANNA FRANCES SKINNER ("Fannie")

[KDS note - descendant George Stevens also called her "Aunt Fannie"]

b. Dec 18, 1849 Glassboro, NJ

d. Feb 11, 1937 buried Manahath Cem.

m. Aug 7, 1869 (Sep 7 per 1/17/1975 VEM; Aug 7 per un-dated VEM) by Rev. W.E. Perry (pub. Wood. Const. Sep 10, 1869)

Per records of the Glassboro Methodist Episcopal Church – Richard Henry of Millville, age 23, and Fanny Skinner of Glassboro, age 20, married at his father's residence. [KDS]

h. ARTHUR RICHARD HENRY

Son of William Henry and 2nd w. Rebecca Sharp of Millville, NJ (her 2nd h. ____ Jones), reference "300 Years with Corson Families in America", by Orville Corson, Middleton, Ohio, 1939, Vol. II, p. 176.

Descendants living in Pitman, NJ

[HES note - railroad baggage-master]

b. Aug 20, 1846 Millville, NJ

d. Feb 25, 1899 buried Manahath Cem, Glassboro

Bodies of Fanny and Arthur relocated from Manahath Cem. to Berlin Cem., Berlin, NJ

Children: Melvin, Estelle (Lizzie), Forrest, Vernon, Elizabeth, Curtis, Ethyl

4. ELLA CORSON SKINNER

b. Apr 13, 1851 probably Harrison Twp, Glou. Co., NJ

d. Jan 12, 1919 Saturday, Camden, NJ (pub Wood. Const. 1/22/1919), buried Harleigh Cem., Camden Co., NJ

m. Dec 25, 1882 Glassboro, NJ by Rev. S.S. Weatherby at residence of bride's father (pub. Wood. Const. 1/3/1883)

Per records of the Glassboro Methodist Episcopal Church, Millard Lloyd of Clarksboro married Ella Skinner of Glassboro. [KDS]

h. MILLARD F____ LLOYD, of Clarksboro, NJ

b.

d.

Ella Skinner is mentioned in the will of Mary Skinner, her grandmother [wife of Richard Skinner Sr.]

5. MIZEAL CORSON SKINNER ("Mila")

b. Jan 6, 1855 Glassboro, NJ (probably Harrison Twp. Per VEM 1/17/1975)

d. Mar 6, 1856 age 14 months, Glassboro, NJ, buried Glassboro Methodist Cem. (pub. 4/1/1856, also ref. Mizeal Corson, Wills, Index p282, Vol. I, Cumberland Co. 5553 F Inv. 1896)

Record of Mila C. Skinner on back of tombstone of Richard Skinner, Jr., Methodist Cem., Glassboro, NJ, though dates are not all correct - VEM

6. IDA MAY SKINNER

"Della", "Ida Missouri" and "Della Missouri" [KDS]

b. Jul 3, 1856 Glassboro, NJ

d. 1934, buried Manahath Cemetery

m. Apr 1, 1876 at residence of bride's parents by [her father] Rev Richard Skinner, Glassboro, NJ (pub. Wood. Const., and Glou. Co. Marriages, by H. Stanley Craig, 1930, p126)

Per records of the Glassboro Methodist Episcopal Church – Charles Locke, farmer, married Della Missouri Skinner, both of Glassboro, at his father's residence. Attending minister was Rev. Richard Skinner (Sr.) [KDS]

h. CHARLES HENRY LOCKE, farmer, son of James Locke and 1st w. Rebecca Stanger

b. Feb 22, 1851

d. Sep 7, 1922 buried Manahath Cem., Glassboro, NJ

Sons - Otto and Raymond Locke

James Locke was the son of Ananias Locke and Elizabeth Adams, both buried Old Swedes Cemetery, Swedesboro, NJ. James Locke had three wives: 1. Rebecca Stanger, 2. Matilda Focer, 3. Rebecca Swope. One of the Rebecca's was b. Sep 10, 1813, d. Nov 6, 1873, buried Glassboro Methodist Cem.

7. FLORINDA MAY SKINNER ("Rennie")

b. Aug 29, 1862 ("300 Years with the Corson Families in America", by Orville Corson, 1939, Vol. II. p176; available Glou. Co. Historical Society)

Per records of the Glassboro Methodist Episcopal Church, baptized January, 1863, born Aug 29, 1861. [KDS]

d. Oct 2, 1938 at home, Glassboro, NJ, buried Manahath Cem. (pub. Wood. Const. 10/5/1938)

m. June 2, 1882 (pub. "First Congressional District," p.347)

h. **LOUIS NAPOLEAN SHREVE**, son of Mahlon Shreve and Harriet Chew

b. July 27, 1861 Barnsboro, Mantua Twp., Glou. Co., NJ

d. 19__ at home, S. Main St., Glassboro, NJ, buried Manahath Cem.

Louis Shreve was a Glassboro mortician, later joined by his son.

Children: Blande, Bessie and Beatrice

[HES note - Blande died at Ocean City, NJ]

Lorendo Skinner is mentioned in the will of Mary Skinner, her grandmother. Florinda May and Louis Shreve have no tombstones in Manahath Cemetery. Mahlon Shreve and Harriet Chew are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery, Barnsboro, NJ.

KDS note - all of the above taken from files of VEM dated 2/18/1980, except as noted otherwise within brackets [].

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Background

Richard Skinner Jr. (1823-1908) lived into the twentieth century but had roots far back in time – his grandfather John Skinner had served as a Loyalist in the West Jersey Volunteers during the Revolutionary War.

Grandfather John Skinner

Grandfather John Skinner (1760-1824) of the Revolutionary War era lived and raised his family on 200+ acres of land at Pitman Grove, NJ, near Alcyon Lake. He also owned an additional 140 acres of land a short distance away at Richwood, NJ. In 1821, John Skinner died and his lands were auctioned off to pay debts that he owed. His lands ended up staying in the family as son Richard Skinner Senior placed the winning bid on his properties.

Father Richard Skinner Senior

Richard Skinner Senior (1797-1882) lived on the Richwood portion of his father's (John Skinner's) lands. From 1824 until 1827 he ran a tavern there. The tavern gave the small community the name 'Helldown'. In a dramatic religious conversion in 1827, Richard swore off alcohol, closed his tavern and became a devout Christian. Richard went on to become a Methodist minister and church Elder, serving rural areas in Gloucester County where there were not established churches. In his older years, Richard and his wife were members of the Glassboro Methodist Church, which was located a few miles from their Richwood farm. Richard Sr. was an astute, wealthy businessman and was involved in numerous land transactions during his life. He was able to provide each of his children with land for small farms, except for one daughter who received a paid education at the Pennington Seminary.

Richard Skinner Junior

Richard Skinner Junior was born in 1823 in his parent's house and tavern at Richwood. He attended the Clem's Run School south of Richwood for his public education. He would later be a teacher at the Clems Run School and many others local schools.

Richard was an active Methodist like his father. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at age 14, circa 1837, and "was a zealous Christian ever since".

After completing public school, Richard attended the Methodist Episcopal seminary at Pennington, NJ where the guiding principles were - "the education of the physical, the training of the mental, and the grounding of the soul in character"
[<http://www.pennington.org>].

The Pennington school still operates today. Richard Jr. graduated from the seminary at age 17. A younger sister Rebecca was later schooled there as well.

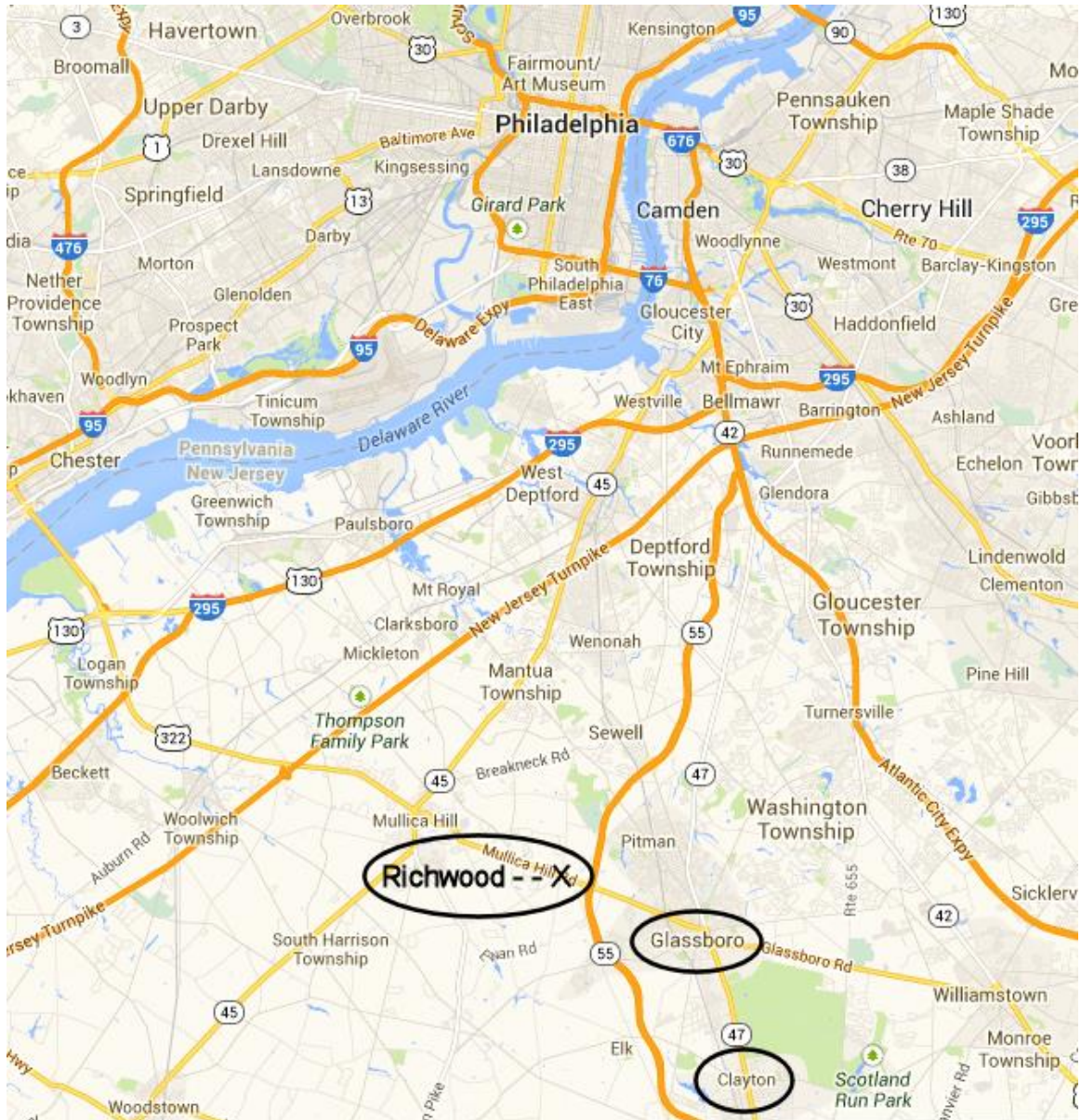
After the seminary, Richard went to Philadelphia and took a position as a bookkeeper but "it did not agree with his health". He returned home to Richwood and took up school teaching for a livelihood.

Marriage, 1845

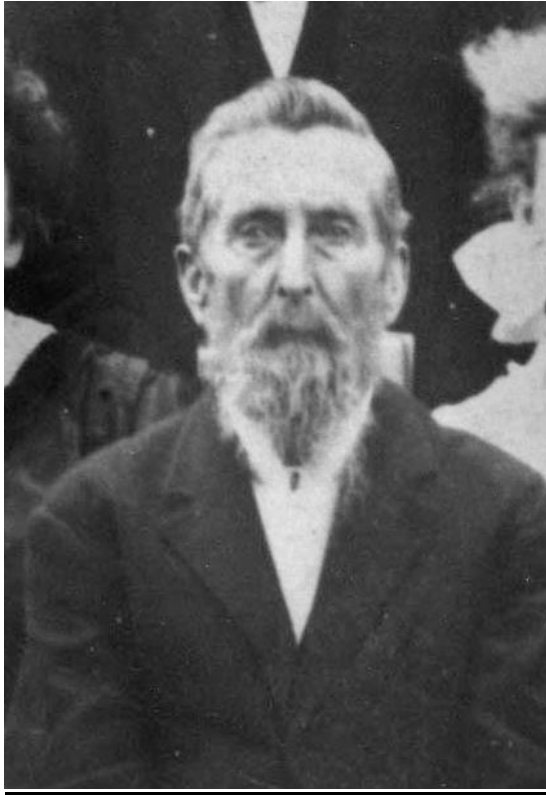
Richard married Elizabeth Ann Corson, the daughter of Mizeal and Mary Corson, in 1845. Elizabeth was born in 1828 and had two younger siblings – Charles (wife Roda) and William (wife Parnela Sickler of Sicklerville).

Elizabeth's father, Mizeal Corson, was a glassblower at Glassboro, an occupation that was in high demand. Mizeal's wife was Mary Stanger, whose family owned the large Stanger Glass Works (later Whitney Glass Works) in town. Mizeal later remarried and had additional children with a second wife.

Mizeal and Mary Corson were early members of the Glassboro Methodist Church, recorded in church records beginning in the 1860's.



Richwood and vicinity

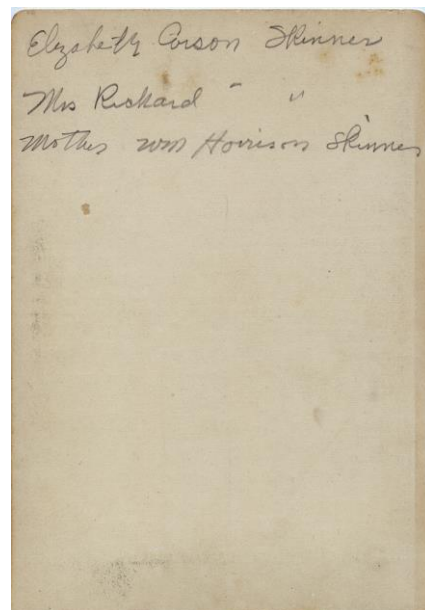


Richard Skinner Jr., circa 1907
(1823-1908).



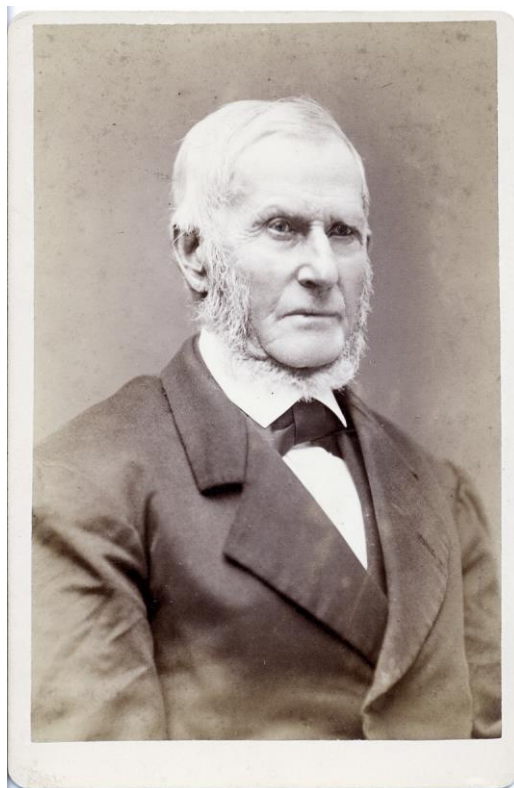
Elizabeth Ann (Corson) Skinner
(1828 – 1896)

[J. P. Silver photographer, Phila.]

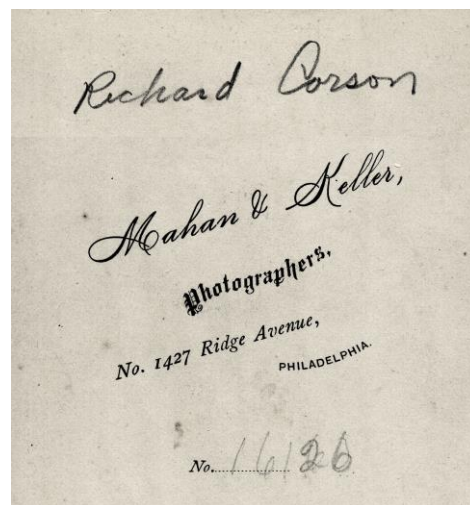
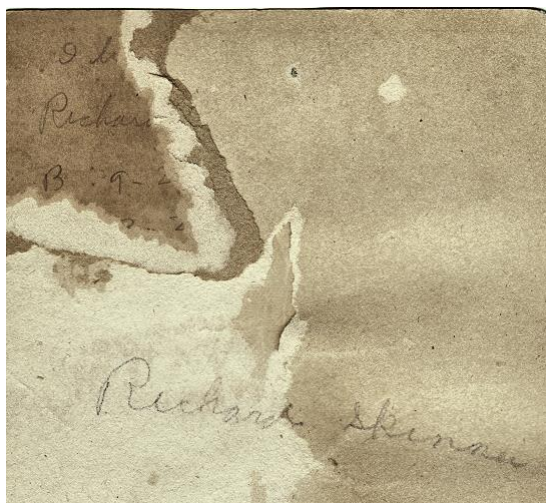


Probably writing of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler

Photos from estate of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler



Richard Skinner Jr. (1823-1908)



Three copies of this photo are in existence. The copy at left is from the estate of Ursula Thoman. The rear of the photo is in poor condition, but is labeled 'Richard Skinner' and includes birth and death dates that correspond to those of Richard Jr. A second copy, from the estate of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler (Ursula's sister), at right, is incorrectly labeled 'Richard Corson', Corson being the maiden name of Richard Jr.'s wife. There is no Richard Corson in the family. This photo appears to have been labeled by Elizabeth Ungerbuehler at the same time as she labeled the photo of Elizabeth Corson Skinner on the previous page, and she carried the Corson name over to Richard's photo. A third copy of this photo is in the hands of the descendants of a sibling of Richard Skinner Jr. (per cousin Laurel Steffes) and is unlabeled.

