

The Genealogy of
Charles Campbell Worthington
and
Some History of the
Worthington State Park, New Jersey

or

What does the State Park and the PGA have in common?

by

H. R. Worthington
December 25, 2002

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Table of Contents

Preface2
Introduction3
Dedication4
The Worthington Surname.....5
Ahnentafel Report of Charles Campbell Worthington8
Ancestor Tree of Charles Campbell Worthington24
History of Worthington State Park.....28
Worthington State Forest - Kevin Wright32
Worthington State Forest - NJDEP34
The Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort.....36
Worthington Memorial Church39
Introduction to History of the Church of St. Joseph of Arimatha40
Genealogy of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.....42
Map43
Bibliography Report.....46
Notes on some information in the Genealogy Reports47
Index48

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Preface

This book is to provide visitors to the Worthington State Park an idea about the former owner of this property, Charles Campbell Worthington, .

The author does Genealogy study on the Worthington Surname for Worthingtons that arrived in America in the 1600 and 1700s. Being a resident of New Jersey, Worthington State park became one of those "I have to find out more".

After many visits to the park, a clue was provided by the Superintendent of Worthington State Park and Jenny Jump State Forrest. The author is grateful for spending a couple of minutes on a very hot Sunday for access to the files. As other genealogists know, the brick wall was about to crumble.

The next hint came from a Postcard History Series "Along the Delaware River" by Richard C. Albert and Carrie E. Albert. In that book were 4 photos of Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, PA. Those photos referred to C.C. Worthington.

So, where is Shawnee-on-the-Delaware? It is directly across the Delaware River from Worthington State Park. A couple of the 4 photos from that book were taken again today, September 14, 2002. Very little has changed from those earlier photos.

The Descendants of Nicholas Worthington, of New England, had already been researched down to the mid-1800s. The trick was to make the link to Charles. In the Descendants of Nicholas was a famous Engineer, Henry Rossiter Worthington. His story was much like that of Charles. Low and behold, it was "like father, like son". The connection had been made.

I share this information to help enhance your visit to the Worthington State Park, by understanding a little about the history of the park and the history of the man for whom we, residents of New Jersey, should be grateful.

H. R. Worthington
139 Alexandria Drive
Hackettstown, NJ 07840

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Introduction

The title of this book may be misleading or is it. The title could have been "Worthington's and the PGA" or the "Descendents of Nicholas Worthington" or "What does the Worthington State Park (NJ) and the PGA have in common?"

The preface provides how this document started, but the research has allowed me to connect Nicholas Worthington to the Worthington State Park and the Professional Golf Association (PGA). The journey from Nicholas to the PGA has been an interesting one.

Over the past number of years, and not knowing it, travels have taken me through many of the areas of New England that will be mentioned in the Genealogy Reports that are included.

A couple of really great resources have made this journey very easy. But to be able to visit some of the places along the way has made these stories real. While serving in the U.S. Coast Guard, I was in the area of Connecticut where Nicholas "landed". In the mid 1990's, visits into Massachusetts took me to many of the towns mentioned. Springfield, Deerfield, Belchertown, South Hadley, Goshen to mention a few. Finally made it to Worthington, Massachusetts in 2001.

As mentioned in the Preface, being able to identify the owner of the Property, which is now Worthington State Park (NJ), I was able to make the connection to Nicholas.

As I write this Introduction, I have just returned from a visit to a small Episcopal Church in Elmsford, New York. The Official Name on the sign is The Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea, but it is, according to "the Instrument of Donation and Consecration executed by the Episcopal Diocese of New York - the **Worthington Memorial Church** of St. Joseph of Arimathea."

This Church is the final resting place for the focus person of this book, Charles Campbell Worthington and his (probably more famous) father, Henry Rossiter Worthington.

I hope that you will enjoy the journey.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Dedication

This book is dedicated to my father
Henry Russell Worthington, Jr
and
Americus (Max) Lamberti

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Genealogy of the Worthington Family

Compiled by George Worthington

1894

Produced by Higginson Books

All the Worthingtons in America are believed to have descended from Nicholas, who came to New England in 1649, and from Capt. John, who is first known of in Maryland in 1675, and who died April 9, 1701, leaving several sons. Both, probably, descended from the Worthingtons of Lancashire, and such is the tradition of both families.

In this genealogy will be found only those who are descended from Nicholas, and, as it is most probable that he belonged to the Shevington branch of the family of Worthington, of Worthington, County Lancashire, England, I have given the "Herald Visitations" of that branch down to 1650, at which time Nicholas was in New England.

The origin of our name as given in the "Heraldic Journal, 1868," is Wearth-in-ton, from three Saxon words, meaning Farm-in-town. The old Hall at Worthington, where the family resided for seven hundred years, was recently pulled down.

The Coat of Arms here given are those of the Worthingtons of Lancashire and Cheshire. While I have been exceedingly anxious to secure accuracy and completeness, many errors and omissions must necessarily occur in a work of this kind. If all corrections and omissions, together with any additional records which may be in the possession of some hitherto uninterested member, or one who may not have received my "Genealogical Inquiry," will be forwarded to the compiler, addressed to 775 Case avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, within the year, it will be printed as an addition to the present records. It is hoped that an earnest effort will be made to complete those family lines which are here unfinished.

WORTHINGTON

In Burke's 'Landed Gentry of Great Britian,' we find the following account of the early family of Worthington:

In the Hundred of Leyland, Parish of Standish, and Palatinate of Lancaster, is situated the Manor of Worthington, which at an early period gave name to a family seated in the direct line, as well as in its various branches, for centuries in the same locality, maintaining a distinguished position amongst the chief Lancashire proprietors, any allying with its most eminent houses. The main stock established at Worthington is recorded in the "Herald's Visitations," and can be traced through the public archives as far back as the time of Henry III. In the 20th of the monarch's reign (1236) the name William de Worthington occurs in the Testa de Nevill, and in the 15th, Edward II. (1322), by the same authority, fol. 397, William de Worthington held half a knight's fee in Worthington. In the 5th of the next reign William de Worthington is mentioned; and in the 20th, Hugh de Worthington and John de Heton as holding half a knight's fee in Worthington, in the Hundred of Leyland.

