

## Cleveland's Caldwell

1. Names the towns that were past of Caldwell when Cleveland lived here, 1837-1841?
  - a. Caldwell, West Caldwell, Roseland, Essex Fells, Fairfield, North Caldwell, Verona, Cedar Grove, and parts of West Orange and Livingston.
2. How many people lived in New Jersey in 1830s?
  - a. 320,823. New Jersey grew only slowly; in 1830 Kentucky's population already had grown to 560,000 by then and Tennessee to 422,000.
3. How many churches were there in Caldwell borough in 1837?
  - a. 1. The First Presbyterian Church at Caldwell. In 1848 the Baptist Church became the second church in Caldwell and because of tragic fire, the oldest one still extant.
4. What did these New Jersey folk do?
  - a. Colonel Zebulon Pike?
  - b. James Marshall?
  - a. Pike climbed a peak in Colorado, Marshall discovered Gold in California.
5. In the 1830's Newark was still New Jersey's largest city. How big?
  - a. 10, 973. There was no other town larger than 4,000 souls. Newark was just about 3,000 people larger than Caldwell is now!
6. The newly formed Temperance Leagues became a threat to Caldwell economy. Why?
  - a. Apple cider was one of the largest "industries". Much cider was known as "New Jersey" lightning as it aged.
7. In the 1830s people were growing mulberry trees as fast as possible. Why?
  - a. To feed the silk worms at the start of the silk industry in Paterson.
8. The Marquis de Lafayette visited Caldwell in 1824 and gave the town a large gift. What gift?
  - a. A cannon from the Barbary Coast wars. It was placed on the green. It was also stolen in 1968.
9. The Great Road, Bloomfield Avenue today, had opened Caldwell to trade, especially iron from the Morris County forges, wooden products and farm products. What came back from Newark and points east?
  - a. People going west; wagon trains of 50 wagons, families pulling handcarts, even a dad pushing the family kids in a wheelbarrow. Over farming, deforestation, and environmental changes forced people to go West where there was new, free land, and the soil was not ruined. New Jersey was only growing because of new immigrants and their new skills replaced the small farmers.

10. The election of 1840 saw the building of a campaign structure on the green. What was that structure and for whom?

a. A log /cabin for William Henry Harrison rallies—and Tyler Too!