Farmer

On 31 July 1849, Richard's father, Richard Skinner Sr., gave Richard and Elizabeth a small 50 acre farm at Richwood. Per the deed, Richard Jr. (and wife) were already living on the land. Per the writings of Richard's younger brother Franklin, the farm was a gift on the occasion of their 1846 marriage, a practice that the father repeated with all of his children. The deed shows that the land was sold from father to son for \$1000, but it was likely a gift with a dollar figure put in for tax purposes.

The farm was on the east side of Barnsboro Road (Rt. 609) at Richwood, a short distance south of the intersection with today's Rt. 322. This farm appears on maps dated 1861 and 1876. The farm and much of the surrounding land was originally owned by Richard's grandfather, John Skinner, of the Revolutionary War era.

Census records at the time mention Richard's occupation as that of a farmer, though he was more remembered for his role as a school teacher.

1850 Census

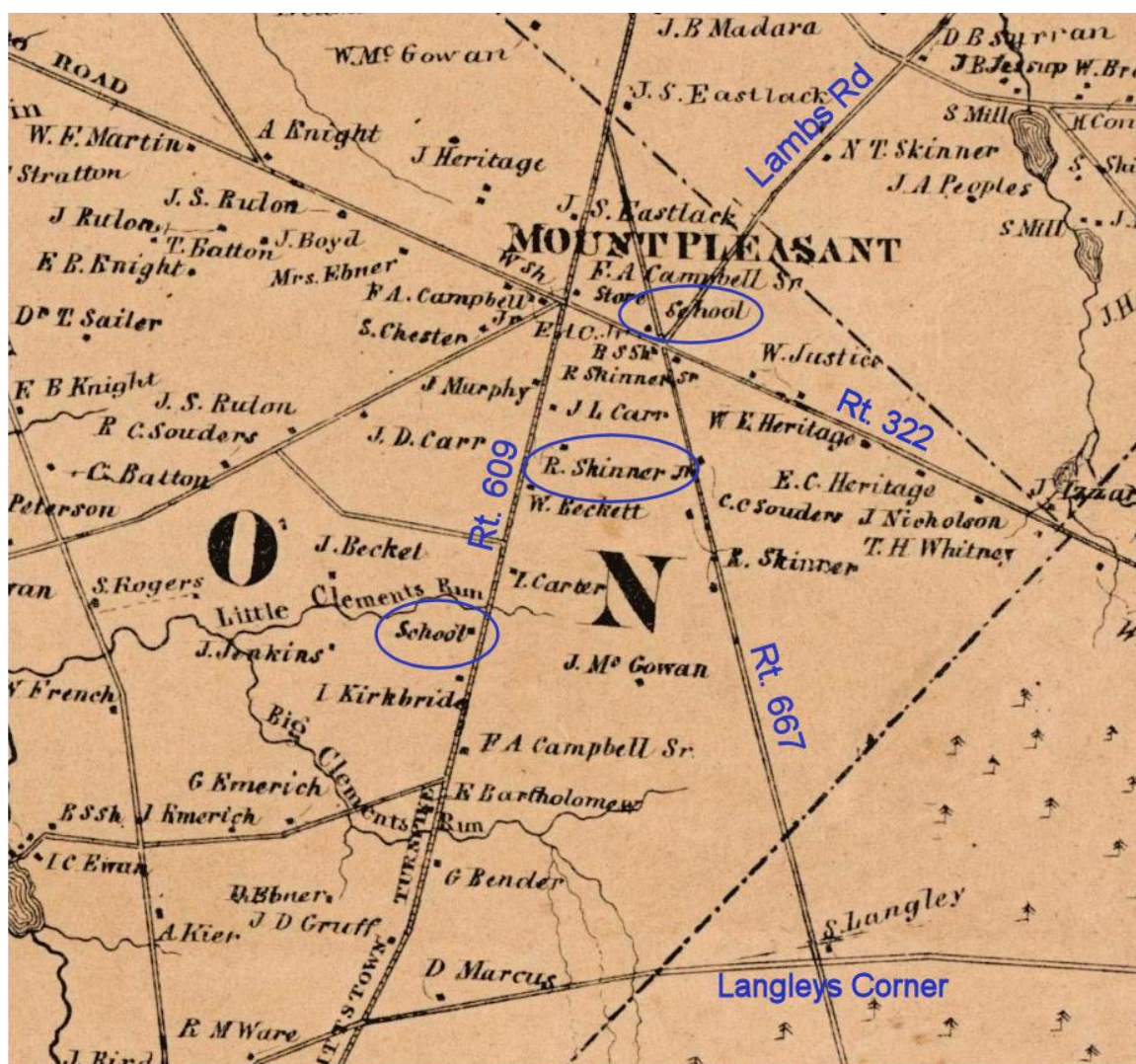
The 1850 census shows Richard as a farmer residing at Harrison Township (Richwood), Gloucester Co, on the Rt. 609 farm just given to him by his father in 1849:

Richard – age 26

Wife, Elizabeth – age 22

Children – William Henry, age 4; Mary, age 3, and Anna Frances, age 1. Richard's older brother, Nathan T. Skinner was a farmer living with them as well.

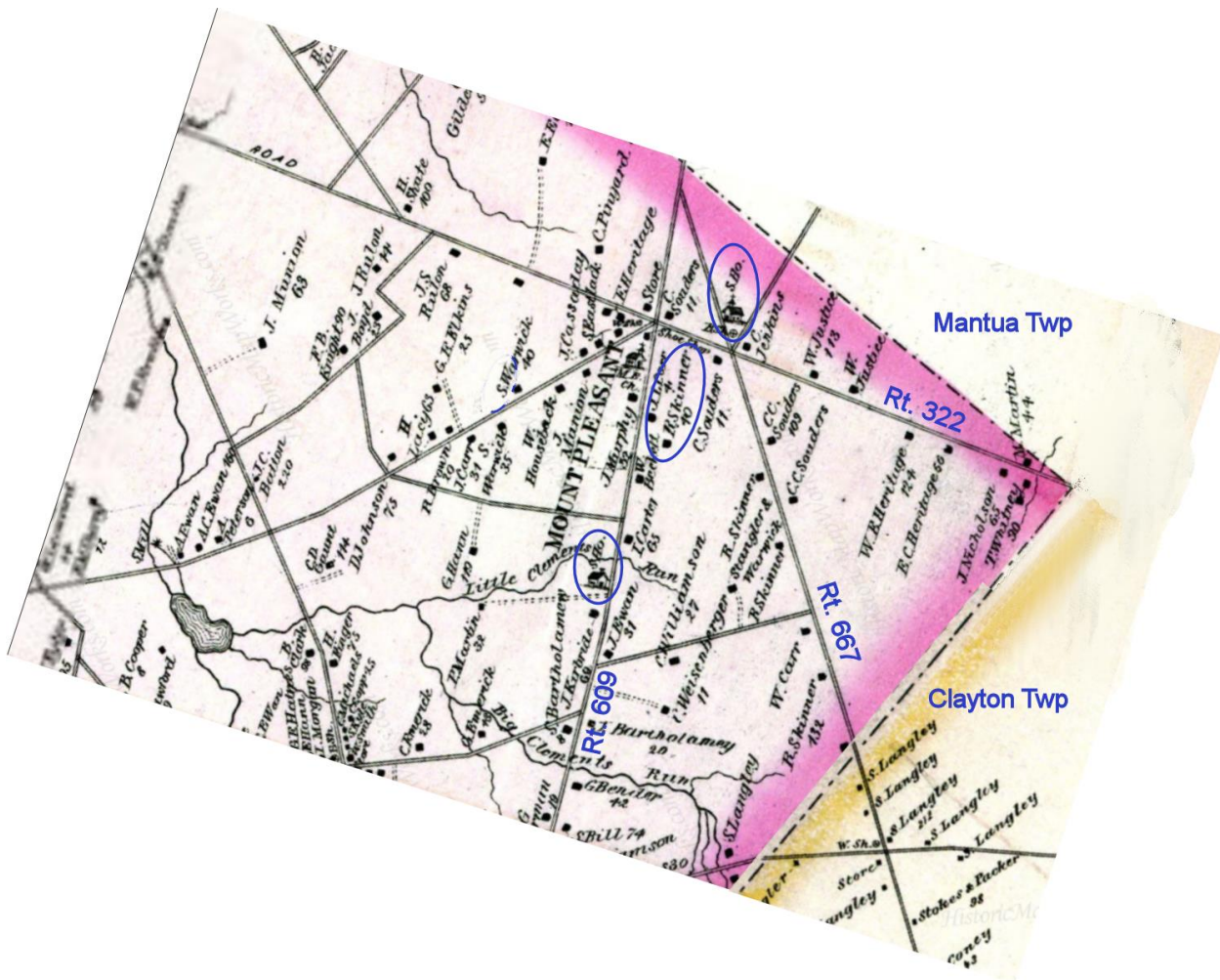
Other people nearby on the census include familiar Harrison Twp names – Thomas Simpkins, James Carr and Patrick McGowan.



Mount Pleasant (Richwood), 1861 [philageohistory.org]

Richard Jr. lived on Barnsboro Rd. (Rt. 609) just south of Rt. 322, a farm that he purchased from his father. This land had originally been owned by his grandfather.

Richard was a school teacher and taught at two Richwood schools circled on the map – the Clem's Run School on Rt. 609 and later, the Mount Pleasant School, built 1855, at the corner of Lambs Road and Rt. 322.



Mount Pleasant (Richwood), 1876 [historicismworks.com]

Richard Jr. lived on Barnsboro Rd. (Rt. 609) just south of Rt. 322, a farm that he purchased from his father and that had originally been owned by his grandfather. In 1874, he sold this unneeded farm back to his father, the father being shown as owner in this 1876 map.

As per the previous 1861 Map, Richard was a school teacher and taught at two Richwood schools circled on the map – the Clem's Run School on Rt. 609 and later, the Mount Pleasant School, built 1855, at the corner of Lambs Road and Rt. 322.

1855 State Census

The census shows Richard as a farmer residing at Harrison Twp (Richwood). He would have been living on his Rt. 609 farm, where he was consistently recorded from the years 1849 to 1860.

This 1850 census does not show family members. Richard's father is the next entry in the census after Richard – so the father Richard Sr. and wife were either living with their son or were neighbors. The nearby households as per the census:

Hiram Abbott
 William Heritage
 Nicholson
 Garnett
 Charles C. Souder
 McGowan
 Richard Skinner Jr.
 Richard Skinner Sr.
 Francis A. Campbell Jr.
 Nathan Shute Jr.
 Francis A. Campbell Sr.
 John Jenkins
 Bartholemew
 And further down the census Thomas Simpkins

1856

In 1856, Richard Sr. and Richard Jr. apparently owed some land together, as they both sold an acre to Jonathan Murphy. This land was on or near Rt. 609.

The deed transfer mentioned that the title papers that showed ownership of the land by the father and son were on record, though it did not appear their ownership had been confirmed via a deed recorded with the county.

1860 Census

Richard, age 37, was again a farmer residing at Harrison Township:

Richard – age 37

Wife Elizabeth, age 32

William H, age 13; Mary S., age 12; Fanny, age 10; Ella, age 8; Ida, age 2

Margaret Stanger, age 18, ‘school mistress’ was also living with them

Households in order per the census:

Patrick McGowan

Murphy

James Carr

Richard Skinner Jr.

Charles Souder

John Groff

Isaiah Carter

School Teacher

Richard was the first teacher of the Clems Run School at Richwood and later taught at Richwood’s Mount Pleasant School, built in 1855. He also taught at Aura, Clayton, Knights Run, Monroeville, Williamstown and Zion. Most of the kids in the nearby town of Glassboro were educated at Richwood.

As a teacher, Richard was a stern disciplinarian, especially with the boys who came off of the farms for the winter sessions. Following the outlawing of corporal punishment, Richard remarked – “*I cannot teach without the hickory [rod].*” His students included his younger brother Franklin Skinner (born 1842), who recorded Richard’s remarks about teaching for posterity.

Civil War

In 1864, when Richard was about 41 years of age, he left his family to enlist in the army, serving during the tail end of the Civil War.

Richard Jr. enlisted in the 115th Pennsylvania Regiment of the Army in March of 1864 and served until July 1865, a few months after the end of the war. His younger brother Franklin had previously enlisted as well, though in a different army unit. Franklin saw battle in the famous engagement at Gettysburg.

Though the two brothers were part of differing units, they came together in the battle of Sayler's Creek, Virginia, in the final hours of the Civil War. Richard was age 41 at the time while younger brother Franklin was age 22. Franklin wrote a poem in 1907 recalling their war service.

Sayler's Creek was a part of a series of battles in the final days of the Civil War in which the Army of Northern Virginia, under Robert Lee, was repeatedly hounded by Union forces (Army of the Potomac) while attempting to retreat south to North Carolina. At Sayler's Creek (misnamed Sailor's Creek today), the Union Army cut-off one-fourth of Lee's forces.

The battle at Saylor Creek occurred on April 6, 1865 and involved about 27,000 men. The battle resulted in 8800 casualties, most of them Confederate. A large number of Confederate prisoners were taken as well, including numerous senior commanders.

Upon seeing the survivors streaming along the road, Lee exclaimed "My God, has the army dissolved?" [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Sayler27s_Creek]

Sayler's Creek was the death knell of the Confederate Army. The next day, Lee was talking surrender with Grant, though Lee still hoped he had a chance if he could get his troops to supply trains waiting about 25 miles away at Appomattox Station. Unfortunately for Lee, General George Custer of the Union Cavalry got to the trains first, setting up the final skirmish of the Civil War on April 8.

On April 9, Lee and Grant met at Appomattox Court House to end the war. Richard Skinner Jr. and Franklin were likely within a 20 mile radius of that historic event.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF



TOWN OF

PennaPhilada

I, Richard Skinner born in Gloucester Co
 in the State of New Jersey aged forty one years,
 and by occupation a Farmer Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have
 volunteered this twenty fifth day of March 1864
 to serve as a Soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for
 the period of THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged by proper authority;
 Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations and clothing, as are, or may be,
 established by law for volunteers. And I, Richard Skinner do
 solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States
of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all
 their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the
 orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers
 appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at

this 25 day ofMarch 1864



BEFORE

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer, agreeably
 to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and
 mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, Richard Skinner,
 previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my
 judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the
 duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting
 service. This soldier has blue eyes, dark hair, light complexion, is 5
 feet 8 inches high.

John Blair,
115 Regiment of Penna Volunteers,
 RECRUITING OFFICER.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief."

June 3^d 1865

Dear daughter Mary I embrace this opportunity to write a few lines to you. You ^{mother} stated that I had not answered your letter. I don't ^{remember} that I got a letter from you and did not answer it, although I might have received one. I must have been when I was busy and had forgotten it. I am looking for the time to come when I shall have no more occasion to write, but that I shall throw off my equipments and go to my home. I have seen and experience enough of military life to last me my life time. I hope when that time come that I shall find you all in the enjoyment of good health, everything going on right, that I may rejoice with my children with great joy. To hear that they have been good children to their mother will in a great measure reward me

Letter home to daughter Mary during the war

[Estate of Rennie Shreve thru daughter Beatrice Shreve courtesy of Linda Adams]

Post War

Sometime between 1860 and 1865, presumably before Richard joined the Army in 1864, the Skinners left the farm at Richwood and moved to Glassboro.

Glassboro was a rapidly growing glass-making town, and would become the most populous town in Gloucester County in the latter part of the 1800's. . Many of Richard's children and grandchildren would live in Glassboro as well, until the decline of Glassboro and other South Jersey glass towns in the early 20th century.

After the war, Richard resumed teaching. He also did surveying and for many years taught singing school at night in the surrounding towns.

1865 State Census

The 1865 census, taken just as Richard was completing his military service, shows the family at Clayton Township, Gloucester County. They have left the farm at Richwood that they had been living in since the late 1840's.

Clayton Township was formed in 1858 and consisted of the towns of Fislerville (Clayton), Aura and Glassboro until 1878.

A close look at the census shows that the Skinners were living in the town of Glassboro, probably renting one of the Glassboro city lots owned by Richard's father on or near the 300 block of Main Street.

The census shows family members Richard, wife Elizabeth and children William H., Mary S., Fanny, Ella, Ida and Florenda.

1870 Census

Richard, age 46, was a schoolteacher, again living at Clayton Township, Gloucester Co.

Charles Corson, the younger brother of Richard's wife, Elizabeth, and a laborer, was living with Richard's family.

They are living 3 homes south of the Methodist parsonage and 3 homes north of the Whitney Glass Works, so they were living in one of the city lots on the east side of Main Street owned by Richard's father, probably 345 or 347 Main St.

Richard and Elizabeth still had all their girls at home, but eldest child Harry Skinner was now living on his own in Glassboro, a block or two away.