The Hundred of Leyland was formerly called Leylandshire. It was in Saxon times a royal possession of great extent, as appears from the Domesday survey. King Edward, the Confessor, held the Hundred of Leyland. It was divided into twelve divisions, which twelve freemen held as twelve Manors or Lordships. The Manor of Lordship of Worthington as one of the twelve manors of Leyland Hundred. In the History of Lancashire, under the head of the Manor of Manchester, is the following:

A.D. 1322 - This Court of Manchester is held every three weeks, at which the Lord of Child wall, the Lord of Wittington, the Lord of Harewood, the Lord of Underwood and Pilkington, the Lord of Worthington. etc., are judges of the Court of Ancient Customs, etc.

Of the derivative branches of this most ancient family, the oldest is that of Henry de Worthington of Blainscough; the second Chistopher Worthington, Esq., of Crosshawe; third, William Worthington of Shevington, in Standish Parish, County Lancaster, described in the "Herald's Visitations: as a younger

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

brother of the family of Worthington of Worthington. In this third branch the rather uncommon name of Nicholas appears for the first time.

This William Worthington of Shevington was witness to deeds of the Manor of Adlington, in the parish of Standish, ninth year of the reign of Edward IV., 1470. He married a daughter of Bradshaw of Litherland, County Lancaster, who was a descendant of Sir John Bradshaw, a Saxon living at the time of the conquest. Their son, Nicholas of Shevington, married Jane, daughter of Richard Langtree, Esq., of Langtree, and had issue: Alexander, Margaret, Catherine, Lowry, Grace.

Alexandria, of Shevington, married Amary or Marion, co-heir of Thomas Duxbury of County Lancaster, and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas Worthington. Esq., of Shevington, 1567, who, by deed dated April 21, 7th James I. (1610), conveyed the Manor of Shevington to Robert Keskeith, Esq., of Rufforth, County Lancaster. He married Agnes, daughter of Richard Worthington, Esq., of Worthington, and was father of a daughter and heiress, Margaret Worthington of Shevington, who married 14th Elizabeth (1592), Edward Chisnell of Chisnell.

Richard Worthington, Esq., of Worthington (father of Agnes, who married Nicholas of Shevington), of whom Edward, Earl of Derby, in 15th Henry VIII, (1524), held the Manor of Copull, by the service of a red rose, and of whom Roger Ashton, Esq., 33rd Henry VIII, (1543), held lands in Copull, married a daughter of Holcroft of Holcroft, County Lancaster, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Worthington. Esq., of Worthington, whose wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Ashton, Esq., of Croston, County Lancaster. By this lady, who was buried at Standish, 6th February, 1600, Thomas Worthington, who was buried at the same place, nineteenth November, 1595, had issue: I. Edward, II. Thomas, buried at Standish, sixth February, 1593.

Thomas Worthington was succeeded by his son, Edward Worthington, Esq., of Worthington, who married Margaret, daughter of John Orrell of Torton, County Lancaster, and by her had issue: I. Thomas, II. Richard.

Edward Worthington was succeeded by his son, Thomas Worthington, Esq., of Worthington, who married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert Langtree of Langtree, County Lancaster, and by her had issue: I. William, II. John, buried at Standish, eight December, 1667, father of Edward.

Thomas Worthington (who was buried at Standish, twenty-eighth December, 1626), was succeeded by his son, Williams Worthington, Esq., of Worthington, who married Margaret, daughter of _____ Halsall, Esq., of Alker, County Lancaster (buried at Standish, seventh January, 1667), and had issue: I. Thomas Worthington, Esq., of Worthington buried at Standish, 14th Dec., 1670, II. Edward, living 10th Dec., 1670, III. William, living 10th Dec., 1670.

"There is in the possession of the descendants of Rev. William Worthington, a grandson of Nicholas, an ancient silver tankard of pitcher, which has descended in the family for many generations. Its massive mould and antique shape would indicated an age coeval with the settlement of our country. Deeply, though rudely, engraved on the font, are the ancient arms of Worthington, described in heraldic terms as follows, via.:

Argent - Three dung forks, sable.

Crest - A goad stantant, argent; holding in the mouth an oak branch, vert.

Motto - Virtute dignus avorum." (Worthy by virtue of their ancestors.)

These arms are still borne by the Worthingtons of Lancashire and Cheshire.

"No attempt has been successful in connecting our New England ancestor with the parent stem in England by documentary proof, but circumstantial evidence of such connection is not wanting. According to family tradition, transmitted to Rev. William Worthington of Saybrook, Conn. (grandson of Nicholas), was by him transmitted, through his daughter, Elizabeth (Worthington) Chauncery, to her son, Worthington Gallup Chauncey of Durham, Conn., an accurate preserver of historical facts and traditions, and by him, prior to

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

his death in 1858, communicated to the present writer.

"Nicolas Worthington was a considerable landholder near Liverpool, in County Lancaster. He fought in the Cromwellian wars, in which conflicts his estates were confiscated."

He was the first, and probably the only Worthington who came early into New England, settling first at Saybrook, Conn., 1649 or '50, then at Hartford, Conn. (by proceedings of the county court of Hampshire county, March 28, 1670, he was called "of Hartford"), and finally at Hatfield, Conn., where the county records show the name of "Nich. Worthington" as having taken the oath of allegiance, February 8, 1678.

NOTE: This information is from the Nicholas Worthington line, research will have to continue back to see where the Captain John Worthington lines meets up with this line.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Ancestors of Charles Campbell Worthington

Generation No. 1

1. Charles Campbell Worthington, born 06 Jan 1854 in Brooklyn, New York; died 21 Oct 1944 in Washington, D.C.. He was the son of **2. Henry Rossiter Worthington** and **3. Sara Jane Newton**. He married **(1) Maude Clement Rice**. She was born 11 Aug 1873, and died 09 Sep 1945. He married **(2) Julia Apgar Hedden** 16 Apr 1879 in New York City, New York. She was born 21 May 1857 in New York City, New York, and died 13 Jun 1912 in New York City, New York. She was the daughter of Edward L. Hedden and Elizabeth C. Apgar.

Notes for Charles Campbell Worthington:
Worthington Mowers
Reprinted from "Gas Engine Magazine"

When J. J. Newberry of Roebing, New Jersey recently inquired about the Worthington tractor he owned, we were unable to turn up much in our files. We had printed one previous story on a Worthington written by Peter Noyes in our October 1989 issue.

As is often the case, our further research turned up yet another remarkable individual at the center of the development of an American tractor. Charles Campbell Worthington was the internationally known industrialist and sportsman who developed the Worthington tractor. Thanks to the Monroe County Historical Society in Stroudsburg, PA., we were able to find photographs of the tractors and learn quite a bit about C.C. Worthington.

C.C. Worthington was born in Brooklyn, New York in January 1854, son of Henry R. and Sara Newton Worthington. In 1840, his father had invented the first direct-acting steam pump, the success of which led to the creation of the well known Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.

After his 1879 marriage to Julia Apgar Hedden, C.C. Worthington lived in New York City and Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and the couple had five children. A graduate of the School of Mines at Columbia University, Worthington entered the pump business and took over the Worthington Company upon his father's death in 1880. During his tenure there, he contributed hundreds of important improvements and development in pumps, compressors, and other machines.

The business thrived, plants were open in many European cities, and many honors were bestowed at Expositions. Perhaps his greatest achievement was during the Egyptian Sudan insurrection, when the British Army faced certain defeat unless water could be carried to them across 200 miles of desert. Worthington's successful engineering of this problem resulted in knighthood.

In addition, he administered the affairs of the Holley Steam Pump Company of Buffalo, New York, which he owned and controlled. He was a director of banks and corporations and a patron of the Metropolitan Opera and Philharmonic Societies.

In 1899, C.C. Worthington sold his interests in Worthington Pump to six of his leading companies in the U.S., which were incorporated under the name of International Steam Pump Company. Worthington was its president until his "retirement" in 1900 at age 46.

The automobile age was now dawning, and Worthington was interested. He designed and built several steam automobiles which were promising, but the gasoline engine interested him enough to organize the Worthington Automobile Company. Several kinds of domestic and foreign pleasure cars were built and introduced by the firm.

In the early 1900s, he took up summer residence at Shawnee-on-Delaware, where he created Buckwood Park. A great sportsman, Worthington was both an accomplished rifleman and fisherman.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

He brought deer to his 5,000 acre estate and many other wild life were protected there, as well. In order to meet his desire for others to share in his appreciation of the property, he designed and built Buckwood Inn, a summer resort. Surrounding the Inn he created the Shawnee Country Club with its famous golf course. In 1906, he married Maude Clement Rice and the couple had two daughters.

Worthington was an avid golfer, having played in Scotland when the old feather ball was used. He had built a six-hole course on his estate at Irvington-on-Hudson, and helped in the creation of other golf clubs as well, in Mt. Hope and Ardsley, New York.

One of the offshoots of Worthington's golf hobby was that of the formation of the PGA (Professional Golfers Association) was brought about through his efforts. In 1912 he asked a group of professionals to be his guests at Buckwood Inn and the results produced the organization.

Maintenance was a matter always uppermost in Worthington's mind. At first he brought a Scotsman with his dogs and sheep herd to do the job, but they ultimately proved inadequate. This led Worthington to invent the first commercially successful gang lawn mower. He founded the Shawnee Mower Co., which later became Worthington Mower Co.

Worthington's first gang mower had three moving wheels and was pulled by a horse. The horse wore leather boots to keep its hooves from marring the fairway. In 1919, Worthington designed a tractor to pull the mower.

Worthington mowers then became the standard for golf course maintenance. In 1923, Worthington's grandson Ross Sawtelle adapted the mower for use in military airfield maintenance, and the mowers were produced all during World War II. So great was the company's excellence of production, they were awarded the Army-Navy "E" and "Star" awards.

Worthington died at his Washington, D.C., home in October of 1944. The company, which had been located at 140 North Second Street in Stroudsburg, PA, was apparently sold to Jacobsen Manufacturing in 1945, and continued to produce mowers for homeowners as well as golf courses. The company was listed in Stroudsburg directories until about 1959. According to the listing the members of the Manufacturers' Association of Monroe County in 1927-29, the company at the time had 26 employees.

(email from Kevin Wright <wright@cybernex.net> To: <worth@voicenet.com> Cc: <sps3@warwich.net> Saturday, February 10, 2001. Background on Charles Worthington. Email found at Worthington State Park headquarters, New Jersey.

Generation No. 2

2. Henry Rossiter Worthington, born 17 Dec 1817 in New York City, New York; died 17 Dec 1889 in Irvington, Westchester Co., New York. He was the son of **4. Asa Worthington** and **5. Frances Meadowcroft**. He married **3. Sara Jane Newton** 29 Oct 1839.

3. Sara Jane Newton, born 15 Jul 1817; died 01 Mar 1893. She was the daughter of **6. Commodore John Thomas Newton** and **7. Amelia Kirk**.

Notes for Henry Rossiter Worthington:

Dictionary of American Biography, Volume XX, Werden - Zuner, Page 539

Worthington, Henry Rossiter (Dec. 17, 1817 - Dec. 17, 1880) engineer, inventor, was the eldest child of Asa and Frances (Meadowcroft) Worthington, and was born in New York City. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Nichoals Worthington who emigrated from England about 1650 and settled in Connecticut. After being educated in the public schools of his native city, Worthington, who had shown early a decided bent for things mechanical, sought employment that enabled him to become a hydraulic engineer while still a very young man. He concentrated his attention on the problems of city water supply, became thoroughly familiar with steam engines and mechanical pumps, and engaged in experiments intended to improve these machines. Canal navigation interested him, too, and it was in this connection that he made his first invention. As early as 1840 he had an experimental steam

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

canalboat in operation which was fairly successful except that when the boat was stopped it became necessary to resort to hand pump to keep the steam boiler supplied with water. To overcome this deficiency he invented an independent feeding pump which was automatic in its action and was controlled by the water level within the steam boiler (patent, Sept. 7, 1840).