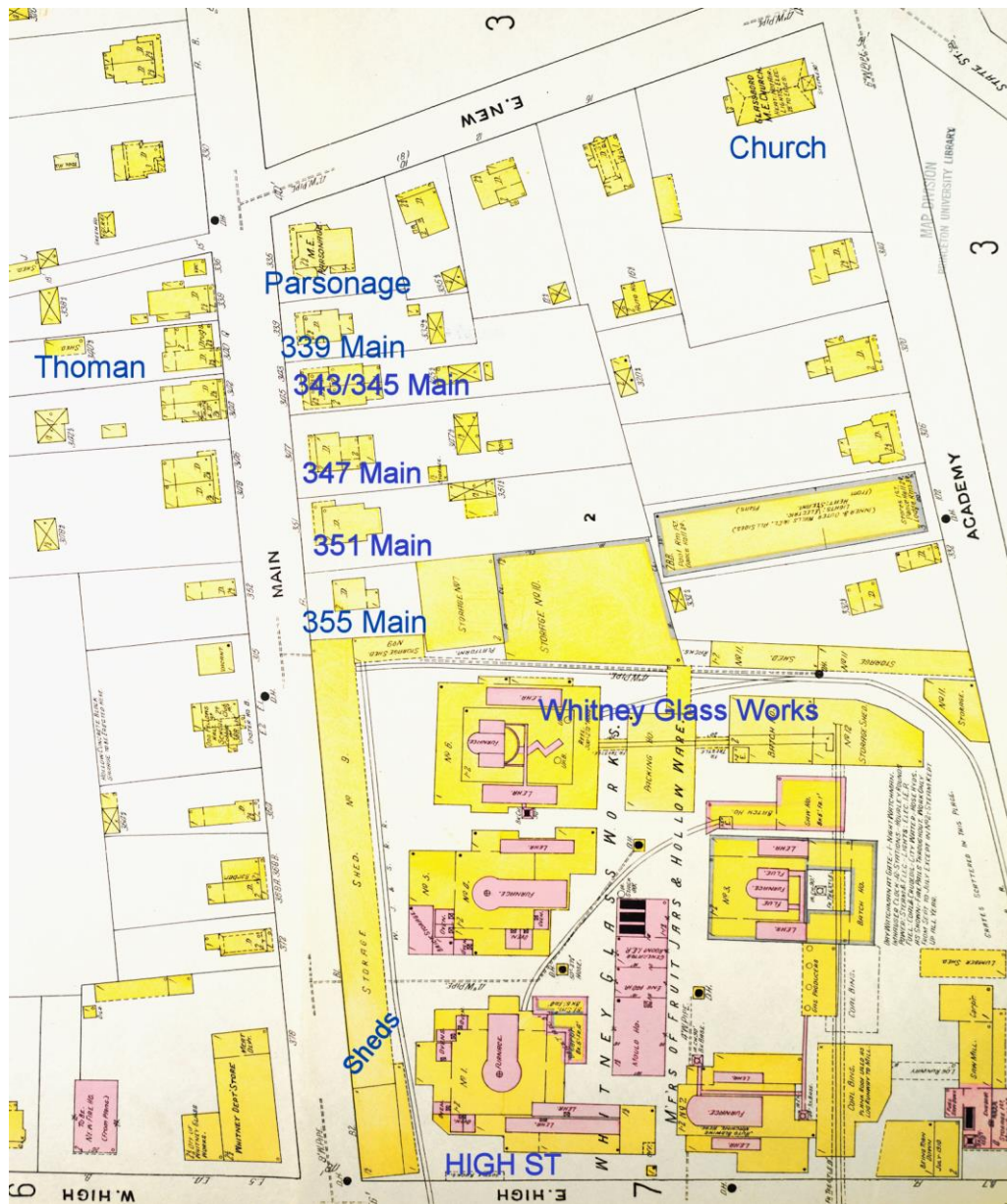
Sale of Richwood Farm

On 26 Nov 1874, Richard sold his unneeded 50 acre farm at Richwood on Rt. 609 back to his father. This was the farm originally conveyed to him by his father in 1849 as a gift for his 1846 marriage. He had purchased the farm from his father for \$1000. He resold it back to his father for \$3000. So I guess it was a generous gift.

Glassboro

One month later, on 29 Dec 1874, Richard purchased a small city plot of land from his father in Glassboro. This was later numbered as 355 Main Street (using the pre-1920 street numbering system in Glassboro). He and his family were likely already occupying the house as renters of their father.

This small city plot was part of a 7 acre parcel in Glassboro, roughly between Main, Academy, New and High Streets that the father had wisely purchased of Jacob Swope back in 1843, before Glassboro had developed into the large glass town that it would later become. This 7 acre parcel was subdivided into numerous city lots of ½ acre in size during ownership by Richard's father, and only a few of those lots stayed in the family.



1910 Sanborn Insurance Map, Main Street, Glassboro, NJ

□

Glassboro, 1910 Sanborn Map

In 1843, Richard Skinner Sr. purchased 7 acres of land in downtown Glassboro. The land extended east and west between Main and Academy Streets, and from (approximately) New Street down to the Whitney Glass Works. Some of the upper sections of the Whitney Glass Works may have originally been part of the Skinner tract that Skinner later sold to Whitney.

Skinner subdivided the 7 acres of land into city plots, about ½ acre each and sold off most of the land during his lifetime, including some plots to his children. The remainder of the land was either gifted to his children after his death in 1882 or sold to his children and others by the Executors of his estate.

In 1874, Richard Skinner Jr. purchased the city plot later known as **355 Main Street** from his father. This is likely the property where he and his family had been living since moving to Glassboro after his war service. This was a plot of land that was directly adjacent to the Whitney Glass Works with all of its 24 hr./day kilns, fire and smoke.

In 1882, Richard Skinner Sr. and his 4th wife Mary both died. Richard's Last Will & Testament conveyed **347 Main Street** to his daughter Sarah Souder. She and her husband Charles Souder turned around and sold the property to Hiram Stanger shortly thereafter in 1883. The Stanger family held that plot of land for many years.

Also in 1882, Richard's Last Will & Testament conveyed **351 Main Street** to his daughter Rebecca Woolston. Rebecca and her husband Benjamin Woolston turned around and sold this property to Charles Lock in 1883. Charles Lock soon sold this land to the prominent Glassboro physician Dr. Samuel Luffbury.

In 1883, Richard Skinner Jr. purchased **339 and 343/345 Main Street (a duplex)** from the Executors of his father's estate. The Executors were working to sell off the father's lands in the 1882-1886 time frame.

In 1899, Richard Jr. sold **339 Main Street** to his son Harry Skinner and the duplex at **343/345 Main St.** to his four daughters, jointly. Harry held on to his plot and raised a family there. The daughters turned around and sold their plot.

Glassboro Methodist Church Records [familysearch.com]

By 1874, Richard and wife Elizabeth were member of the Glassboro Methodist Episcopal church, as were other family members.

Richard was always active in the Methodist Church. His father had been a Methodist preacher. For a time, Richard was a church class leader at Richwood and he later led the choir at Glassboro. He and his children and grandchildren sang for decades at the Glassboro Methodist Church.

Alphabetical Record of				Members in Full Connection.			
Names.	State in Life.	When Received.	How Received.	When Received.	No. of Class.	Remarks.	How Received.
Skinner W. H.	S.				4		
Skinner Elizabeth	S.				6		
Skinner Richard	S.						
Skinner Mary	S.						

Richard's wife Elizabeth shown with their son W. H. Skinner and Richard's parents Rev.
Richard & Mary Skinner
1874, Glassboro Methodist Church Records

Alphabetical Record of			
Names.	State in Life.	When Received.	How Received.
Skinner Richard Jr	m		
Skinner Elizabeth	m		

Glassboro Methodist Episcopal Church Members, 1879

Meanwhile Back In Richwood

On 26 Nov 1875, Charles Souder, husband of Richard's sister Sarah, had sold some land to Richard's father in Richwood. The deed makes reference to Souder's land adjoining two plots of land belonging to Richard Skinner Jr.

The first plot of land identified as belonging to Richard Jr. corresponds to his farm on Rt. 609, his 1849 wedding gift from his father. Apparently no one at the Gloucester County Records office was aware that Richard Jr. no longer owned the farm – he had sold the farm back to his father in the previous year, 1874.

The sale of land from Souder to Richard Sr. makes reference to a second plot of land belonging to Richard Jr. This second plot adjoined his farm and extended westward to Rt. 667. I have not taken the time to determine when Richard Jr. acquired or sold this tract of land.

1880 Census

The census shows that the Skinner were living six homes south of the Methodist parsonage in Glassboro. This would be 355 Main St., a small city plot purchased from his father in 1874.

This house and lot was located next to the Whitney Glass Works, a large factory and collection of buildings that had kilns burning 24 hours a day and smoke everywhere. Behind the house, there was a large building with a dance hall on the second floor.

Home builder Robert Sparks lived a few houses away from the Skinners. Richard Skinner's son, Harry Skinner, had married Elizabeth Sparks, daughter of Robert, in 1871.

Per the 1880 census, Richard Skinner was now involved in the 'hoop pole trade', the first of three generations of Skinners to fabricate wooden straps for barrel hoops.

1885 State Census

Richard Skinner and wife Elizabeth were now living in the Glassboro home of their daughter Rennie Shreve and her family at 433 Main Street, one block south of 355 Main Street where they had previously been living. This was a temporary arrangement as the next census of 1895 shows them living back in one of the properties in the 300 block of Main St.

THE HOOP-POLE INDUSTRY.

Talk with a Man Who Has Made Money.
Following It.

"There are many strange ways of getting a living in this world," said a farmer from Ulster County to a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "What do you suppose I am going to New-York for at this time of the year when farmers should be harvesting their crops?"

He answered the question himself, saying:

"Well, I am a farmer, but not in the general acceptance of the word. I raise potatoes and corn enough for my family use and buckwheat for flapjacks, but my principal crop is hoop poles, and they are now all harvested, split, and shaved into barrel hoops and ready for the market. I am going to New-York to sell my annual crop."

Asked to give a general description of the hoop-pole industry, the farmer said:

"The mountains, swamps, and uplands of Ulster, Sullivan, Greene, and Delaware Counties were formerly covered with a dense growth of hard wood, mainly hickory, white, red, and rock oaks, pignut, and ash. This has been cut off for many years, and in its stead there has sprung up a dense growth of saplings, mostly growing from the old stumps, some stumps producing as many as twenty or thirty lusty straight-grained saplings.

"These furnish what we call the hoop-pole stock. They are cut generally in the months of October and November, after all other farm work is finished, and piled and stacked up in the hoop-pole woods. All saplings from 12 up to 30 feet in length are cut, some often furnishing two poles for hoops of different lengths.

"At the first fall of snow these poles, yet green and full of sap, are hauled on sleds to the barnyards, where they are cut into lengths and split into strips, poles furnishing two hoops and often as many as five. These are then taken under the long sheds which you find in every farmyard where the shavers are at work. A flat bench called a horse, with a clamp worked by a treadle and called a head, and a drawknife furnishes the outfit of each shaver. The rough hoop just as it is split from the pole is laid flat on the horse and shaved while it is held firm under the head. As it is shaved by a drawknife an arm's length, it is shoved further along under the head until its whole length is shaved.

"The shaved hoops are then sorted and bound into bundles of 100, being tied at three parts of their length. They are then ready for the market, but generally do not reach there for some months, as each farmer who shaves hoops keeps his stock for the most favorable prices, or till navigation in the Hudson opens.

"The best hoops are the hickory and pignut. These are used for apple, pork, vinegar, and beef barrels, kegs, and other classes of fine cooperage. The oak hoops, which are generally shaved at full length, are used to strap packing boxes, and are also of good quality. Hoops of mountain ash, which are not only shaved but stripped into what is known as 'strapping,' are mainly used for butter tubs, firkins, and flour and sugar barrels. The seconds of all kinds, or shorts, as they are sometimes called, are mainly used about Kingston and Rosendale in hooping cement and lime barrels.

"Another class of hoops, short and smooth-shaved from chestnut sprouts, are used only to bind powder kegs. They are generally shaved to order, and are sold only to the gunpowder mills and contractors who make kegs for them.

"As to price, the shaved hoops range from 50 cents a bunch for cement and lime barrel hoops to as high as \$3 a bunch for heavy hickory and oak straps for packing boxes. There isn't so much demand now, however, for hoops of the strap class, as band iron has taken their place.

"I have a bargeload of hoops on the way to New-York now which I shall find a ready market for as soon as I arrive. There is something over 3,000 bunches and they will net me nearly or over \$2,000. They represent a portion of my own work last Winter and that of several of my neighbors. As you must know, I am somewhat of a speculator and buy up hoops for the market, and have so far this season sent over 10,000 bunches to the market.

"Where will I sell them? Well, the packing-box trade about Duane, Hudson, Franklin, and other streets in the dry goods district will take all my straps. The barrel, tub, and keg hoops I will sell in Williamsburg among the cooperage establishments there. I may be fortunate enough to sell all my hoops to one party upon my arrival, but it will take me only a few hours to dispose of all, at any rate. Next week I will probably have a couple more canalboats loaded with another shipment.

"Where do most of my hoops come from? Well, I get most of those I buy along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Then I buy them up through the valleys of the Rondout, the Neversink, and the Beaverkill. Sometimes I take trips up the Erie Railroad into the Mongaup Valley and to Sparrowbush, but I get most of my hoops in Ulster. A great many come from the towns of Rochester, Marblatown, Waverling, and Olive, and from the mountains of Woodstock, Denning, and Shandaken. I sell thousands of hoops to the cement and lime companies about Kingston and Rosendale that never see the New-York market."

"Do you know of any one who ever got rich in the hoop trade?" asked the reporter.

"Well!" said the old man, "I'm pretty comfortable myself. Then there was a man in Kingston named Hiram Davis who has been dead for a number of years who left a family of children all well off. Hiram made most of his money out of the hoop and heading trade, and in spite of the fact that he gave large sums to the church and charity, he died well off. Had he been as close a dealer as some men I know of he could have been worth a million, but Hiram was honest, dead honest."

The old man then said: "Young man, it matters little what business a man is in in this country as long as he has a good reputation and attends to his own affairs. If he attends strictly to his business, deals square, is honest and not improvident, he can gain a competence, even in shaving hoops. My boys have both been given good educations, but they are both in the same business that I am. They have nice homes and are not proud.

"They think with their dad, that it is better to be a good judge of hoop poles and have an eye to business than it is to be an unsuccessful lawyer or a savings bank President with a bankering for fast horses and champagne."

The New York Times

Published: July 30, 1893

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Death of Father Skinner

In 1882, Richard Skinner Sr. died. Later that same year, his 4th wife died as well.

Richard Sr. had chosen his youngest son Franklin Skinner and close friend Solomon H. Stanger Jr. to serve as Executors of his estate. Between 1882 and 1886, they sold off his parcels of land at Harrison Twp (Richwood) and Glassboro.

Landlord At Glassboro

On 1 Nov 1883, Richard Jr. purchased a parcel of land on the east side of Main Street in Glassboro from the Executors of his father's estate. Under his ownership, this parcel of land would be divided into two city lots – 339 Main Street, the first home south of the Methodist Church parsonage, and the adjoining lot which would later be the site of a duplex - 343 and 345 Main Street.

These properties would be rental units for Richard. Richard appears to have been living a few homes to the south, at 355 Main Street, a property he had purchased from his father in 1874.

Musical Chairs, 1880's and 1890's

Three generations of Skinners would eventually live in Glassboro in the last twenty years of the 1800's, from Richard to his children and grandchildren, as Glassboro and its glass factories reached their peak employment. The family members moved around so much from one house to another, it is difficult to track them. But they all lived in close proximity to each other, mostly the '300' block of Main Street, a few feet north of the glass factory.

Civil War Pension Request, 1883

NAME OF SOLDIER:		<i>Skinner, Richard</i>			(B-25-5)
NAME OF DEPENDENT:		<i>Widow,</i> <i>Minor,</i>			
SERVICE:		<i>F 110 4nd As F 115 Pa Inf</i>			
DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	STATE FROM WHICH FILED.	
<i>1883 July 20</i>	<i>Invalid,</i>	<i>490 425</i>	<i>415 713</i>	<i>NJ</i>	
	<i>Widow,</i>				
	<i>Minor,</i>				
ATTORNEY:					
REMARKS:					

Pension Request, 1883

1890 Veterans Schedule

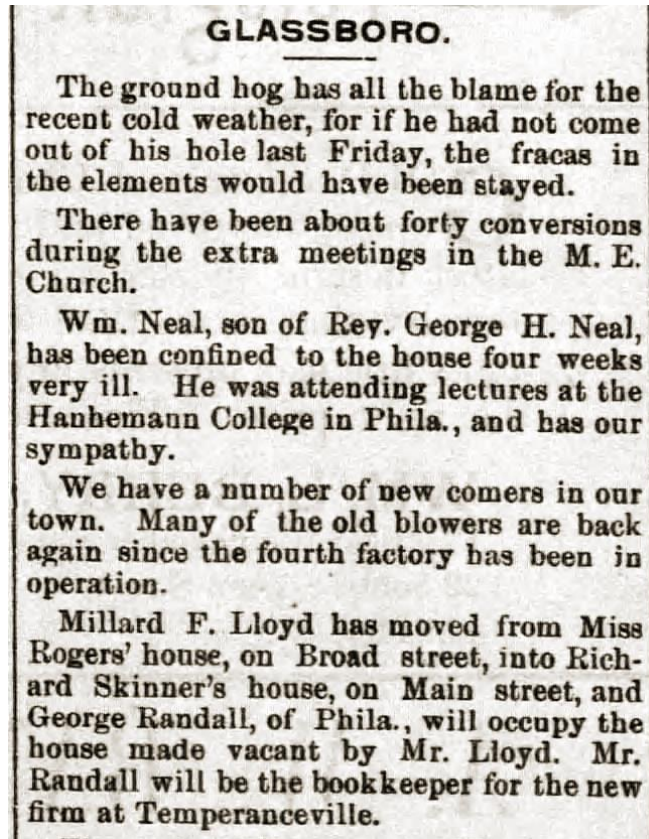
Page		Special Schedule.—Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows, etc.								
4		S. D.: <u>6</u> ; E. D.: <u>78</u> ; Minor Civil Division:								
House No.	Family No.	NAME OF SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS.	Rank.	Company.	Name of Regiment or Vessel.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Yrs.	Mon.	Days.
357	365	Finger Henry ✓	Private A	11	N.Y. Inf	9 Aug 1862	17 Aug 1864	2	0	5
367	375	Shaw William ✓	Private A	9	N.Y. Inf	25 Feb 1865	13 July 1865	4	2	1
410	420	Merrill James M. ✓	Private H	38	N.Y. Inf	26 Sep 1864	26 June 1865	9	0	0
412	422	Lane George H. ✓	Private F	12	N.Y. Inf	14 Aug 1863	19 June 1865	2	10	—
389	398	Lincoln Joseph ✓	Private C	38	N.Y. Inf	16 Sept 1864	30 June 1865	9	14	—
391	400	Lincoln Joseph C. ✓	Private E	28	Penn	25 Dec 1861	9 Sep 1862	9	14	—
424	435	Maynard Webster S. ✓	Private G	185	N.Y. Inf	5 Sep 1864	30 May 1865	8	25	—
431	442	Sturges William ✓	Private F	22	Penn	25 Feb 1865	14 Aug 1865	6	—	—
438	439	Skinner Richard ✓	Private A	115	Penn	25 Mar 1864	5 July 1865	1	4	—
444	455	Broton Joseph B. ✓	Private G	28	N.Y. Inf	30 Aug 1861	6 July 1863	10	6	—
10		11		12						
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.		DISABILITY INCURRED.		REMARKS.						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Hemiplegia and Rheumatism		Can't use shoulder						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		With very sick wife		cannot move						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Wounds in left shoulder		The wound broke out and						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Rheumatism		Caused his death						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Heart trouble		from the effects of exposure in the war						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Had several very severe spells of backache		which						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Rheumatism		never well afterward. eventually caused						
Glassboro Gloucester Co. N.J.		Wounds in shoulder		effected his death						

1890 Veterans Schedule [ancestry.com]

Richard Skinner served 1 year, 4 months. In 1890, he was a resident of Glassboro, Gloucester Co., NJ and suffered from a wartime disability of rheumatism.