After pursuing his canal navigation experiments for four or five more years and obtaining a patent on Feb. 2, 1844, for an improvement in the mode of propelling canal boats, he turned his attention again to pumping machinery and perfected a series of inventions between 1845 and 1855 which made him the first proposer and constructor of the direct steam pump (patent No. 13, 380). In 1859, after establishing a pump-manufacturing plant in New York, he perfected his duplex steam feed pump (patent No. 24,838) and in the following year built the first water-works engine of this kind. In the duplex system one engine actuated the steam valves of the other, and a pause of the pistons at the end of the stroke permitted the water-valves to seat themselves quietly and preserve a uniform water pressure. A distinct improvement on the Cornish engines used at the time, Worthington's pump embodied one of the most ingenious advances in engineering in the nineteenth century and its principle was widely applied. Because of their reliability and low operating cost, these pumps were greatly used thereafter in America for waterworks and for pumping oil through long pipe lines in the oil fields; they are still used (1936) for boiler feeding, tank and ballast pumping, and for hydraulic-press work. Worthington also originated a pumping engine that used no flywheel to carry the piston past the dead point at the end of the stroke. He devised, too, a number of instruments of precision, as well as machine tools which in themselves entitled him to a high place in his profession. In addition to directing his pump-manufacturing plant, which employed over two hundred men, he was president of the Nason Manufacturing Company in New York. He was a founder of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of other technical societies. On Sept. 24, 1839, he married Laura I. Newton of Alexandria, Va., and at the time of his death he was survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters (New York Times, post).

[George Worthington, Geneal. of the Worthington Family (1894); Trans. Am. Soc. Mech. Engineers, vol. II (1881); Am. Machinist, Jan. 8, 1891; Sci. American, June 26, 1923; G. F. Westcott, Sci. Museum, South Kensington, Handbook of the Colls. Illustrating Pumping Machinery (2 pts., 1932-33); obituary in N. Y. Times, Dec. 18, 1880; Patent Office Records] C.W.M.

Henry Rossiter Worthington of Irvington on Hudson, N.Y., married, Sept. 24, 1839, Laura I. Newton, daughter of Commodore John Thomas Newton of Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Worthington died Dec. 7, 1880, in New York City.

Mrs. Laura Worthington died March 1, 1893.

Mr. Worthington was vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical engineers and "had earned a high place as an ingenious inventor and a successful engineer, and his work will leave an indelible impress upon professional practice; but the influence and traditions of him as a man and a friend will outlive generations of engineers.

"The foundations of this mingled esteem and affection was his intense and abiding love of the truth; the foundation was built upon by scientific methods, and the structure was adorned by personal graces and accomplishments. The love of truth, that came from a high-minded ancestry, was nurtured by his professional pursuits - for his profession, unlike some other professions, and this is their misfortune, not their fault, has one inevitable criterion, and that is the truth. This sentiment - for it grew in him from a conviction to a sentiment - not only controlled his professional and private conduct, but it stimulated in him an honest skepticism regarding those beliefs in general which have come down to us from no higher authority than that they are in inheritance. He was a willing and valiant assailant of "humbug" in every form; and, nobler than this, he was the patient iconoclast who dispelled the phantoms in the mind of many an inventor, and who saved many a plodding experimenter - not in applied science along - from impending disaster.

"But he was also endowed with a grand humanity, which practice perfected. Nor were his friends, so called, the sole beneficiaries; only a long and intimate fellowship with him has discovered many of this private charities, and the half of them will probably never be known.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

"These attributes found apt and eloquent expression in his scholarly culture, and brilliancy in his spontaneous and perennial wit. As the patient, but not generally unimpassioned, advocate of a truth, or as the exposé of a fallacy or an imposture, by analysis, by analogy, by ridicule, he had few equals."

"Mr. Worthington was undoubtedly the first proposer and constructor of the direct steam-pump. The duplex system in pumping-engines - one engine actuating the steam valves of the other, causing a pause of the pistons at the end of the stroke, so that the water-valves can seat themselves quietly and preserve a uniform water pressure, thus being a vast improvement on the Cornish engine - is generally admitted to be one of the most ingenious and effective, and certainly one of the most largely applied advances in modern engineering.

"Mr. Worthington was chiefly known as a hydraulic engineer, but apart from this specialty his experimental and practical contributions to other departments of engineering, such as canal steam navigation, compound engines, instruments of precision and machine tools, would entitle him to a high position in the profession."

American National Biography, Vol 23
Oxford University Press
1999

General Editors
John A. Garraty
Mark C. Carnes
Page 885-886

WORTHINGTON, Henry Rossiter (17 Dec. 1817-17 Dec, 1880), hydraulic engineer and manufacturer, was born in New York City, the son of Asa Worthington, a millwright, and Frances Meadowcraft. Worthington's youth was spent in an area of Brooklyn that was originally known as Williamsburgh. There his father and uncle, Anthony Worthington, established the Hope Flour Mill. It was presumed that young Worthington, as the only male child, would eventually assume the management of the mill. His interest in, and facility for, mechanics, however, led him in another direction.

Worthington grew up in an era of territorial expansion and burgeoning commerce. The state of New York in 1840 challenged engineers to devise a steam-powered canal boat in an effort to promote traffic on the recently opened Erie Canal. With his father's financial backing, Worthington successfully developed a barge propelled by paddle wheels. Positioning the wheels at the bow, he was able to eliminate much of the wash that otherwise would have tended to erode the canal banks. Despite his being recognized and rewarded by the state for his achievement, opposing and more conservative canal interests won out, and traffic was forced to revert to movement by mule or horse power.

Out of this project came what would be the first in a long line of steam-driven pumps, for which Worthington is best known. Steam-powered vessels needed to replenish the boiler water continuously, and contemporary practice called for the boiler feed water pump to be driven directly by the engine. As a result, the pump operated only when the engine was in motion. Although canal boats lay idle while they waited in and about the locks or for obstructions to be cleared, boiler water was nevertheless consumed. During these stopped periods, it was necessary to resort to a hand pump to replenish the boiler. To free the crew from the drudgery of pumping by hand, and enable them to go about other tasks, Worthington developed a direct-acting, steam-driven feed pump that operated independently and automatically. The volume of water remaining in the boiler regulated the pump's operation. Compact and relatively simple, the steam and pump cylinders were constructed in-line and connected by a common piston rod. By using this configuration, the need for a flywheel, crank, or beam, which until that time characterized pumping engines, was eliminated.

To exploit this revolutionary machine, Worthington joined William H. Baker in 1845 to form the firm of Worthington & Baker for the sole purpose of manufacturing steam pumps. One of the first important applications of the device was for marine use. On both merchant and naval vessels, pumps supplied

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

water for boilers as well as for washing and fire protection. Improvements in valve design and efficiency led to compact, quiet operating equipment and a market that grew to include hotels, factories, refineries, iron-works, mines, and quarries, with the company gradually becoming international in scope.