1894

Richard rented one of his Glassboro homes to his daughter Ella Lloyd and her husband Millard.

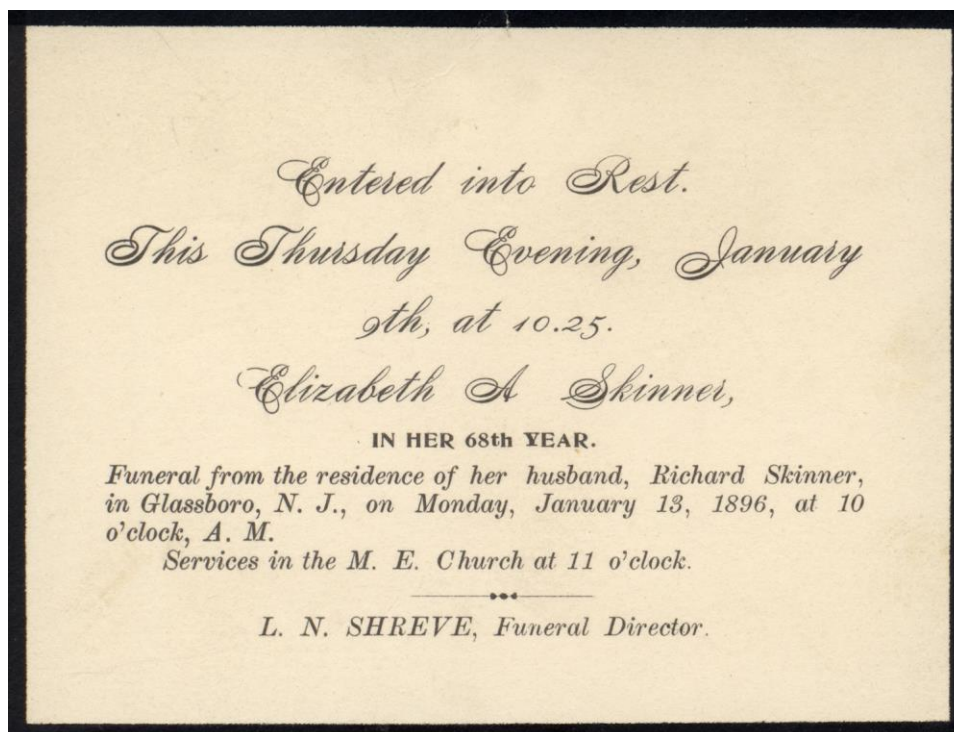


Gloucester County Democrat, 8 Feb 1894 [newspapers.com]

1895 State Census

Richard Skinner and his wife were living in one home. Their daughter Ella Lloyd and husband were living next door – a home owned by Richard. Richard's granddaughter Ursula Thoman and husband Horace were living with the Lloyds.

Death of Richard's Wife - Elizabeth Ann (Corson) Skinner, 1896



[Estate of Rennie Shreve thru daughter Beatrice Shreve courtesy of Linda Adams]

SKINNER.—On January 9, 1896, ELIZABETH A. SKINNER, in her 68th year. Funeral from the residence of her husband, Richard Skinner, in Glassboro, N. J., to-day, January 13, 1896, at 10 o'clock.

Jan 13, 1896, Gloucester County Democrat [ancestry.com]

Glassboro Methodist Church Records following the Death of Elizsbeth Skinner

Alphabetical Record of Members in Full Connection.					
Names.	State in Life	No. of Class.	Remarks		
Skinnerman, Caleb F.	Me	4			
Skinnerman, Sallie S.	Me	4			
x Skinnerman, William.			Not a member		
x Skinner, Richard		6	Died, Sept. 1882.		
x Skinner, Mary		6	Died after 4 months illness. A happy, holy, faithful servant of God.		
Skinner Richard Jr.	Me	4			
x Skinner Elizabeth A.	Me	4	Died was a great sufferer		
x Skinner Ellen	Me	2	Removal by Certificate to Colerston May 31, 1883		
x Skinner Anna			Removal by Certificate to Colerston Sept 15, 1882		
Skinner William H.	Me	4			
Skinner Lizzie	Me	4			

Elizabeth A. Skinner – Deceased; Was a great sufferer
Glassboro Methodist Church records, 1896 or later

Alphabetical Record of				Members in Full Connection.				
Names.	State in Life	No. Class.	Residence.	How Received.	If by Letter, From Where?	By Whom Received.	Remarks.	Year when First Received to the Methodist Episcopal Church.
x 41 Skinner Richard Jr.	Me	4	" "					
x 50 Skinner Harry	Me		" "					
x 47 Skinner Lizzie	Me		" "					
x 48 Dicklet Frank H.	Me		Mullins Mill Row			E. F. Durrell	Received by letter March 1915	

Richard Skinner Jr. w/ son Harry & Harry's wife Lizzie
Glassboro Methodist Church records, 1896 or later

1899

In March of 1899, Richard sold 339 Main Street to his son Harry Skinner. Harry and family moved into 339 Main after the 1900 census and lived there for the next 20-25 years.

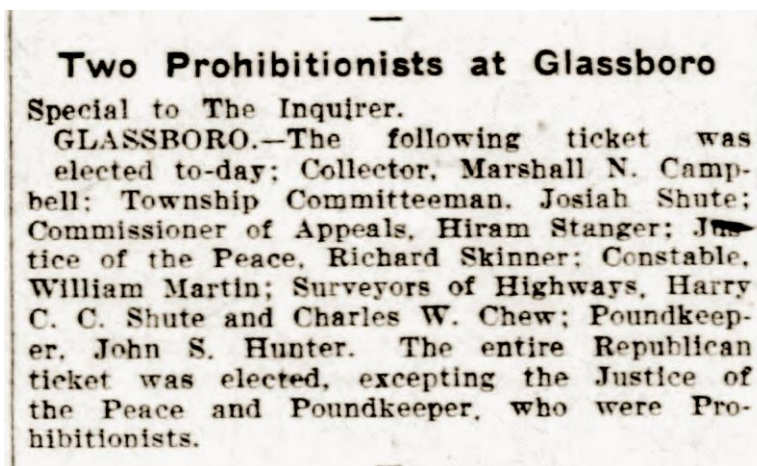
In April of 1899, Richard sold the neighboring duplex home, 343 and 345 Main Street to his four daughters - Anna Frances Henry of Frankford, PA, Ella Lloyd of Pitman Grove, Ida Locke of Philadelphia and Florenda Shreve of Glassboro.

The daughters appear to have unloaded the land very quickly. But Harry, a janitor, moved into the very nice home there and lived there into the 1920's.

1900 Census

Richard, age 76, was a widower living at 433 Main St., Glassboro with the family of his daughter Rennie Shreve. Richard still owned 355 Main St. where he had once lived, and his occupation in the census was that of 'landlord'. His son Harry was renting at 355 Main Street, and would soon move into 339 Main Street, a property that Richard had sold to him in 1899.

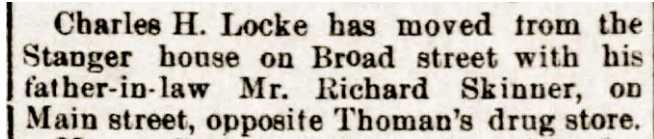
1903



Richard Skinner, Justice of the Peace and a Prohibitionist
Philadelphia Inquirer, 11 Mar 1903

1904

Richard is now living with his daughter Ida Locke and her husband Charles at 339 Main Street, directly across the street from the Thoman pharmacy. This property had been sold to his son Harry in 1899, but Harry was living at Richard's other property at 355 Main Street, and family members were occupying 339 Main Street.



Charles H. Locke has moved from the Stanger house on Broad street with his father-in-law Mr. Richard Skinner, on Main street, opposite Thoman's drug store.

Gloucester County Democrat 1 Mar 1904 [newspapers.com]

1905 Census

Richard Skinner Jr. is living with his daughter Rennie Shreve at 433 Main St. His son Harry Skinner is now living at the property he purchased, or was given to him, by his father Richard at 339 Main Street. Harry would live at this address until his wife died in the 1920's. Harry likely rebuilt or re-did the house around the year 1920. He and his wife were later photographed in the house which has remained basically the same until today.

Birthday Parties, 1906 and 1907

Richard Skinner Jr. died in 1908. Richard's last birthdays, his 83th and 84th birthdays in 1906 and 1907, were marked by large family get-togethers. The events were held at the home of his daughter Rennie Shreve on Main Street in Glassboro, where Richard lived in his final years.

The Poems of Franklin Skinner

Franklin Skinner was a younger brother to Richard Skinner by 19 years. Franklin wrote several poems to honor the occasion of Richard's last several birthdays in 1906 and 1907. According to newspaper accounts, Franklin read his poems at the birthday events. The poems have survived.

According to Franklin, the grandmother of Franklin and Richard - Patience (Hanisey) Skinner, had also been a poetess. Patience and husband John Skinner are the Revolutionary War era progenitors of the South Jersey Skinner clan. And Richard's daughter Rennie also wrote poems.

Grant and Lee

Franklin wrote two poems for Richard's 83rd birthday in 1906. One of the two 1906 poems describes the service of Franklin and his brother Richard during the final days of the Civil War in Virginia and is historically significant.

Franklin's Civil War poem was provided courtesy of cousin Paul Locke. Paul is a descendant of Richard's daughter Ida Skinner and her husband Charles Locke. Many thanks to Paul for sharing Franklin's Civil War remembrance poem.

The following year, 1907, Franklin also wrote a poem for Richard's 84th and final birthday.

The newspaper articles and poems associated with the final birthdays of Richard Skinner Jr. in 1906 and 1907 appear on the following pages.

Eighty-third Birthday Celebration

Richard Skinner Celebrates Anniversary at the Home of
Louis N. Shreve on September 27—The Following
Poem Was Read by Frank Skinner.

On Thursday, September 27, a surprise party was tendered Richard Skinner in honor of the 83rd anniversary of his birth, at the genial home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Shreve at Glassboro.

The occasion was a happy one indeed, to see the relatives and friends of bygone days gather together, pay their respects and congratulate "Father" Skinner upon his longevity and good health. The day was spent in recalling past events and reminiscences of other days. It was a pleasure and of much interest to listen and note the changes that have taken place in the years gone by.

Mr. Skinner was the recipient of a number of gifts, among them a copy of "General Gordon's Memoirs of the Rebellion," which tells of battles in which Mr. Skinner was engaged. In reply to a question by the writer as to

the cause of his long and active life, he said "two things," "I never abused myself in any way and always enjoyed lots of God's grace." A bountiful repast was served which was greatly enjoyed by the entire company.

The following were present: John Stratton and wife, of Richwood; Nathan Skinner and wife, of Clayton; Mrs. M. F. Lloyd and daughter, Leona, of Pitman; Blande Shreve, wife and daughter, Thelma, Mrs. Margaret Simmerman, Harry Skinner, wife and daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. F. R. Stanger and daughter, Mrs. Horace Thoman and daughter, of Woodbury; Vernon Henry and wife, Mrs. Fannie Henry, of Frankford, Pa; Richard Skinner, Mrs. Marshall Campbell and daughter, Frank Skinner, of Overbrook, Pa., Nathan Skinner, of Florida; L. N. Shreve and family, Rev. F. F. Craig.

We meet with joy and gladness on this your natal day,
With hearty wish and voices we cheer you on the way,
For many, many, birthdays have passed and come again,
And found you up and doing your life work like a man;
And one thing we can vouch for, whate'er you undertook,
You gave your whole soul to it and back n'eer did look.
Don't forget the teacher who taught us by the rule,
Who thought it was his duty when children went to school,
To give each boy a thrashing if he should miss his cue,
To fail to learn his lessons as boys are apt to do.

Mullica Hill Page newspaper, 5 Oct 1906

[From the estate of Marion Smith courtesy of Vicki Snyder]

Birthday and Family Reunion

Special to The Inquirer.

GLASSBORO, N. J., Sept. 27.—Richard Skinner, one of the oldest residents of this place, celebrated his 83d birthday anniversary today with a family reunion at the home of his son-in-law, L. N. Shreeve.

Sep 28, 1906 Philadelphia Inquirer [ancestry]

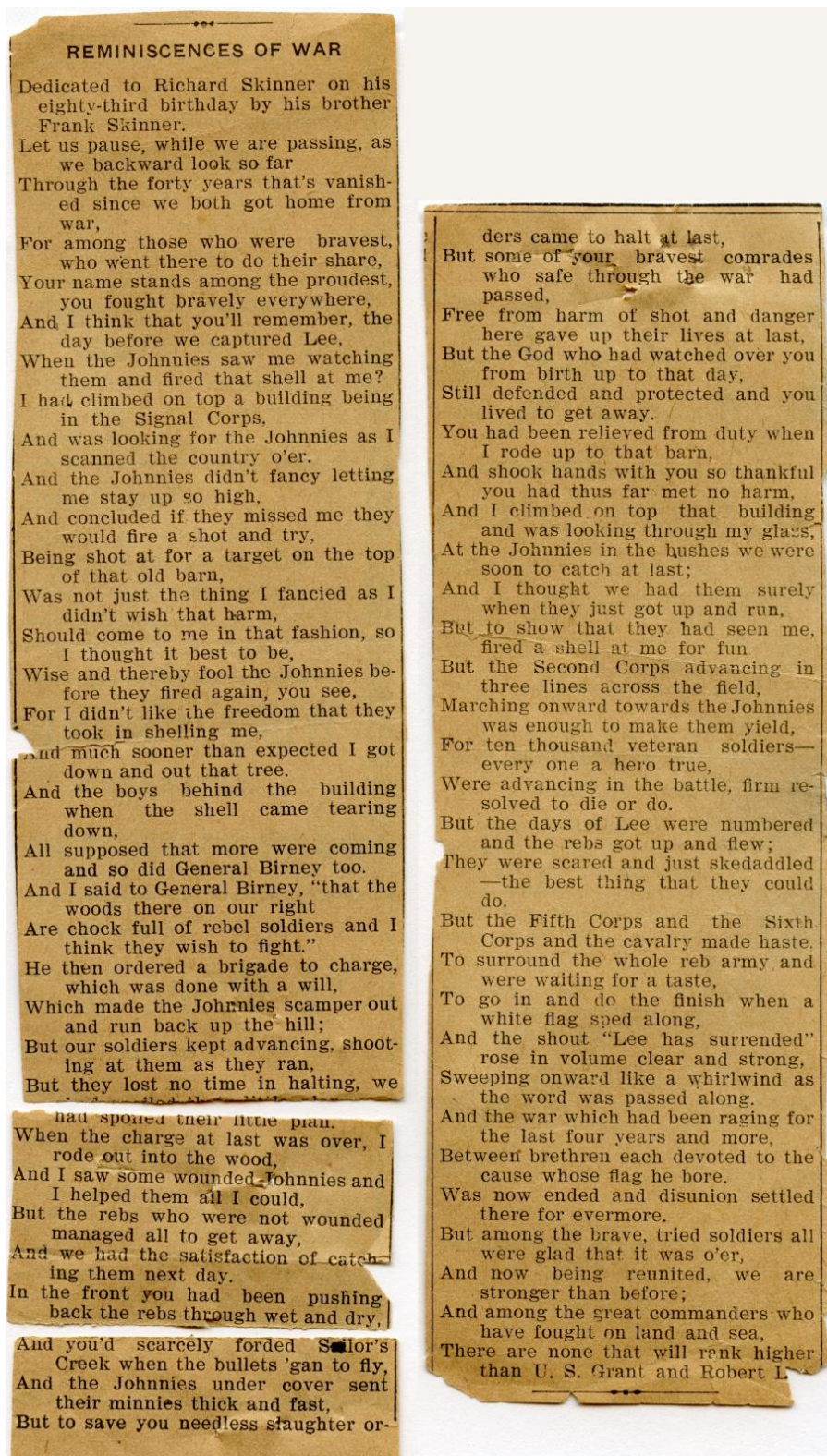
Written by Frank Skinner and Dedicated to Richard Skinner
On the Anniversary of his Eighty-third Birthday,
September 27, 1906.

We meet with joy and gladness on this your natal day,
With hearty wish and voices we cheer you on the way,
For many, many birthdays have passed and come again,
And found you up and doing your life work like a man;
And one thing we can vouch for, whate'er you undertook,
You gave your whole soul to it and backward ne'er did look.
We don't forget the teacher who taught us by the rule,
And thought it was his duty when children went to school,
To give each boy a thrashing if he should miss his cue,
And fail to learn his lesson as boys were apt to do.
And so when you were teacher if we chanced to break a rule,
Or didn't know our lesson, we got licked after school,
For flogging was the transom through which we saw the need,
To read and write and cipher, the three great things indeed;
And so we made an effort to learn to write and spell,
And sometimes we got merit marks for doing these things well,
But if we got caught talking or passing notes around,
You bet your life our turn had come and we had to stand our ground,
And take the kind of flogging that you saw fit to give,
And many I remember and shall long as I live.
But when school days were over and we could say good-bye,
And leave the school and teacher we sometimes heaved a sigh,
For most boys had a sweetheart that he must leave behind,
And sweethearts at that time of life were rather hard to find.
But I do well remember a girl whose name was Jane,
Who came to school all winter through sleet and snow and rain;
And we were so devoted, with her there was no doubt,
She kept me fed on apples, nuts, the best there was about;
But we were torn asunder, and years have passed away,
But I shall still remember her until my latest day.
And oft I think of Clemm's Run School where my letters I learned to say,
Which I learned so well that I can tell them backward to this day.
And the woods I well remember, back of the schoolhouse bare,
And the little stream of water which we crossed 'fore we got there,
And the fun we had a-sliding when the ice was strong and blue;
But one morning when I tried it, it broke and let me through
Into the cold, wet water up to my waist and more,
And I had to face the teacher, for a flogging I felt sure,
But the teacher gave permission to sit out on the floor
Beside that dear old cast iron stove and hear the hot fire roar,
And I kept a hot fire going that forenoon you just bet,
And my clothes they kept a-steaming, for I got them wringing wet;
But when the time for recess came the teacher said to me
"I'd have a game of Corner Ball if I were you," said he.
And when recess was over and I went back to my seat,
I felt then that the worst was past, and that I dared to meet
The teacher, who kept smiling and often cast a look
Towards me, who all attention kept my face upon my book.
All day I kept as busy and as good as I could be,
And I did not miss a lesson -- an unusual thing for me,
But at last when school was over and we homeward went our way,
I felt that I had surely passed a very trying day,
But the teacher never mentioned a word of my disgrace,
And next morning I got courage up to look him in the face,
For I saw he'd dropped the matter, which I thought very nice,
(But after that I didn't dare to slide much on the ice).
The schoolmaster that winter, the kind teacher I should say,
Was the friend we meet this day to greet on his eighty-third birthday.