In 1854, in the first of a long succession of municipal projects, Worthington designed and built three large direct-acting pumps for the Savannah, Georgia, waterworks. As a result of his sustained interest in all things hydraulic, in 1855 he patented (#13,320), and soon began manufacturing, one of the first practical water meters in the United States. In 1857, in what was perhaps the most significant development in steam-powered pumps, Worthington introduced the duplex direct-acting pump (patent #24,838). Although its predecessor, the single-acting pump, was widely used, it was somewhat uncertain in operation, and delivery could be uneven. These shortcomings were eliminated in the duplex. Composed of two pumps arranged side by side with the piston rod of each connected to the valve rod of the other, operation was certain and delivery almost constant. The resulting pump was perhaps the most widely used means for handling water by steam power.

The first compound-using high- and low-pressure steam cylinders-duplex direct-acting pump was installed at the Charlestown, Massachusetts, waterworks in 1863. By 1876 eighty municipal waterworks that used Worthington pumps of varying capacities had been installed in the United States. While additional pumping engines were sold abroad, other large units were installed domestically for mining and sewage pumping.

In a move that complemented his pump manufacturing business, he became associated with, and then president of, the Nason Manufacturing Company, also of Brooklyn. Organized in the mid-1840s, this company produced a complete line of steam engineering specialties, which included boilers, valves, and fittings as well as general supplies.

Although Worthington was recognized as one of the leading hydraulic engineers of his time, he had received no education beyond the New York public schools. His highly regarded professional standing resulted from knowledge he had gained through practical experience. For those interested in an engineering education, courses in engineering subjects simply were not available. Realizing the increasing need for individuals with formal training, Worthington joined other concerned individuals in 1854 to establish the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and served on its first board of trustees.

He took a similar interest in the professional standing of those who referred to themselves as engineers by lending his support to the establishment of an engineering society. In early 1880 he and a group of engineers formed an organization that was patterned after the American Society of Civil Engineers, which had been founded in 1852. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers was established to promote professionalism through education and the exchange of ideas. He declined an offer of the presidency but in April 1880, eight months before his death, he did accept the vice presidency.

Worthington died in New York City. Survivors included his wife, Sara Newton, whom he had married in 1839, and four children. Only his son Charles C. Worthington entered the hydraulic pump business and succeeded him in the company.

* Worthington left no manuscript collection. Thorough descriptions and illustrations of his inventions can be found in records of the U.S. Patent Office. An understanding of his technological contributions can be gained from an unpublished history of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, which is located in the Worthington Collection, Division of Engineering & Industry, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. Similar material is found in a company publication, *100 Years Worthington, 1840-1940* (1940). Worthington's 1873 comments on his first patent are reprinted in "Henry Rossiter Worthington and the First Direct-Acting Steam Pump 1817-1880," *Deane News* 3, no. 34 (1920): 397-99. *POLYMEN* 43, no. 1 (1967): 12-15, contains an unsigned article describing Worthington's efforts in founding the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. A discussion by R. H. Thurston of the founding of the ASME was published in the *Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers* (1880): 1-15. Obituaries are in *Engineering News*, 25 Dec. 1880; the *New York Times*, 18 Dec. 1880; and *Scientific American*, 1 Jan. 1881.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

William E. Worthington, Jr.

Centennial History of the Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea
1896 - 1996
Grady E. Jensen
Elmsford, New York
1996

HENRY ROSSITER WORTHINGTON

The Erie Canal was the first important national waterway built in the United States. It crossed New York from Buffalo on Lake Erie to Troy and Albany on the Hudson River. DeWitt Clinton was the prime mover behind the idea of the Canal and, in 1817, when he was Governor of New York, he broke ground for the Canal, in Rome, New York. The Canal was completed in 1825. Then, canal barges, used both for passengers and for freight, were moved along by mules, which walked along the "towpath" pulling the barge. A transit of the full length of the Canal took about ten days.

Because of the slowness of mulepower to move the barges, the idea of an engine-driven barge was raised and, in 1839, with a loan from his father, Asa Worthington, Henry Rossiter Worthington built the first paddle wheeled steamboat for the Canal. However, a problem soon became apparent - how to continue to feed water to the boiler when the paddle wheels were stopped while the barge was passed through the numerous locks. The pump, which fed water to the boiler (for steam), was connected to the main engine shaft, which turned the paddle wheel. Whenever the engine was stopped, to stop the paddles, the water in the boilers dropped, necessitating laborious pumping by hand to raise the water level again to restart the engine. and the paddles.

In 1841 Henry Worthington solved the problem with a "direct action" steam pump, which enabled the boilers to maintain steam pressure even when the paddle wheels were stopped. This development enabled his barge to traverse the full length of the Canal without the need for mules.

Henry's steam engine was a complete success. The only problem was that his competitors and the mule drivers were losing business. The mule drivers had a powerful lobby with the legislature in Albany and they were instrumental in having a special canal study committee formed. The legislature complimented Henry on a job well done and awarded him a medal. However, they also ordered him to cease completely any further activity with his steam driven canal boat. So, Henry left the shipping business and began concentrating on the refinement and manufacture of pumps.

As early as 1847, the Philadelphia Navy Yard installed Worthington pumps in the U.S. warship Susquehanna. Henry's first pumps were built in the machine shops of his father, Asa, then in the converted, massive grain elevators of his company, Hope Flour Mills, in Brooklyn. The plant was located there until 1947 when it was razed by Robert Moses for ramps at the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel.

In 1854 Worthington pumps were used for the water works in Savannah, Georgia, which pumped 300,000 gallons per 24 hours. More were added but, when Fort Sumter surrendered in 1861 at the start of the Civil War, no payments for pumps were received. In 1867, after the War, Henry visited Savannah to collect past due accounts. The Mayor of Savannah told him, "The Council felt that the northerners had made enough out of the south during the War to square any debts." Captain John Ericson, when designing the original "Monitor", gave thanks for Henry's help in developing revolving turrets with two 11-inch guns; previously, only broadside firing was possible. Captain Ericson wrote in The New York Times, "In view of insuperable difficulties to be overcome, I regard the Worthington hydraulic engine as one of the greatest triumphs in modern engineering." The "Merrimac", too, had Worthington pumps and, in its great battle with the "Monitor", it was kept afloat until it reached the mouth of the James River, where it finally sank.

In 1861, President Lincoln rolled up his sleeves and replaced a worn valve in the Worthington pump in the White House.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Henry R. Worthington was a founding member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Smithsonian Institution has an excellent collection of Worthington memorabilia.

Henry Rossiter Worthington was born on December 17, 1817, in New York City, the only son of Asa Worthington, a sixth generation American, and Frances Meadowcroft. Henry was married on October 29, 1839 to Sara Jane Newton, daughter of Commodore John Newton. She was born on July 15, 1817.

Children of Henry and Sara Worthington were:

Sara ("Tazzie") Worthington
Amelia ("Minnie") Stuart Worthington (died 5/18/1901)
Charles Campbell Worthington (born 1/6/1854, died 10/1/1944)
Henry Frazer Worthington
Frank Worthington (1842-1852)
Fanny Worthington (1848-1850)
Josie Worthington (1857-1857)

Frank, Fanny and Josie, all of whom died very young, are buried with their parents in the crypt under the chancel of St. Joseph's. Their pictures, in stained glass, are depicted in the windows in the right transept of the church.

In the crypt in the 1901 addition to the church, under what is now the Rector's study, are interred the following members of the Worthington family:

Charles Campbell Worthington (born 1854, died 1944), son of Henry Rossiter and Sara Newton Worthington

Henry Rossiter Worthington (born 6/16/1882, died 11/1/1926), son of Charles Campbell Worthington

Charles Campbell Worthington Jr. (born 6/17/1884, died 6/10/1900), son of Charles Campbell Worthington

Charles Campbell Worthington (born 10/19/1918, died 10/12/1951), son of Henry Rossiter Worthington (above)

The crypt, which has provision for up to 15 members of the Worthington family, in three rows of five in the rear wall, has a handsome quadripartite tile ceiling very similar to the ceiling outside the entrance to the Oyster Bar in Grand Central Station.

Amelia Stuart Worthington was married first to Edward Whitehouse. They had two sons, Edward and Worthington Whitehouse. Her second marriage was to Thomas Whiteside Rae, with whom she had two sons, Izard Newton Whiteside and Thomas. In 1901 her sons, Worthington Whitehouse and Izard Rae, had the chancel and sanctuary of the church refinished in white marble, and they also had built the addition which houses the Rector's study and the larger crypt. In the marble wall at the left of the altar is the following inscription:

In loving memory
Amelia Stuart Rae
daughter of
Henry Rossiter Worthington
and
Sara Newton
his wife
died at Worthington
on the 18th day of May 1901

Erected by her sons
Worthington Whitehouse
and

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Izard Newton Whiteside Rae

Henry Rossiter Worthington died on his 64th birthday, December 17, 1880. The business was carried on by his son, Charles Campbell Worthington.

The Mission Years

From 1883, when it was erected, the Worthington Memorial Chapel was used exclusively as a private chapel and mausoleum by the Worthington family. On November 12, 1896 it was consecrated as "The Worthington Memorial Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea." There is no documentation extant in either the Parish's records or the Archives of the Episcopal Diocese of New York indicating how the application for consecration originated, or how the name St Joseph of Arimathea arose. We do have photocopies of the Instrument of Donation and Consecration, signed by Bishop Henry Codwin Potter (1887- 1908) and the original document of consecration hangs in the parish hall.

Children of Henry Worthington and Sara Newton are:

- i. Amalie Stuart Newton Worthington, died 18 May 1901; married (1) Thomas Whiteside Rae; married (2) Edward M. Whitehouse.
- ii. Henry Fraser Worthington, married Frances Fenton.
- iii. Sara Newton Worthington, married William Lanmon Bull.
- iv. Frank Worthington, born 1842; died 1852.
- v. Fanny Worthington, born 1848; died 1850.
- 1 vi. Charles Campbell Worthington, born 06 Jan 1854 in Brooklyn, New York; died 21 Oct 1944 in Washington, D.C; married (1) Maude Clement Rice; married (2) Julia Apgar Hedden 16 Apr 1879 in New York City, New York.
- vii. Josie Worthington, born 1857; died 1857.

Generation No. 3

4. Asa Worthington, born 1789 in Colchester, Connecticut; died 25 Nov 1875 in Irvington on the Hudson, New York. He was the son of **8. Asa Worthington** and **9. Lavinia Kellogg**. He married **5. Frances Meadowcroft**.

5. Frances Meadowcroft, born in England. She was the daughter of **10. Cecil Edgar Meadowcroft**.

Children of Asa Worthington and Frances Meadowcroft are:

- 2 i. Henry Rossiter Worthington, born 17 Dec 1817 in New York City, New York; died 17 Dec 1889 in Irvington, Westchester Co., New York; married Sara Jane Newton 29 Oct 1839.
- ii. Katherine J. Worthington, married John W. Carrington.
- iii. Frances L. Worthington, married William S. Ledyard.
- iv. Grace Romaine Worthington, married A. K. Thompson.
- v. Maria Frazer Worthington

6. Commodore John Thomas Newton He married **7. Amelia Kirk**.

7. Amelia Kirk

Child of John Newton and Amelia Kirk is:

- 3 i. Sara Jane Newton, born 15 Jul 1817; died 01 Mar 1893; married Henry Rossiter Worthington 29 Oct 1839.

Generation No. 4

8. Asa Worthington, born 11 Oct 1755; died 13 Nov 1822. He was the son of **16. Colonel Elias Worthington** and **17. Rhoda Chamberlain**. He married **9. Lavinia Kellogg**.

9. Lavinia Kellogg, born 10 Mar 1760; died Jul 1833.

Children of Asa Worthington and Lavinia Kellogg are:

- i. Anthony Worthington, born 1785; died 1875.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Notes for Anthony Worthington:
Unmarried.

- ii. Laura Worthington, born 01 Jan 1786; died 29 Sep 1845; married Ralph Isham 29 Mar 1804; born 25 Jun 1776; died 07 Jun 1847.
- 4 iii. Asa Worthington, born 1789 in Colchester, Connecticut; died 25 Nov 1875 in Irvington on the Hudson, New York; married Frances Meadowcroft.