Paper Copy of Poem from Richard's 83rd Birthday, 1906, written and read by Franklin
Skinner

[From the estate of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler]

Franklin Skinner's Civil War Remembrance for Richard Skinner's 1906 Birthday



"Reminiscences Of War", written and read by Franklin Skinner for Richard's 83rd Birthday, 1906
As published in a Newspaper

Text of Franklin Skinner's Civil War Remembrance Poem, Courtesy of Paul Locke:

**Dedicated to Richard Skinner on his Eighty-Third
Birthday by his brother Frank Skinner.**

REMINISCENCES OF WAR.

Let us pause, as we are passing, while we backward look so far
Through the forty years that's vanished since we both got back from war,
And among those who were bravest, who went there to do their share,
Your name stands among the highest, you fought bravely everywhere.

And I think that you remember the day we captured Lee,
When Johnnies saw me watching them and fired that shell at me?
In the front you had been pushing back the rebs through wet and dry, An
you'd scarcely forded Sailor's Creek when the bullets 'gan to fly,
And the Johnnies under cover sent their minnies thick and fast,
And to save you needless slaughter orders came to halt at last;
But some of your bravest comrades who safe through the war has passed
Free from harm of shot and fever here gave up their lives at last,
But the God who had watched over you from birth up to that day,
Still defended and protected and you lived to get away.

You had been relieved from duty when I rode up to that barn,
And shook hands with you so thankful you had thus far met no harm,
Then I climbed on top the building, being in the Signal Corps,
And was looking at the Johnnies as I scanned the country o'er.

And I saw a rebel battery just beyond us on the hill,
And our men in line of battle marching onward with a will,
But the Johnnies when they saw how we were itching for a fight,
Limbered up their guns and trotted off and soon were out of sight.
On the roof of that old building I was looking through my glass,
At the Johnnies in the bushes we were soon to catch at last;
And I thought we had then surely when they just got up and run,
But in hopes to stop my watching then, fired a shell at me for fun,
But the shell though well directed went through the roof just under me

And I escaped the last shell fired from the rebel Infantry.

Being shot at for a target on the top of that old barn,
Wasn't just the thing I fancied, for I didn't wish that harm
Should come to me in that fashion, so I thought it best to be
Up and going lest the Johnnies shoot their minnie balls at me.

And the Second Corps advancing in three lines across the field,
 Marching onward towards the Johnnies was enough to make them yield,
 For ten thousand veteran soldiers - every man a hero true -
 Were advancing in the battle, firm resolved to die or do.
 But the days of Lee were numbered and the rebs got up and flew; do.
 They were scared and just skedaddled - the best thing that they could.
 And the boys behind the building when that shell came tearing through
 All supposed that more were coming and so did General Birney too,
 And I said to General Birney "The woods there upon our right
 Are full of rebel soldiers" - and I thought they'd show some fight.
 He ordered a brigade to charge, which was done with a will,
 Which made the Johnnies scamper out and run back up the hill;
 But our soldiers kept advancing, shooting at them as they ran,
 For they lost no time in halting, we had spoiled their little plan.
 When the charge at last was over I rode out into the wood
 And I saw some wounded Johnnies and I helped them all I could,
 And the rebs who were not wounded managed all to get away,
 But we had the satisfaction of catching them the next day.
 For the Fifth Corps and the Sixth Corps and the Cavalry made haste
 To surround the whole Reb Army and were waiting for a taste
 To go in and do the finish when a white flag sped along
 And the shout "Lee has surrendered" rose in volume clear and strong,
 Sweeping onward like a whirlwind as the word was passed along.
 And the war which had been raging for the last four years and more,
 Between brethren each devoted to the cause whose flag he bore,
 Was now ended and disunion settled there forevermore.
 And among the great commanders who have fought on land and sea,
 There are none that will rank higher than U.S. Grant and Robert Lee.

September 27, 1906

notes:

Battle at Sailor's Creek, VA (Sayler's Creek)

April 6, 1865

Union: U.S. Grant, G.G. Meade 35,000 men, 166 killed, 1014 wounded

Second & Sixth Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry

Confederate: R.S. Ewell, J.B. Gordon 18,000 men, 1000 killed, 1800 wounded, 6000 prisoners

Richard Skinner Sep 27, 1823 - Mar 20, 1908

Co. A, 115 Reg., PA. Vol.

Franklin Skinner Jan 6, 1842 - Apr 8, 1923

Glo. Co., 12th Reg., Co. A

text transcription from mimeographed page and notes by:

Paul Charles Locke

231 Manor Road

Harleysville, PA 19438-1908

Dec 29, 1987

Richard Skinner's 84th Birthday, 1907

JOTTINGS THROUGH JERSEY

* A hot campaign is on at Glassboro over the street paving ordinance.

* Richard Skinner, of Glassboro, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday with five daughters present and four generations represented.

Philadelphia Inquirer, 7 Oct 1907

Richard Skinner, one of Glassboro's oldest citizens, celebrated the 84th anniversary of his birth at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louis N. Shreve, Friday. Mr. Skinner has five children in the family, of each of which including Mr. Skinner, there are four generations. About fifty relatives and friends enjoyed the day with Mr. Skinner who is unusually active for one of his age, and has neither taken a dose of medicine nor required the service of a physician for a number of years.

Gloucester County Democrat, 10 Oct 1907

Franklin Skinner's Poem for Richard Skinner's 84th Birthday, 1907:

Eighty-fourth Birthday

Richard Skinner celebrated his 84 birthday last Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. N. Shreve, Glassboro. 47 persons were present, mostly children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He has five children all living and there are four generations, including Mr. Skinner in each of the five families represented by his children. A very pleasant day was enjoyed not the least of which was a bounteous dinner and supper. Mr. Skinner enjoys remarkably good health, hasn't taken any medicine for years and never has a physician. The following poem written by his brother, Frank Skinner was read on this occasion.

Your birthday comes but once a year, so welcome it and have no fear
That you will live to see the day you wish that you had passed away,
Because your steps are getting slow and you are ready now to go
To meet the friends passed on before who wait and watch on the farther shore;
For all who know you long to see you still among them and to be
To you a friend to have you cheer them with your presence year by year.
And often I remember when I went to school to you and then
(A willing youth on knowledge bent) I looked to you with heart intent,
That you would help me as I grew to learn some part of what you knew,
For then I thought you held the key to all the knowledge in store for me,
And you seemed willing to humor the thought,
And flogged me soundly more times than you ought
In the storehouse of your knowledge that appealed to us boys then,
Was one about the weather, for you could tell us when
A change might be expected, and weather it would rain
Or snow upon the morrow or be fair or clear again;
And the way you went about it was mysterious enough,
You'd look up in the heavens, then down upon the earth,
Then you'd notice the condition of the spider's web, and true
To our faith in your great knowledge you would tell what it would do.
You surely were a wonder to the children all about,
And how you ever learned so much was more than we found out,
For you certainly could tell us when the day was cold and drear,
When a change was surely coming or if tomorrow would be clear,
And though many years have passed since then
And your hair has turned to grey,
The memory of those early years will never fade away.
And I also well remember when protracted meeting came;
And the people all assembled, through the snow and cold and rain,
In the school house which was crowded every night for weeks together,
While the people came to sing and pray, and cared not for the weather,
But thankful they could help along the seeker in distress,
By pointing to the Lamb of God who gives his children rest,
That all who put their trust in Him should have their sins forgiven,
And if they stood fast to the end should finally reach heaven.
And as they led these souls to Christ their hearts were strangely blest,
The joined the saved in prayer and praise and shouted with the rest,
The saving lesson which they learned had not been learned in vain,
The greatest gift vouchsafed to man in agony and pain
Was Christ our great Redeemer who died for you and me,
That by His death and through His blood we are from sin set free,
And as we travel on the road that leads us nearer Heaven,
We have the witness in our hearts that tells of sins forgiven.
And now we clasp again your hand as warmly as of yore,
And pledge our love to you anew as you reach eighty-four. (Frank Skinner)

Newspaper Version [From the estate of Marion Smith, courtesy of Vicki Snyder]

DEDICATED TO RICHARD SKINNER.

September 27th, 1907.

Your birthday comes but once a year, So welcome it and have no fear
 That you will live to see the day You wish that you had passed away,
 Because your steps are getting slow And you are ready now to go
 To meet the friends passed on before Who wait and watch on the farther shore;
 For all who know you long to see You still among them - and to be
 To you a friend to have you cheer Them with your presence year by year.
 And often I remember when I went to school to you and then
 (A willing youth on knowledge bent) I looked to you, with heart intent,
 That you would help me as I grow To learn some part of what you knew,
 For then I thought you held the key To all the knowledge in store for me,
 And you seemed willing to humor the thought,
 And flogged me soundly more times than you ought.

In the storehouse of your knowledge That appealed to us boys then,
 Was one about the weather, for you could tell us when
 A change might be expected, and whether it would rain
 Or snow upon the morrow or be fair or clear again;
 And the way you went about it was mysterious enough,-
 You'd look up in the heavens, then down upon the earth,
 Then you'd notice the condition of the spider's web, and true
 To our faith in your great knowledge you would tell what it would do.
~~You surely were a wonder to the children all about,~~
 And how you ever learned so much was more than we found out,
 For you certainly could tell us if the day was cold and drear,
 When a change was surely coming or if tomorrow would be clear,
 And though many years have passed since then
 And your hair has turned to grey,
 The memory of those early years Will never fade away.

And I also well remember when protracted meeting came,
 And the people all assembled, through the snow and cold and rain,
 In the school house which was crowded every night for weeks together,
 While the people came to sing and pray, and cared not for the weather,
 But thankful they could help along the seeker in distress,
 By pointing to the Lamb of God who gives his children rest,
 That all who put their trust in Him should have their sins forgiven,
 And if they stood fast to the end should finally reach Heaven.
 And as they led these souls to Christ their hearts were strangely blest,-
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 The saving lesson which they learned had not been learned in vain,
 That the greatest gift vouchsafed to man in agony and pain
 Was Christ our great Redeemer who died for you and me,
 That by his death and through His blood we are from sin set free;
 And as we travel on the road that leads us nearer Heaven,
 We have the witness in our hearts that tells of sins forgiven.
 And now we clasp again your hand as warmly as of yore,
 And pledge our love to you anew as you reach eighty-four.

Frank Skinner.

Actual Birthday Party Paper Hand-Out

[From the estate of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler]

Richard's 84th Birthday Party, 1907

Cousin Marion Smith (b. 1902) recalled in 1995 that she had attended, as a young child, a large birthday party that was held for Richard Skinner in the backyard of his daughter, Rennie Shreve. She recalled that a photo of the event had appeared in a local paper (Woodbury Constitution or Glassboro Enterprise?). Marion indicated she appears on the right side of Richard in the photograph and that her childhood friend and cousin, Irma Walton (like Marion, a great-granddaughter of Richard), appears on the left side. Marion thought she had a copy of the photograph but could not locate it. Marion died in 2004 at age 101.

Marion's recollections turned out to be that of Richard's 84th birthday in 1907, six months before his death.

Drew White and Vicki Snyder

In 2009, an unknown cousin by the name of Drew White surprised me by sending me a copy of the photograph mentioned to me by Marion in 1995. This photograph is a wonderful historic document and contains the image of Richard Skinner Jr.

Drew White resides in the Philadelphia area. He descends from Richard Skinner Jr. thru Richard's daughter Anna Frances Henry and, in turn, her daughter Ethel Henry, her granddaughter Katherine Burgin and her great/granddaughter Lin Steiger. Drew is a great/grandson of Ethel and the same generation as me.

The back of Drew's photo includes the names of most of the persons in the image as recorded by Drew's grandmother, Katherine Burgin, adding incredible value to the image. Many thanks to Drew.

In 2011, I obtained a second copy of the image from the estate of Marion Smith, courtesy of Vicki Snyder. Vicki is the widow of Marion's grandson, Fred Snyder, and was kind enough to share many of the items she had inherited from grandmother Marion. Marion was the person who originally had mentioned the existence of the photo to me.

My guess, based upon the age of children in the photograph, is that this photo is that of Richard Skinner's 84th and final birthday in 1907.

1907 Birthday Image

The following birthday photo shows Richard Skinner surrounded by his four surviving daughters and their respective families. Richard's wife, Elizabeth Ann Corson, died in the 1896 before this photo was taken. Richard looks healthy in the image though the picture is deceiving – he died six months later in early 1908 at age 84. The poem written by his younger brother Franklin for the occasion makes mention of his health -

“Because your steps are getting slow, And you are ready now to go”.

Per newspaper accounts - Richard ‘enjoys remarkably good health, hasn’t taken any medicine for years and never has a physician’.

There are only a few men in the photo. Louis Shreve, the Glassboro mortician who hosted the party, is the only husband of Richard's four daughters who appears in the photo. Richard was living with the Shreve family at the time, his wife having died in the late 1800's. Most of the other men pictured are unknown persons from the Methodist Church of Glassboro.

Richard's only son, Harry Skinner, does not appear in the photo. Harry's wife appears in the top row, far left. One of Harry's daughters is shown - Ursula Thoman as well as Ursula's young child – Marion Thoman (Marion Smith). Marion is the person who originally told me about the existence of this photo.

Franklin Skinner, a younger brother of Richard, read a poem that he had written to commemorate the event. Franklin [1842-1923] likely appears in the image and may be the person standing directly behind Richard, or at the far right, wearing the Civil War? medals.

Richard had a beard and was apparently the last generation of Skinners who did not shave regularly.



Poet Franklin Skinner, younger brother of Richard Skinner, is likely in this image (probably standing behind Richard)

Front Row: Left to Right

1. Might be Ralph Thoman
2. Thelma Shreve
3. Everett Henry

Second Row:

1. Maybe Alton Lloyd Winner
2. Beatrice Shreve
3. Richard Skinner, Jr. (Grandpa Skinner)
4. Marian Thoman
5. Grandchild of Aunt Ida
6. Raymond Locke

Third Row:

1. Ella Skinner Lloyd
2. Unknown
3. May Chew Henry
4. Leona Lloyd Disharoon
5. Unknown
6. Anna Frances Skinner Henry
7. Ursula Thoman
8. Ida Skinner Locke

Probably taken at Glassboro, N.J. 1908-1909
Some persons are from church & are not
relatives.

Fourth Row:

1. Florenda May Skinner Shreve (Aunt Bennie)
2. Blandie Shreve
3. Louis Napoleon Shreve
4. Flora Long Shreve
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
9. Unknown
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

Back Row:

1. Mary Elizabeth Sparks Skinner (Uncle Harry's
Lizzie)
2. Daisy Lloyd Winner
3. Bessie Shreve Doughty
4. Catherine Calchaugh Henry
5. William Curtis Henry
6. Forrest Richard Henry
7. Unknown

Birthday Image and Key courtesy of Drew White

Great Granddad Birthday Party. abt 1907 or 08.

Top row - L to R - Nan Nan - Daisy Lloyd Wrenner, Bessie Shreve
 Doughly, Catherine Henry - her husband Curtis, Forrest Henry - who?
 Next row - Renni Shreve, Bland Shreve - Lou Shreve - Florrie Shreve.
 (Bland's wife) rest unknown.

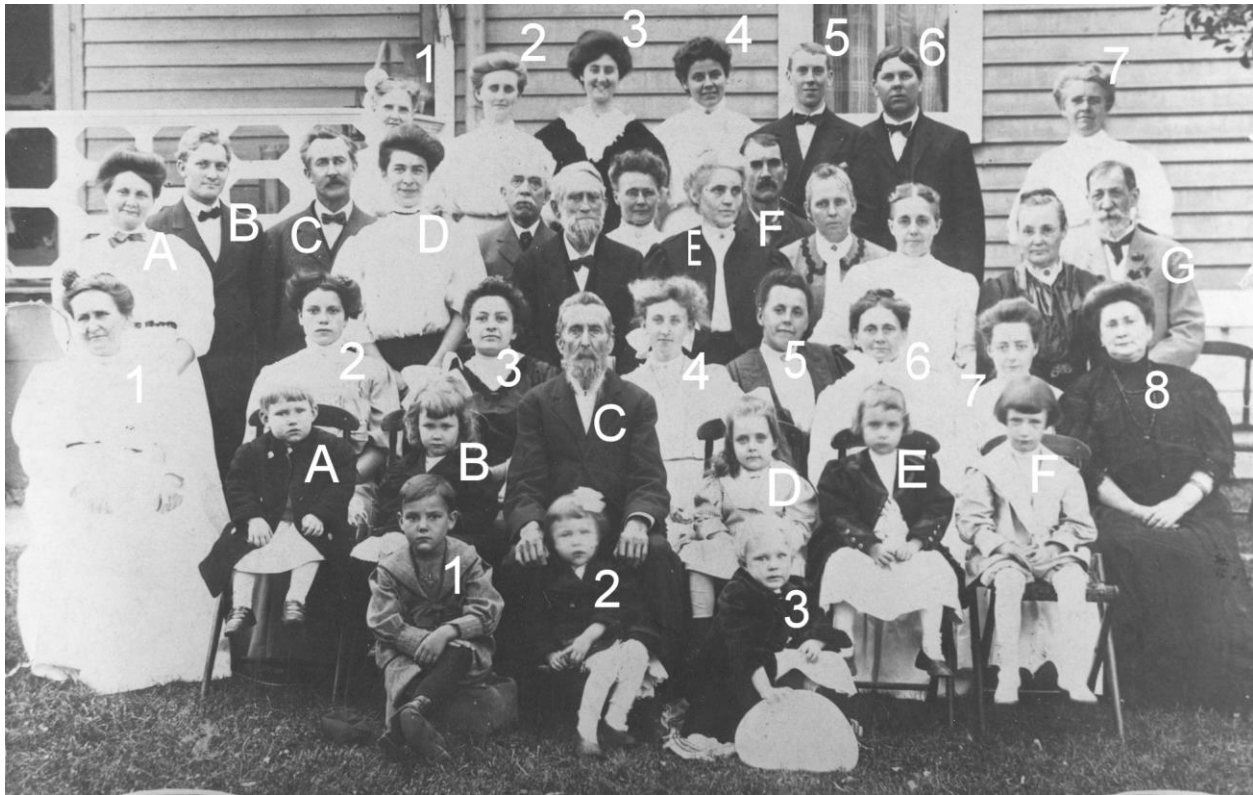
Next row - Ella Lloyd - who? May Henry (Forrest's wife) Next to Pop.
 Skinner - Leona Lloyd - who? - Fannie Henry - Ursula
 Thoman - Ida Locke.