10. Cecil Edgar Meadowcroft

Child of Cecil Edgar Meadowcroft is:

- 5 i. Frances Meadowcroft, born in England; married Asa Worthington.

Generation No. 5

16. Colonel Elias Worthington, born 31 Oct 1722; died 23 Sep 1811. He was the son of **32. Daniel Worthington** and **33. Elizabeth Loomis**. He married **17. Rhoda Chamberlain** 30 Sep 1744.
17. Rhoda Chamberlain She was the daughter of **34. William Chamberlain** and **35. Sarah Day**.

Notes for Colonel Elias Worthington:
Died, aged 89.

Children of Elias Worthington and Rhoda Chamberlain are:

- i. Lydia Worthington, born 15 Apr 1745; died 08 Jun 1758.
- ii. Elias Worthington, born 25 Dec 1749; died 23 Sep 1811; married Anna Morgan 24 Oct 1770.

Notes for Elias Worthington:
The births of 3 children are on Record.

- iii. Rhoda Worthington, born 07 Nov 1751; died 08 Jun 1758.
- iv. Joel Worthington, born 21 Apr 1753; died 29 Jan 1817; married Eunice Newton 23 Jan 1777; died 16 Aug 1846.

Notes for Joel Worthington:
Four Children.

- 8 v. Asa Worthington, born 11 Oct 1755; died 13 Nov 1822; married Lavinia Kellogg.
- vi. Elizabeth Worthington, born 14 Aug 1757.
- vii. Lydia Worthington, born 22 Oct 1760; married Asa Newton 23 Jan 1777.
- viii. Daniel Worthington, born 09 Feb 1766.

Generation No. 6

32. Daniel Worthington, born 18 May 1698 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 01 Mar 1784. He was the son of **64. William Worthington, Esq.** and **65. Mehitabel Graves**. He married **33. Elizabeth Loomis** 03 Jan 1720/21.

33. Elizabeth Loomis, born 13 Nov 1702; died 03 Dec 1789. She was the daughter of **66. Deacon Samuel Loomis, Jr.**

Notes for Daniel Worthington:

Daniel Worthington, of Colchester, Conn., was married to Elizabeth Loomis, daughter of Deacon Samuel Loomis, jun., of the same town, January 3, 1721. She was born November 13, 1702.

Mr. Daniel Worthington died March 1, 1784, in the 86th year of his age.

His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington, died December 3, 1789, in the 87th year of her age.

Children of Daniel Worthington and Elizabeth Loomis are:

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

- 16
- i. Mary Worthington, married Orlando Root 24 Nov 1761.
 - ii. Elizabeth Worthington, born 24 Jul 1721; married Nehemiah Daniels 19 Dec 1743.
 - iii. Colonel Elias Worthington, born 31 Oct 1722; died 23 Sep 1811; married Rhoda Chamberlain 30 Sep 1744.
 - iv. Asa Worthington, born 16 Jun 1724; died 10 Sep 1751.

Notes for Asa Worthington:
Genealogy of the Worthington Family, page 63
Unmarried.

In 1745 he was witness to a quit claim deed of the Indian reservation of Norwich, Conn., from the descendants of Owaneco and other principal Mohegans, in favor of the English claimants, for the sum of £137. This was the last aboriginal claim to land in Norwich, and amounted to 300 acres, more or less.

- v. Sibyl Worthington, born 19 Apr 1727; died 26 May 1827; married (1) Deacon Elijah Smith 08 Nov 1750; born 1723 in Hatfield, Massachusetts; died 21 Apr 1770; married (2) Reuben Smith 1771; born 1723; died Jul 1798.

Notes for Sibyl Worthington:
Genealogy of the Worthington Family, page 64.

Elijah Smith served as Captain in the French war, 1756, under Gen. Wm. Johnson, in the regiment of Col. Ephraim Williams. Was deacon in the church of Belchertown, Mass. "He was a man," says Rev. Mr. Forward, in the Church records, "of sound judgement, ready utterance, pleasing deportment and ardent piety." After the death of her 2nd husband, Mrs. Sibyl Smith lived with his children in So. Hadley until the winter of 1806, and then with her son, Jacob in Hadley, until her death on May 26, 1827, in her 101st year. She was a remarkable woman, not only on account of her age, but upon the retention of her faculties to the last. On her one hundredth birthday she attended church and listened to a centennial sermon preached by Dr. Woodbridge of Hadley.

Joseph Smith, grandfather of Elijah, first husband of Sibyl Worthington, removed from Wethersfield, Conn., to Hadley, Mass., about 1659. He was son of Joseph from England (who settled in Hartford in 1651). Had four sons who lived to maturity.

- vi. Samuel Worthington, born 16 Feb 1728/29; married (1) Elizabeth Welles 26 Dec 1749; married (2) Affa Gilbert Aft. 1755.
- vii. Rhoda Worthington, born 25 Sep 1730; died 1832; married Thomas Smith 15 Oct 1754.

Notes for Rhoda Worthington:
Rhoda Worthington died in the 102d year of her age.

- viii. Mehitabel Worthington, born 10 Feb 1731/32; died 27 Jun 1742.
- ix. Daniel Worthington, born Bef. 19 Aug 1733.
- x. Sarah Worthington, born 27 Nov 1734; died 19 Jul 1799; married Major Josiah Lyman 09 Jan 1759; born 09 Mar 1735/36 in Belchertown, Massachusetts; died 18 Nov 1822.

Notes for Major Josiah Lyman:
Josiah Lyman was the first white man born in Belchertown; rem. to Goshen; dea.; d. Nov. 18, 1822. He m. Jan. 9, 1759, Sarah Worthington of Colchester, Ct.; she d. July 19, 1799, a. 65; (2) Wid. Stone.

- xi. Jacob Worthington, born 02 Feb 1735/36; died 25 Sep 1763; married Mary Burchard 29 May 1760; born 15 Dec 1732.