Children - Otton Wrenner (Daisy's boy ??) Beabaci Shreve - Marion
 Thoman - Otto Locke child & Ida's grandchild (believe) Raymond Locke
 Son of Otto - Aunt Ida passed..
 Boy? Girl? would Thelma be that old then? Emma's cousin
 Everett (3 mos older than Emma & died at 45.

Nan Nan	Daisy Lloyd	Bessie	Curtis Henry	Curtis	Forrest	Eva
			wife			plough
Renni	Bland	Lou	Florrie	(2 old men)	woman	the Dorand wife
						man for my help station???
3 women 1 man ??,						
Ella	woman ?	May Henry	Grandpa Shreve	Leona Lloyd	woman ?	Fannie Thoman Ida
Christ	Beatrice	Marion	Marion plough	Child looks like Otto		
Boy ?	girl ?	child ?				

Names on Birthday
 picture of Richard
 Skinner - 91 yrs
 old.

Two Additional Photo Keys [From the estate of Marion Smith, daughter of Ursula Thoman, courtesy of Vicki Snyder]

Photo Key:**Rear Row:**

1. Mary Elizabeth (Sparks) Skinner – wife of Richard's son Harry Skinner.
2. Daisy (Lloyd) Winner
3. Bessie (Shreve) Doughty
4. Catherine Colebaugh Henry
5. William Curtis Henry, husband to (4)
6. Forrest Richard Henry
7. Eva Stanger

4. Leona Lloyd Disharoon

5. unknown

6. **Anna Frances (Skinner) Henry** – Aunt Fannie

7. Ursula (Skinner) Thoman

8. **Ida Skinner Locke**, almost a twin of her sister Rennie Shreve.

Nest Row:

- A. **Florinda (Skinner) Shreve**, "Rennie"
- B. Blande Shreve, son of Rennie & Louis
- C. Louis Napoleon Shreve
- D. Flora Long Shreve, Blande's wife
- E. Dr. Iszard's wife
- F. John Stratton, of Mullica Hill
- G. likely Civil War veteran Frank Homan

Next Row

- A. Alton Winner, Daisy's boy?

- B. Beatrice Shreve

- C. **RICHARD SKINNER JR.**

- D. Marion Thoman, daughter of Ursula

- E. Child of Otto Locke; Could also be Miriam Stanger.

- F. Raymond Locke, son of Otto, raised by grandmother Ida.

Next Row:

1. **Ella (Skinner) Lloyd**
2. unknown
3. May Chew Henry, wife of Forrest

Front Row

1. Ralph Thoman?

2. Thelma Shreve, dau. of Blande & Flora

3. Everett Henry,

The names of Richard's four daughters are **highlighted**. Son Harry Skinner is not in image.

Final Years

After the death of his wife Elizabeth in 1896, Richard lived with his daughter Rennie Shreve at the Shreve residence on Main Street in Glassboro. Mr. Louis Shreve was an undertaker and ran a funeral operation out of the home.

Richard died in 1908. The services were held at the Shreve Residence of his daughter. The pallbearers at his funeral were members of the Grand Army. His wonderful obituary, probably written by his younger brother Frank Skinner, says that Richard was one of the oldest and best known residents of Glassboro.

Richard was well known to his grandson, Warren Skinner (my great-grandfather). Warren was about 30 years of age when Richard died in 1908.

Richard Skinner and wife are buried at the old Methodist Cemetery, Glassboro. Their tombstones disappeared sometime between the 1980 and 1990 tombstone surveys. The cemetery is located where Delsea Drive meets Rt. 322.

The cemetery was the location of the first Methodist Church of Glassboro that had existed at the site from 1833 to 1855, known as the Salem Meeting House. The church later relocated to New and Academy Streets in downtown Glassboro, where it remains to this day as the First United Church of Glassboro. The Church maintains control of the old cemetery on Delsea Drive.

SKINNER.—On March 20, 1908, **RICHARD SKINNER**, in his 85th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, L N Shreve, in Glassboro, N J, on Tuesday, March 24, 1908. Services at house at 11 A M.

Mar 23, 1908, Philadelphia Inquirer [ancestry.com]

* **Richard Skinner**, Civil War veteran and former school teacher, will be buried at Glassboro today. He was 85 years old.

Mar 24, 1908, Philadelphia Inquirer [ancestry.com]

Richard Skinner, aged 84 years, died Friday evening at the home of his son-in-law, **Louis N Shreve**, of pneumonia. The funeral was held Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock. Mr. Skinner has been a life-long resident of Glassboro. He leaves four daughters and a son.

Mar 28, 1908 Gloucester County Democrat [ancestry.com]

., MARCH 27, 1908.

Obituary

Richard Skinner

Richard Skinner, one of the oldest and best known residents of Glassboro, died early last Friday evening after a week's illness of dropsy of the lungs.

Mr. Skinner was born at Richwood September 27, 1823. He attended the public school at Clems Run and then went to Pennington Seminary from which he graduated before he was 18 years of age. He went to Philadelphia and took a position as bookkeeper but it did not agree with his health and he took up school teaching for a livelihood.

He taught at Clayton, Aura, Clems Run, Richwood, Monroeville, Williamstown, Knights Run and Zion.

He was a good instructor and made free use of the rod among the unruly boys who attended during the winter term in those days. After the abolition of corporal punishment he remarked upon one occasion "I cannot teach without the hickory."

On March 24, 1864, he enlisted in the 115 Pennsylvania Regiment and served until the close of the war. On his return from the war he resumed teaching. He also did surveying and for many years he taught singing school at nights in the surrounding towns. In 1845 he married Miss Elizabeth Carson of Glassboro.

Seven children were born to them, Mary and Mizeal, now deceased, W. H. Skinner and Mrs. L. N. Shreve, of Glassboro, Mrs. Fanny Henry, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Millard Lloyd, of Camden, and Mrs. Ida Locke.

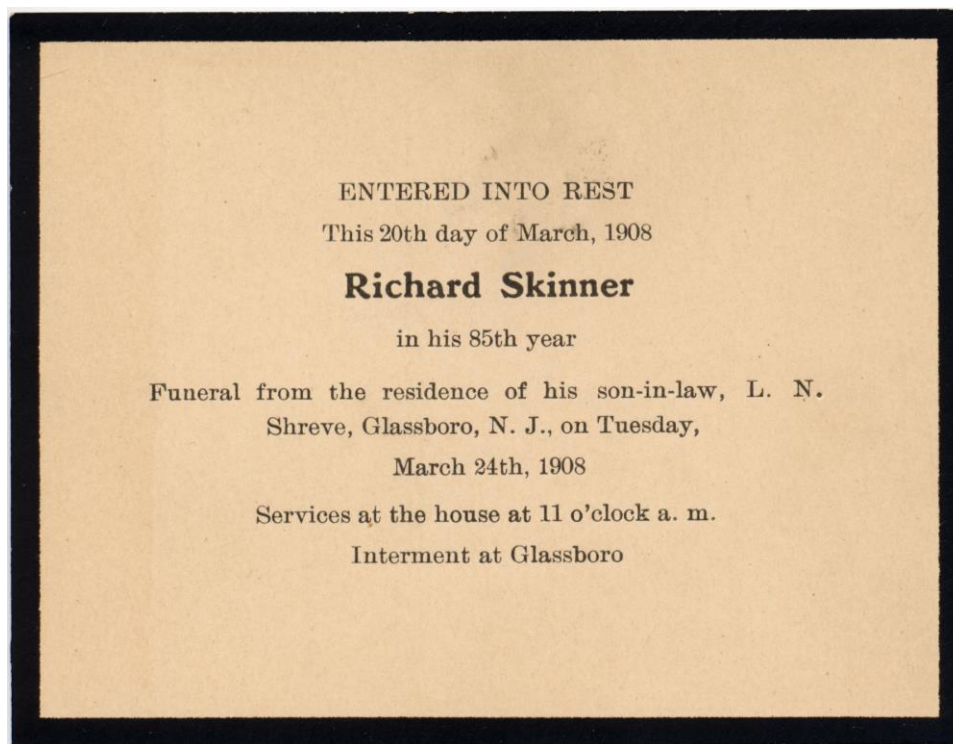
When 14 years of age Mr. Skinner united with the M. E church and had been a zealous Christian ever since. For many years he led the choir and was a class leader at Richwood.

Mrs. Skinner died about 12 years ago and since that time Mr. Skinner has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. L. N. Shreve.

The funeral was held on Tuesday morning, services at the house. Members of the Grand Army acted as pall bearers.

"I can not teach without the hickory"

[From the estate of Marion Smith, courtesy of Vicki Snyder]



[Estate of Rennie Shreve thru daughter Beatrice Shreve courtesy of Linda Adams]

Children

Richard and Elizabeth Skinner had one male son – Harry Skinner, my ancestor. This pattern of having one male son per generation has continued for another four generations, leaving me the last person with the Skinner name to descend from Richard Skinner Jr. The Skinners also had four girls – Anna Frances ('Fannie'), Ella, Ida and Florinda May ('Rennie'). A fifth daughter, Mary, died at age 20 while giving birth.

The following pages contain photographs of the children of Richard and Elizabeth Skinner. The photographs show eldest child Harry Skinner and the four daughters - Fanny Henry, Ida Locke, Ella Lloyd and Rennie Shreve.



Eldest son 'Harry' Skinner
(1846-1935)



Fannie (Skinner) Henry
(1849-1937)



Ella (Skinner) Lloyd
(1851-1919)



Rennie (Skinner) Shreve
(1862-1938)



Ida (Skinner) Locke [almost a twin to Rennie]
(1856-1934)



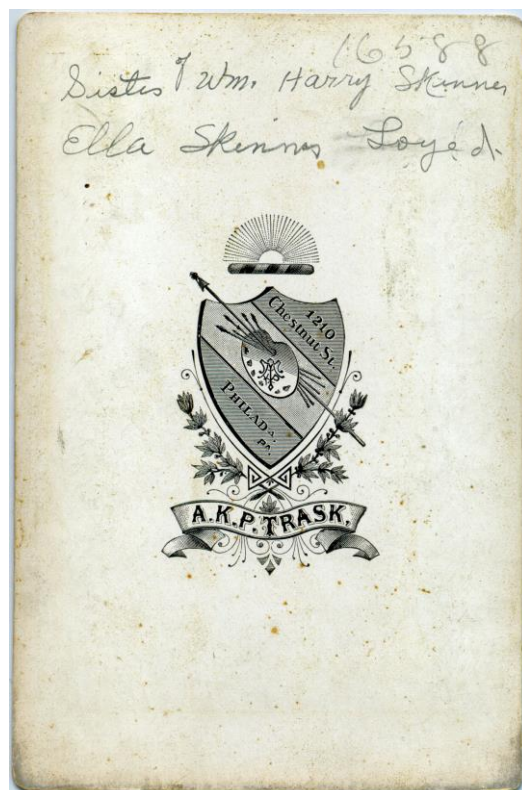
Rennie Shreve with son Blande, 1907
Rennie's sister Ella Lloyd is below them.



Sisters "Fannie" Henry, left, and Ida Locke, right,
Ursula Thoman, daughter of their brother Harry Skinner, sits between them.

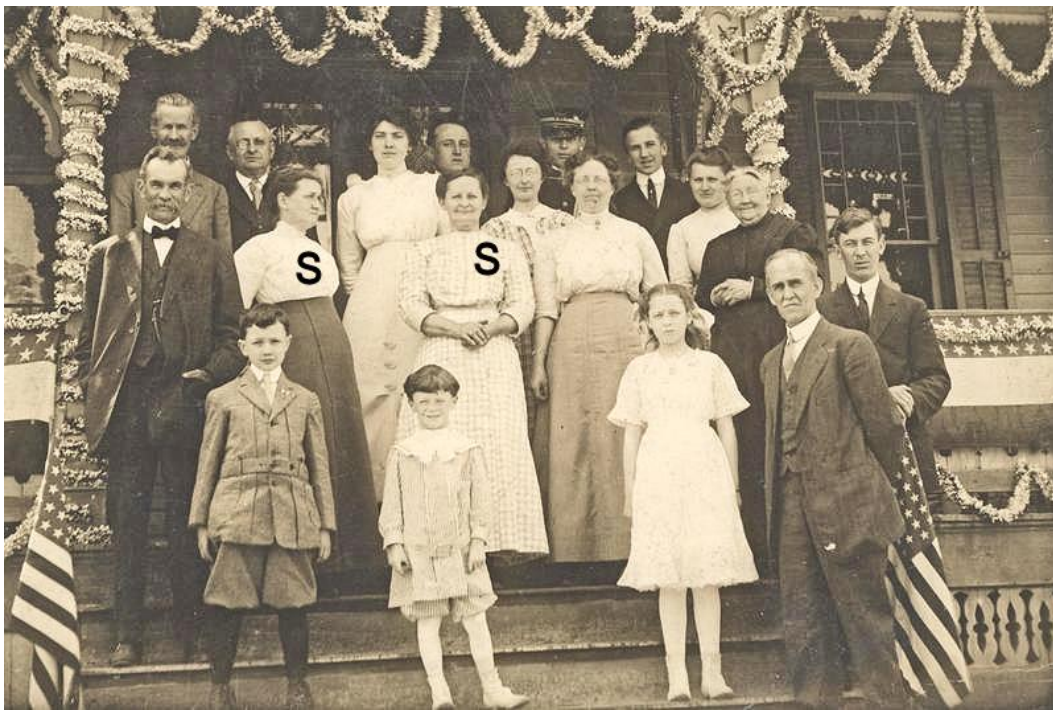


Ella Lloyd



[From estate of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler,
a daughter of Harry Skinner]

Probable writing of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler

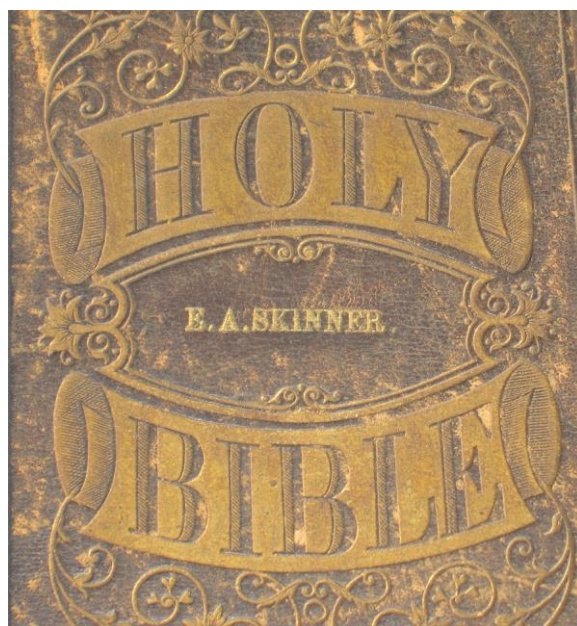


“Group Of People On Porch” courtesy of the Glassboro Historical Society[glassborohistoricalsociety.com]

Unnamed Persons, but looks like Skinner siblings [**S**]
.- maybe Ella Lloyd and her sister Fannie Henry,
both daughters of Richard Skinner Jr.

Family Bible

In the 1970's, my family visited cousin Ben Ungerbuehler. Ben retrieved several boxes of personal effects of his mother, Elizabeth Ungerbuehler, from his garage. Elizabeth was a granddaughter of Richard Skinner Jr., and a sister of my great/grandfather Warren Skinner. I offered to take several; old photograph albums, from which many of the photos presented here have come from, as well as an 1869 Bible labeled E. A. Skinner. The bible would have belonged to Elizabeth Ann Skinner, the wife of Richard Skinner Jr. The Bible must have been passed to the Skinner's eldest child, Harry Skinner. Harry, in turn, lived the last days of his life with his daughter Elizabeth Ungerbuehler - thus the Bible passed to her and then to me. The Bible had no personal information in it, but sadly, did not survive a 2020 basement flood.



Bible belonging to Elizabeth Ann [Corson] Skinner

"The Illustrated Polyglot FAMILY BIBLE ...

Published by A. Gorton, Clayton, New Jersey

Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1869, by William Flint In the Clerk's
Office of the District Court of the United States, in and of the Eastern District of
Pennsylvania."

Conversation with Marion Smith (1902 – 2004) on 14 May 1995:

Marion Smith was a great-granddaughter of Richard Skinner Jr. - -

Marion Smith⁴ Ursula Thoman³, Harry Skinner², Richard Jr.¹

Per Marion, Richard Skinner Jr. taught school at Richwood [the Richwood Academy]. Marion also mentioned he taught at a school located on a road going from Barnsboro to Richwood [Barnsboro Road], just ahead of the Mt. Zion Church and graveyard, where a grove of trees now stands (on the right side leaving Barnsboro). This would be the Mt. Zion school. Per his obituary, Richard taught at numerous schools including Richwood and Mt. Zion.

Per Marion, Richard lived across the street and ahead of the Mt. Zion school in a house situated by itself. [KDS note - this all would have been long before Marion's time, but this is roughly the Richwood locale and road where Richard once lived on farmland given to him by his father in 1849 or so]

Marion said that Richard, Jr. lived his final years with the family of his daughter Rennie Shreve on South Main St. in Glassboro, where he passed away. Perfect memory on the part of Marion.

Marion met 'Aunt Ida' and 'Aunt Ella' once (daughters of Richard) - recalls one had a son with the name Hodum, which she thought odd.

Deed Records Pertaining to Land Purchased and Sold By Richard Skinner Jr. & Wife:

Grantor [Seller]	Grantee [Buyer]	Deed Book #, Page #	Deed Date	Recording Date With County
familysearch.com Index, Page – 641:				
R Skinner Sr	R Skinner Jr	T4 308	7/31/1849	4/18/1854
Wedding gift from father to son & wife; Rt. 609, Richwood, south of Rt. 322				
R Skinner Sr & Jr	Jonathan Murphy	S4, 176	8/29/56	12/9/56
Sale of one acre of land jointly held by father & son at Richwood. The joint ownership of the land was probably just a temporary technicality because the deed establishing ownership by one or the other had not yet been filed. My guess.				
R Skinner Jr & wife	R Skinner Sr	R5, 556	11/26/74	5/3/75
Re-sale of Richwood farm from son back to father.				
R Skinner Sr & wife	R Skinner Jr	Y5, 100	12/29/74	1/11/79
Purchase of 355 Main Street, Glassboro, one of his father's numerous Glassboro plots resulting from the father's purchase of 7 acres at Glassboro in 1843. Richard and wife were probably already living there as their homestead farm at Richwood had already been sold back to the father. This Glassboro land was probably a gift to replace the gift of the Richwood farm that the father had taken back.				
Index, Page – 642:				
Estate of R Skinner Sr	R Skinner Jr	136,433	11/1/83	8/1/84
Purchase of 339 Main Street, Glassboro and the neighboring duplex of 343/345 Main Street from the father. Again, part of the 7 acres at Glassboro that the father had purchased in 1843.				
Index, Page 372:				
R Skinner Jr	Richard's Son, Harry	178, 340	3/23/99	3/24/99
Sale of 339 Main Street to son Harry Skinner. It was probably rented out at the time, and Harry and family did not move to 339 Main Street from their rental of Richard's lot at 355 Main St. until some time between the census records of 1900 and 1905. Harry and wife lived at 339 Main St. until her death in the 1920's.				
R Skinner Jr	Richard's (4) daughters	178, 442	4/25/99	5/10/99
Sale of the duplex 343/345 Main Street jointly to Richard's 4 daughters, who promptly turned around and re-sold it.				

Misc. files of cousin Virginia Minotty dated 2/18/1980:

Richard Skinner, Jr. was the first teacher of the Richwood Academy in 1855 [this school was actually called the Mount Pleasant School. The Richwood Academy that replaced it was built in 1870]. The current academy building was built in 1870, so the classes may have been taught at the Clem's Run School on Elmer Rd., Richwood.

History of the Academy Street School, Richwood [glassborohistoricalsociety.com]:

The grammar school built on Academy Street was constructed three separate times. The first section of the Academy Street School was dedicated on July 5, 1841, and the building was finished in 1843. The building was structured out of wood and was two stories high. The second story of the building was not in use until fall 1849, when 204 children attended the school. This first section of the school built was created by local contractor William Pierce and it cost \$180.

The North wing of the Academy Street School was added in the fall of 1857. The contractor of this portion of the school was Benjamin Pennypacker and it was constructed for \$2,060. The South wing was added in the summer of 1872 by contractor John Davis for \$2,250. This Academy served as the school for the community until 1893. The School did not have central heat, plumbing, or electricity and all of the water used in the school came from a well. Two outhouses were used as lavatories, any heat in the building came from stoves, and all light was from oil lamps.

The first principles to serve in this school were Robert Hoe, Steven Gilbert, George Gilliard, Thomas Stanger, and Nathan Skinner. Almost all of Glassboro's outstanding citizens received their education from this school, from the local postmasters to the local doctors. Most notably, Thomas M. Ferrell received his basic education at this school and went on to serve as a Congressman in the U.S. House of Representatives.

By 1889, the school enrollment reached 350 children, so it became evident that a larger building was needed. By 1893 the building was moved to the rear of the lot and a large stone school was built in the place of the original location. The cornerstone of the new building was laid on July 4, 1893 and the contracts for the building cost \$15,000. The architects were Moses and King and the contractors were E.P. Henry and Ira G. Carter. By 1900 the building had electricity, by 1910 the building had gas, and by 1915 the school received running water and drinking fountains and lavatories were installed.

On February 21, 1917 a disastrous fire struck the Academy Street School and completely ruined everything. This required placement of all of the students at various locations throughout the community. A new building was erected in 1920 and opened for classes again.

Most recently, the building was renovated for nearly \$4.5 million and Rowan University transformed it into Shpeen Hall, named after the former mayor of Glassboro. It is home to Creative Marketing Strategies and Rowan's Management and Education institutes.

[KDS note – The Academy Street School at Richwood was one of the many schools that Richard Skinner Jr. taught at – reference his obituaries for details.

Genealogy of Mrs. Skinner (nee Corson)

Per "300 Years with the Corson Families in America", by Orville Corson, Middletown, Ohio, 1939, Vol. II, p175, from the files of VEM. This publication details the genealogy of Elizabeth Corson, wife of Richard Skinner, Jr:

Mizeal Corson, the oldest son of Joseph and Prudence (English) Corson, was born July 19, 1807, at Maurice River, NJ. While still very young he moved with his parents to Glassboro, NJ where he later became a glassblower. He married, first, Mary Stanger, of Glassboro, NJ. Their marriage license was issued May 29, 1828 (Gloucester Co. Records).

Three children were born to this union:

Elizabeth Corson, born July 3, 1828

William S. Corson, born Mar 18, 1831

Charles W. Corson, born Dec 11, 1841

Mizeal Corson married, second, Nov 6, 1866, Deborah (Stewart) Wilkinson, born Oct 2, 1834, died Aug 27, 1903. Five children were born to this union:

Verona S. Corson, b. 1866, died Mar 10, 1921, unmarried

George Hans Corson, b. Jan 1, 1868, died Mar 23, 1919

Emerson Corson, died in infancy

Mary Eva Corson, b. Jan 1873, d. July 21, 1928, married George Bowmen

Herbert S. Corson, b. July 29, 1874, d. Oct 6, 1926

Mizeal Corson died July 31, 1879, Mary (Stanger) Corson, his wife, died Sep 14, 1865.

Elsewhere, this Corson publication lists children of Elizabeth Corson (b. 1828) and husband Richard Skinner, but fails to mention their first child Harry Skinner.

**The Story of Prudence English, Grandmother of Elizabeth Corson
[per notes of Irma (Walton) Welshko per files of cousin Marion Smith]**

Prudence was born in 1784. In 1801, at age 17, Prudence married Samuel Peacock. Samuel died fifteen months later. Prudence was left with a son, Samuel, 3 months of age.

Thirteen months after the death of husband Samuel, in 1803, Prudence married 22 year old John Corson. John died 11 months later at age 23, 7 months, 3 days in 1804. One month later, Prudence gave birth to son John Corson.

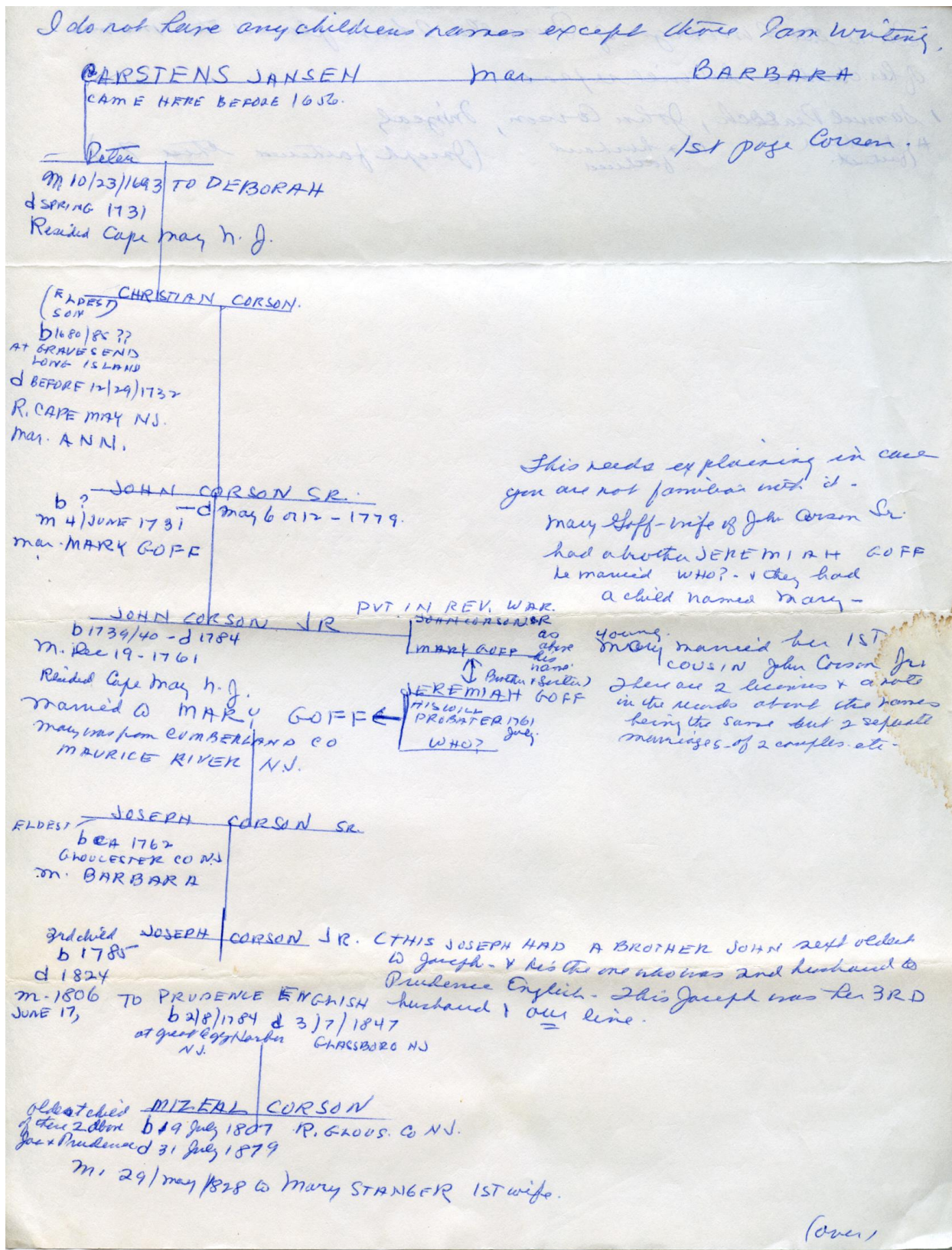
In 1806, now age 22, Prudence married Joseph Corson, brother of her deceased husband John Corson. Joseph, born 1783, was age 23. Joseph lasted 18 years. Prudence and Joseph had seven children – Mizeal (named for Mizeal English, her father), Wesley, Joseph, Ellen, Rhoda, William Bennett Corson and David Peacock Corson.

Husband Joseph died when her oldest son Samuel Peacock was about 22 years of age and youngest son David was 2 years of age. Prudence was age 40.

Prudence married a third time, circa 1827, to Chester A. Dilks, called ‘Old Chester Dilks’. Prudence died in 1837 at age 53.

Prudence was the daughter of Mizeal and Elizabeth English. Mizeal was the son of Joseph English and Prudence Springer. Joseph was the son of John and Sarah English. John was the son of Joseph English and Hannah Cliff back in England.

CORSON Genealogy from Irma (Walton) Welshko per files of cousin Marion Smith:



In the late I make you of Pusilla I have placed the name
of her children - but will repeat.

1 Samuel Peacock, John Orson, Ingeal

#1 husband
(partner).

2 husband
fathered

(Joseph fathered these 7.)

MICHAEL CORSON M MARY STANGER. 1st wife. 2nd page Corson,
 info on marriage on 1st page. b 1809 d 14 Sept 1865 and 1st page of
 Gleason n.d. age 56. *Loffe.*
Elizabeth Ann Corson
 b 3 July 1808 d 9 Jan 1896 age 68
 CHAS BORDO N.J. M. Mar 7?
M. RICHARD SKIKNER WILLIAM S. CORSON
 b 27 Sept 1823 only have your dates never had any before
 d 20 Mar 1908. *between 2 boys.*

Are you interested in Mary Loff? They were here early!

#1 JOYCE

EDWARD GOFFE M #2 MARGARET WILKINSON

b CAMBRIDGE ENG. CAME HERE ON

'GREAT HOPE' embarked late 1634 or early 1635 with Rev. Thomas Sheppard.
 Among the 1st at Watertown Mass. & lived there in 1637 Brought wife Joyce and
 children Samuel & Lydia - & here had Nathaniel b 2nd 1638 died young. wife Joyce died
 Nov 1638 & he m. Margaret daughter of widow Isobel Wilkinson (Margaret
 married him & married 1662 John WITCHFIELD of Windsor) *they had Deborah b 15 Dec*
 Mary prob. buried 23 Apr. 1646, Hannah 23 Mar. 1646 & AB/AT *Edmund & Margaret had 1639*
 (F) d 26 Dec 1658 or 64.

SAMUEL GOFFE

Born Cambridge Eng - came over with
 Parents.

He dropped the E - some complicated
 reason -

b CA 1633/34.

d JAN 15/1706

m - CA 1656.

MARY BERNARD

b 1635

d 1674

WIFE #2 NOT KNOWN

BUT MARRIED 21 Nov 1882.

HANNAH
 b 12/may/1657
 Edward
 b 28 Mar 1658
 Deborah
 b 22 Jan 1661
 d 27 Dec 1690
 Samuel
 b Jan 1663
 Lydia
 b 7 Jan 1665
 Elizabeth
 b 6 Oct 1668
 John
 d 15 Jan 1691
 11/mar/1666
 d

continued

Susannah,
 b CA 1670

Edmund; CA 1672
 H.E 1690
 Wholen H.E means.

Nathaniel
 9 Apr - 1675

Joseph
 23/may/1677

and Ann the wife
 died Apr 1679
 age 44

and Hope Samuel had 10 week children for 5 years, leaving children 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22

We are from Son of Samuel - John.

Goffe Goff Page 2

John Goff
b 11/ Nov. 1666.

There is a generation here I am sure (or rather I believe)

But my information says - John Goff was father to
Mary Goff - m - 4 June 1731 to John Corson Sr.

has to be -
because of dates

married 1731

say 22 yrs. $\frac{22}{1706}$

her father b 11/ Nov 1666
& in the books -

It is possible but I don't like the gap.

If Mary (elder) was married in 1731 at age 25 her
birth year would be 1706.

If her father lived Mary until 28 or so - it could be
he m - about 1694 that gives us 12 years to find out.

- If he had 6 children 12 yrs OK - But that is no way to plot a
genealogy - So maybe John was her father as I have on
records by someone - Mrs Jacobus maybe?

She says John Goff was (Elder) Mary's father & younger
Mans. Grandfather -

So will accept for the time being -

John Goff - m. who?
b. 11 Nov. 1666

Mary married John Corson

Jeremiah

and enters our tree.

Then her Son John Corson marries (Elder Mary's brother Jeremiah's
girl and the blood enters again
then Jeremiah -

& leads to Joseph Corson Sr.
married to
Barbara.

ARTIFACTS:

Family Bible - labeled 'E. A. Skinner' [wife of Richard Skinner Jr.], from the estate of granddaughter Elizabeth Rice Skinner:

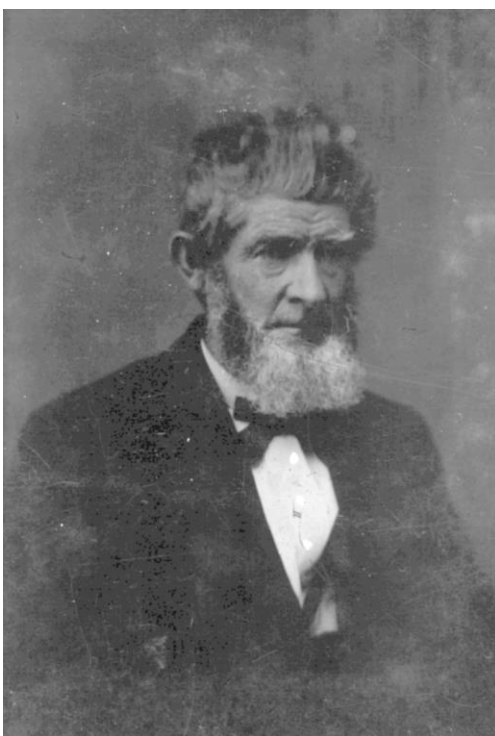
"The Illustrated Polyglot FAMILY BIBLE ...

Published by A. Gorton, Clayton, New Jersey

Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1869, by William Flint In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in and of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

Poems - to Richard Skinner Jr. by brother Frank Skinner, in honor of Richard's 1906 and 1907 birthdays (83rd & 84th birthdays).

Civil War Pistol - belonged to Richard Skinner Jr.; also a letter he wrote home during the war. In possession of Linda J. Adams of Richmond, VA - great/great/granddaughter of Richard.



Unknown Person

From estate of Elizabeth Ungerbuehler
[tin-type]

Exhibit A - Richard Skinner Service, Civil War

Richard joined the 115th Pennsylvania Regiment, Company A, on March 25, 1864. In May, 1864, the unit was absorbed into the 110th Regiment. He was released July 3, 1865 following a victory parade in Washington D.C.

115th Pennsylvania Regiment

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/115th_Pennsylvania_Infantry_Regiment\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/115th_Pennsylvania_Infantry_Regiment)

The 115th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War.

Service

The 115th Pennsylvania Infantry was organized at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania beginning November 6, 1861 and mustered in January 28, 1862 for a three-year enlistment under the command of Colonel Robert Emmet Patterson.

The regiment was attached to 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, III Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March 1864. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, II Corps, to May 1864. 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, II Corps, to June 1864. The 115th Pennsylvania Infantry ceased to exist on June 22, 1864 when it was consolidated with the 110th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Detailed service

Moved from Camden to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1862, then to Camp Hamilton, Virginia, June 25–28, and to Harrison's Landing, Virginia, July 4. Duty at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, until August 16, 1862. Moved to Centreville August 16–26. Action at Bristoe Station or Kettle Run August 27. Battle of Groveton August 29. Second Battle of Bull Run August 30. Duty in the defenses of Washington until November. At Fairfax Station November 2–25. Operations on Orange & Alexandria Railroad November 10–12. Duty near Falmouth, Virginia, November 28 – December 11. Battle of Fredericksburg December 12–15. Burnside's 2nd Campaign, "Mud March," January 20–24, 1863. Operations at Rappahannock Bridge and Grove Church February 5–7. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27 – May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1–5. Gettysburg Campaign June 11 – July 24. Battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3. Pursuit of Lee, July 5–24. Wapping Heights, Virginia, July 23. Duty near Warrenton, Virginia, until October. Bristoe Campaign October 9–22. McLean's Ford, Bull Run, October 15. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7–8. Kelly's Ford November 7. Mine Run Campaign November 26 – December 2. Payne's Farm November 27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6–7, 1864. Duty near Brandy Station until May. Rapidan Campaign, May 4 – June 12. Battle of the Wilderness, May 5–7. Spotsylvania, May 8–12. Spotsylvania Court House May 12–21. Assault on the Salient, May 12. North Anna River, May 23–26. On line of the Pamunkey, May 26–28. Totopotomoy, May 28–31. Cold Harbor, June 1–12. Before Petersburg June 16–18.

Casualties

The regiment lost a total of 80 men during service; six officers and 32 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded, two officers and 40 enlisted men died of disease.

Commanders

- Colonel Robert Emmet Patterson – discharged December 2, 1862
- Colonel Francis A. Lancaster – killed in action at the Battle of Chancellorsville
- Lieutenant Colonel Robert Thompson – commanded at the Second Battle of Bull Run

- Lieutenant Colonel William A. Olmsted – commanded at the Battle of Fredericksburg
- Lieutenant Colonel John P. Dunne – commanded the regiment after the death of Col Lancaster until consolidated with the 110th Pennsylvania Infantry
- Major William A. Reilly – commanded at the Battle of the Wilderness

Pennsylvania 110th Regiment

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/110th_Pennsylvania_Infantry_Regiment\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/110th_Pennsylvania_Infantry_Regiment)

The 110th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War.

Service

The 110th Pennsylvania Infantry was organized at Harrisburg, Huntingdon, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and mustered in on August 19, 1861, for three years service under the command of Colonel William Delaware Lewis Jr.

The regiment comprised four companies from urban Philadelphia and six from rural counties in western Pennsylvania. Despite the fact that most of the regiment hailed from western counties, all of its regimental officers and color guard were Philadelphians. Regional resentments turned violent in Hagerstown, Maryland on January 3, 1862, when a drunken brawl over control of the regimental colors. As the men had not yet been issued firearms, they took to assaulting each other with goose-egg sized limestone chunks broken off the freshly macadamized National Turnpike. The fight was broken up by the 1st Maryland Cavalry, but not before three men had been killed and more than forty wounded—several mortally.^[1]

The regiment participated in the defense of the lower Shenandoah Valley during the Romney Expedition in January 1862. The regiment was attached to Tyler's Brigade, Landers' Division, Army of the Potomac, to March 1862. 3rd Brigade, Shield's 2nd Division, Banks' V Corps and Department of the Shenandoah, to May 1862. 4th Brigade, Shield's Division, Department of the Rappahannock, to June 1862. 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, III Corps, Army of Virginia, to September 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, III Corps, Army of the Potomac, to June 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, III Corps, to March 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, II Corps, to June, 1865.

The 110th Pennsylvania Infantry mustered out June 28, 1865.

Detailed service

Left Pennsylvania for Hancock, Md., January 2, 1862. Defense of Hancock January 5. At Cumberland and south branch of the Potomac guarding bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until February 6. Moved to Paw Paw Tunnel and duty there until March 7, 1862. Advance on Winchester March 7–15. Reconnaissance to Strasburg March 18–21. Battle of First Kernstown March 23. Pursuit of Jackson up the Valley March 24–April 27. Occupation of Mt. Jackson April 17. March to Fredericksburg May 12–21, and to Front Royal May 25–30. Near Front Royal May 31. Port Republic June 9. Battle of Cedar Mountain August 9. Pope's Campaign in northern Virginia August 16–September 2. Fords of the Rappahannock August 21–23. Manassas August 23. Thoroughfare Gap August 28. Groveton August 29. Bull Run August 30. Duty at Arlington Heights, Defenses of Washington, Whipple's Command, until October. Moved to Pleasant Valley October 18, then to Warrenton and Falmouth, Va., October 24–November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg December 12–15. Burnside's 2nd Campaign, "Mud March," January 20–24, 1863. At Falmouth until April. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27–May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1–5. Gettysburg Campaign June 11–July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1–3. Pursuit of Lee July 5–24. Wapping Heights, Va., July 23. On line of the Rappahannock until October. Bristoe Campaign October 9–22. Auburn and Bristoe October 13–14. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7–8. Kelly's Ford November 7. Mine Run Campaign November 26–December 2. Payne's Farm November 27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6–7, 1864. Duty near Brandy Station until May. Rapidan Campaign May 4–June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5–7. Laurel Hill May 8. Spotsylvania May 8–12. Po River May 10. Spotsylvania Court House May 12–21. Assault on the Salient May 12. Harris Farm May 19. North Anna River May 23–26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26–28. Totopotomoy May 28–31. Cold Harbor June 1–12. Before Petersburg June 16–18. Siege of Petersburg June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Jerusalem Plank Road June 22–23, 1864. Demonstration north of the James at Deep Bottom July 27–29.

Deep Bottom July 27–28. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30 (reserve). Demonstration north of the James at Deep Bottom August 13–20. Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, August 14–18. Poplar Springs Church September 29–October 2. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27–28. Warren's Raid on Hicksford December 7–12. Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, February 5–7, 1865. Watkins' House March 25. Appomattox Campaign March 28–April 9. White Oak Road March 30–31. Crow's House March 31. Fall of Petersburg April 2. Sailor's Creek April 6. High Bridge, Farmville, April 7. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. At Burkesville until May 2. March to Washington, D.C., May 2–12. Grand Review of the Armies May 23.

Casualties

The regiment lost a total of 196 men during service; 7 officers and 111 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded, 78 enlisted men died of disease.

Commanders

- Colonel William Delaware Lewis Jr.
- Colonel James Crowther - commanded at the Battle of Fredericksburg while at the rank of lieutenant colonel; promoted and killed in action at the Battle of Chancellorsville
- Lieutenant Colonel David M. Jones - commanded at the Battle of Fredericksburg while at the rank of major after Col Crowther was killed in action (wounded and captured during the battle); commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg until wounded in action, July 2
- Major Isaac Rodgers - commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg after Ltc Jones was wounded
- Major Levi B. Duff - commanded during the Mine Run Campaign

Pennsylvania 115th Regiment Infantry

[<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unpainf6.htm#115th>]

Organized at Philadelphia and Harrisburg January 28, 1862. Moved from Camden to Harrisburg, Pa., May 31, 1862, thence to Camp Hamilton, Va., June 25-28, and to Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4. Attached to 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 3rd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 2nd Army Corps, to May, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, to June, 1864. SERVICE.--Duty at Harrison's Landing, Va., until August 16, 1862. Movement to Centreville August 16-26. Action at Bristoe Station or Kettle Run August 27. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull Run August 30. Duty in the Defenses of Washington until November. At Fairfax Station November 2-25. Operations on Orange & Alexandria Railroad November 10-12. Duty near Falmouth, Va., November 28-December 11. Battle of Fredericksburg December 12-15. Burnside's 2nd Campaign, "Mud March," January 20-24, 1863. Operations at Rappahannock Bridge and Grove Church February 5-7. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee July 5-24. Wapping Heights, Va., July 23. Duty near Warrenton, Va., until October. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. McLean's Ford, Bull Run, October 15. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Kelly's Ford November 7. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Payne's Farm November 27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864. Duty near Brandy Station until May. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Spottsylvania May 8-12; Spottsylvania Court House May 12-21. Assault on the Salient May 12. North Anna River May 23-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Consolidated with 110th Pennsylvania Infantry June 22, 1864. Regiment lost during service 6 Officers and 32 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 40 Enlisted men by disease. Total 80.

Pennsylvania 110th Regiment Infantry

[<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unpainf6.htm#110th>]

Organized at Harrisburg, Huntingdon and Philadelphia August 19, 1861. Left State for Hancock, Md., January 2, 1862. Defense of Hancock January 5. Attached to Tyler's Brigade, Landers' Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862. 3rd Brigade, Shield's 2nd Division, Banks' 5th Corps and Dept. of the Shenandoah, to May, 1862. 4th Brigade, Shield's Division, Dept. of the Rappahannock, to June, 1862. 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, 3rd Army Corps, Army of Virginia, to September, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to June, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Army Corps, to March, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, to June, 1865.

SERVICE.--At Cumberland and south branch of the Potomac guarding bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until February 6. Moved to Paw Paw Tunnel and duty there until March 7, 1862. Advance on Winchester March 7-15. Reconnaissance to Strasburg March 18-21. Battle of Winchester March 23. Pursuit of Jackson up the Valley March 24-April 27. Occupation of Mt. Jackson April 17. March to Fredericksburg May 12-21, and to Front Royal May 25-30. Near Front Royal May 31. Port Republic June 9. Battle of Cedar Mountain August 9. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 16-September 2. Fords of the Rappahannock August 21-23. Manassas August 23. Thoroughfare Gap August 28. Groveton August 29. Bull Run August 30. Duty at Arlington Heights, Defenses of Washington, Whipple's Command, until October. Moved to Pleasant Valley October 18, thence to Warrenton and Falmouth, Va., October 24-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg December 12-15. Burnside's 2nd Campaign, "Mud March," January 20-24, 1863. At Falmouth until April. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee July 5-24. Wapping Heights, Va., July 23. On line of the Rappahannock until October. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. Auburn and Bristoe October 13-14. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Kelly's Ford November 7. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Payne's Farm November 27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864. Duty near Brandy Station until May. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Laurel Hill May 8; Spottsylvania May 8-12; Po River May 10; Spottsylvania Court House May 12-21. Assault on the Salient May 12. Harris Farm May 19. North Anna River May 23-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Jerusalem Plank Road June 22-23, 1864. Demonstration north of the James at Deep Bottom July 27-29. Deep Bottom July 27-28. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30 (Reserve). Demonstration north of the James at Deep Bottom August 13-20. Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, August 14-18. Poplar Springs Church September 29-October 2. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28. Warren's Raid on Hicksford December 7-12. Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865. Watkins' House March 25. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. White Oak Road March 30-31. Crow's House March 31. Fall of Petersburg April 2. Sailor's Creek April 6. High Bridge, Farmville, April 7. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. At Burkesville until May 2. March to Washington, D.C., May 2-12. Grand Review May 23. Mustered out June 28, 1865. Regiment lost during service 7 Officers and 111 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 78 Enlisted men by disease. Total 196

ExhibitB - Franklin Skinner Service, Civil War

Frank joined the 12th New Jersey Infantry in 1861 and served to the end of the war in 1865.

12th New Jersey Infantry Regiment

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/12th_New_Jersey_Infantry_Regiment\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/12th_New_Jersey_Infantry_Regiment)

Foundation

The 12th New Jersey Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Stockton in Woodbury, New Jersey, in the summer of 1862 in response to President Abraham Lincoln's call for an additional 300,000 men for the Union Army. After training through the summer, it was officially mustered into the Union Army on September 4, 1862.^{[1][2]}

Early service

The regiment's first assignment was guard duty in Ellicott Mills, Maryland. It first went on duty there on September 8, and remained until December 10. It then moved to Washington, D.C. where it joined the II Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It then moved with the corps to Falmouth, Virginia, reporting there on December 20 and remaining encamped there for the winter.^[1] This posting lasted until April 27, 1863, when it led the corps's crossing of the Rappahannock River just prior to the Battle of Chancellorsville. In the course of that battle, it engaged Confederate forces east of the town of Chancellorsville on the morning of May 1. The next day, the regiment joined with the rest of II Corps in forming a defensive line. On May 3, the regiment fell back to protect the corps's artillery units and sustained heavy fire. After the conclusion of the battle, it was ordered back to Falmouth and remained there until the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign in July.^[2]

Gettysburg Campaign

After Confederate cavalry was reported near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, the regiment was ordered north to help screen Washington, D.C. It then moved toward Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, arriving early on July 2. Soon afterward, Company I of the regiment was sent to the skirmish line, but full combat had not yet begun and it sustained only minimal casualties.^[3] Throughout that day, intense fighting raged around a farm owned by William Bliss. By the mid-afternoon, the Union held the barn and the Confederacy held the house. The 1st Delaware regiment and Company I of the 12th New Jersey relieved the New York troops holding the area and moved past the farm to a fence near the house. At approximately 4 p.m., the regiment's Captain Henry F. Chew observed that Confederate General Carnot Posey was gradually bringing in reinforcements so that he could build a force sufficient to dislodge the Union forces holding the barn without drawing attention to it. He reported this to the 1st Delaware's Lieutenant Colonel Edward Harris, but his warning was rebuffed and ignored. His report was, however, accurate: Posey had gathered nearly 700 men, which proceeded to attack and force the Union forces into retreat.^[4] At 5 p.m. that day, Union general Alexander Hays ordered the barn retaken.^[5] Companies B, E, H, and G of the 12th New Jersey,^[3] under the command of Captain Samuel Jobes, were chosen for the task. They were fired upon by both sharpshooters in the Bliss buildings and artillery batteries on the nearby Seminary Ridge and sustained heavy casualties. However, they were able to reach the farmyard and, upon so doing, fired a volley of buck and ball into the barn. They then surrounded and seized control of it, capturing about 50 of the sharpshooters within. However, the Confederacy retained control of the house and had sharpshooters there that continued to harry Union troops. General Hays ordered that the soldiers in the barn capture the house. A company of the 12th New Jersey proceeded to do so, capturing more enemy troops. In total, the regiment captured 92 men, including seven officers.^[4] The farm was held overnight and through the next morning, until the regiment burned it prior to rejoining the II Corps lines at the commencement of Pickett's Charge.^[2]

After Gettysburg

After the end of the Battle of Gettysburg and the subsequent pursuit of the Confederate Army, the regiment was assigned to duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This lasted until September 12, when it was part of an advance from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock River. The regiment then participated in the Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the latter ending on December 2. Afterward, the regiment encamped for the winter at Stevensburg, Virginia, until May 3, 1864.^{[1][2]}

After wintering, the regiment was a part of the newly promoted Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's southern attack in the Battle of the Wilderness. Although the regiment was not fully engaged during this battle, it took serious casualties, with one officer killed and several others wounded. It then participated in the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, where it suffered similarly. Lieutenant Colonel Davis, one of the wounded from the Wilderness, led the regiment in this battle and was killed. Command was assumed by Captain McCoomb, who was subsequently killed during the Battle of Cold Harbor. Moving on with Grant's southern push, the regiment was a part of the Siege of Petersburg from June 16 to April 2, 1865. Soon afterward, it was present at Battle of Appomattox Court House and Robert E. Lee's surrender to Grant.^{[1][2][3]}

After the surrender, the regiment marched to Washington, D.C., and served duty there until it officially mustered out on July 15. Over the course of the war, 9 of the regiment's officers and 168 of its enlisted men were killed or suffered mortal wounds, and 99 enlisted men died from disease.^[1]

Monument

In 1886, a monument to the regiment was dedicated at Gettysburg National Military Park. The monument is located on North Hancock Avenue, near the site of the regiment's fighting at Gettysburg.^[6]

12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry

[\[https://www.nj.gov/state/archives/guides/sdea4019.pdf\]](https://www.nj.gov/state/archives/guides/sdea4019.pdf)

Regimental History of the 12th

The 12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry was one of the five regiments formed in the state in response to President Lincoln's call for troops in July 1862. The 12th Regiment drew its initial recruits from the southern counties of New Jersey, including Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem, and, to a much lesser extent, Mercer and Middlesex. The regiment trained at Camp Stockton in Woodbury, Gloucester County, the only regiment to do so. Comprised of 10 companies (designated A through I, and K), the regiment's initial 992 men were mustered into service on September 4, 1862. The regiment had a three year term of service and was mustered-out on June 17, 1865. The 12th Regiment was assigned to the II Corps, Army of the Potomac. The regiment's battle engagements occurred principally in Virginia, including at Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania. The regiment was positioned on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg and played a significant role during that battle by driving Confederates from the Bliss farm. The 12th Regiment suffered heavy casualties over the course of the war, resulting in many draftees, substitutes, and others entering its ranks; a total of approximately 1,850 men were members of the 12th Regiment, including transfers in 1865 from the 11th Regiment. Approximately 260 men were killed.

12th Regiment Infantry "Buck and Ball Regiment"

[<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreghtst/unnjinf2.htm#12thinf>]

Organized at Camp Stockton, Woodbury, N.J., and mustered in September 4, 1862. Left State for Baltimore, Md., September 7, 1862. Attached to Defenses of Baltimore, Md. Unattached, 8th Army Corps, Middle Dept., to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, to July, 1865.

SERVICE---Guard duty at Ellicott's Mills, Md., September 8.--December 10, 1862. Moved to Washington, D.C., December 10, thence to Join Army of the Potomac December 13-17, reporting at Falmouth, Va., December 20. Duty there until April 27, 1863. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24 Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3, Pursuit of Lee to Manassas Gap July 5-24. Duty on Orange & Alexandria Railroad until September 12. Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan September 13-17. Picket duty on the Rapidan until October. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. Auburn and Bristoe October 14. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Mine Run November 28-30. At Stevensburg until May, 1864. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7. Morton's Ford February 6-7. Campaign from the Rapidan to the James May 3-June 15. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Laurel Hill May 8; Spotsylvania May 8-12; Po River May 10; Spotsylvania Court House May 12-21. Assault on the Salient, "Bloody Angle," May 12. North Anna River May 23-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Jerusalem Plank Road June 22-23, 1864. Demonstration north of the James July 27-29. Deep Bottom July 27-28. Demonstration north of the James August 13-20. Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, August 14-18. Ream's Station August 25. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28. Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865. Watkins House March 25. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Boydton and White Oak Roads March 30-31. Fall of Petersburg April 2. Pursuit of Lee April 3-9. Sailor's Creek April 6. High Bridge, Farmville, April 7. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. March to Washington, D.C., May 2-12. Grand Review May 23. Duty at Washington, D.C., until July. Mustered out at Washington, D.C., July 15, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 9 Officers and 168 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 99 Enlisted men by disease. Total 276.

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