Notes for Jacob Worthington:
November 3, 1763, administration on his estate granted to Phebe Worthington. (age)

- xii. Tabitha Worthington, born 25 Nov 1738; married Daniel Skinner, Jr 09 Nov 1758.
- xiii. Abigail Worthington, born 10 Mar 1739/40; married _____ Mather.
- xiv. Amy Worthington, born 12 Apr 1741; married (1) _____ Walker; married (2) Noah Sexton 08 Apr 1752.
- xv. Mehitabel Worthington, born 01 Jul 1742; married Deacon Aaron Skinner.
- xvi. William Worthington, born 20 Oct 1743; died 04 Mar 1743/44.
- xvii. William Worthington, born 19 Jan 1744/45; died 01 Jan 1825 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts;

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

married Sarah Welles 05 Jul 1770; born 14 May 1747; died 05 Aug 1822 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

xviii. Amasa Worthington, born 16 Apr 1746; died 04 Aug 1754.

34. William Chamberlain He married **35. Sarah Day** 14 Jan 1709/10 in Colchester, Connecticut.

35. Sarah Day

Notes for Sarah Day:

Sarah Day has a question mark on page 124.

Child of William Chamberlain and Sarah Day is:

17 i. Rhoda Chamberlain, married Colonel Elias Worthington 30 Sep 1744.

Generation No. 7

64. William Worthington, Esq., born 1670 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 22 May 1753 in Colchester, Connecticut. He was the son of **128. Nicholas Worthington** and **129. Sara Bunce**. He married **65. Mehitabel Graves** Abt. 1693.

65. Mehitabel Graves, born 01 Oct 1671 in Hatfield, Connecticut; died 22 Mar 1741/42 in Colchester, Connecticut. She was the daughter of **130. Isaac Graves** and **131. Mary Church**.

Notes for William Worthington, Esq.:

William Worthington, of Hartford, Conn., until about the year 1717, and afterwards of Colchester, Conn., was married to Mehitabel Morton, widow of Richard Morton, jun., of Hatfield, Mass. She was daughter of Isaac Graves, of Hatfield, was born October 1, 1671, and was married to Mr. Morton, in 1690. He died in 1691.

Mrs. Mehitabel Worthington, alias Morton, died at Colchester, March 22, 1742, aged about 70.

William Worthington, Esq., died at Colchester, May 22, 1753, aged 83.

Children of William Worthington and Mehitabel Graves are:

- i. Reverend William Worthington, born 05 Dec 1695 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 16 Nov 1756 in Saybrook, Connecticut; married (1) Elizabeth Mason 13 Oct 1720; born 06 May 1697 in Stonington, Connecticut; died 01 Jan 1724/25; married (2) Temperance Gallup 20 Sep 1726; born 01 Feb 1700/01; died Mar 1778 in Durham, Connecticut.

Notes for Reverend William Worthington:

Rev. William Worthington, first of Stonington, Conn., afterwards Pastor of the Church in that part of Saybrook, since and now known by the name of Westbrook, was twice married. 1. To Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Capt., afterwards Major Samuel Mason, of Stonington, and of Elizabeth his wife, October 13, 1720. She was born May 6, 1697, and died January 1, 1725, in the 28th years of her age. 2. To Temperance Gallup, daughter of William Gallup, of Stonington, and of Sarah his wife, September 20, 1726. She was born February 1, 1701. Rev. Mr. Worthington was graduated at Yale College, in 1716, and ordained at Saybrook, June 29, 1726.

Rev. William Worthington died November 16, 1756, in the 61st year of his age.

His widow, Mrs. Temperance Worthington, died at Durham, Conn., March, 1778, aged 77.

In Westbrook, Conn., is a tombstone bearing the following:

In memory of ye Rev. William Worthington, first minister of ye West Parish of Saybrook, who died Nov. 16, 1756, in ye 61 year of his age and 31 year of his ministry. Who lived beloved and died lamented by all who were happy in his acquaintance.

- 32 ii. Daniel Worthington, born 18 May 1698 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 01 Mar 1784; married Elizabeth Loomis 03 Jan 1720/21.
- iii. Mary Worthington, born 23 Sep 1701 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 04 Aug 1770 in Norwich,

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Connecticut; married (1) Daniel Jones 13 Oct 1720; born 02 Feb 1692/93; died 18 Jun 1740; married (2) Captain Benjamin Lathrop 15 Jun 1741.

Notes for Mary Worthington:

Mary Worthington was twice married. 1. To Daniel Jones, of Colchester, Conn., October 13, 1720. He died June 18, 1740, in the 48th year of his age. 2. To Capt. Benjamin Lathrop, of Norwich, Conn., June 15, 1741. She was his second wife. [His first wife, to whom he was married November 13, 1718, was Mary Adgate, daughter of Thomas Adgate, of Norwich. She was born August 27, 1694, and died March 26, 1740.]

Mrs. Mary Lathrop, alias Jones, alias Worthington, died at Norwich, August 4, 1770, in the 69th year of her age.

Capt Benjamin Lathrop died (???)

Genealogy of the Worthington Family, page 16

Mary, born Sept. 23, 1701, in Hartford, Conn.; married, 1st, Oct. 13, 1720, Daniel Jones of Colchester, Conn. (born Feb. 2, 1693, son of Josiah Jones of Watertown, Mass., and Abigail Barnes of Marlborough. Josiah Jones was son of Josiah and Lydian (Treadway) Jones, and grandson of Lewis Jones, one of the first settlers of Watertown. Daniel Jones died June 18, 1730. He was the brother of Abigail Jones, who was the second wife of Colonel Ephraim Williams, father of the founder of Williams College. Colonel Ephraim Williams married, 1st Elizabeth Jackson, by whom he had two sons - Colonel Ephraim, Jr., and Dr. Thomas. Colonel Ephraim Williams, Jr., born Feb. 23, 1713, in Newton, Mass., was killed on Sept. 8, 1755, during the last French war. Williams college derived its name from him and he endowed it. In Albany, N. Y., July 22, before starting upon what proved to be his last campaign, he made his last will. After several bequests to relatives and friends, he orders "that the remainder of his lands should be sold, at the discretion of his executors, within five years after an established peace; and that the interest of moneys arising from the sale, and also the interest of his notes and bonds, should be applied to the support of a free school in a township of Fort Massachusetts, forever; provided the said township, when incorporated, shall be called Williamstown." Colonel Ephraim Williams, Sr., died Aug., 1734, in Deerfield, Mass. Mrs. Abigail Williams died Dec. 4, 1784.

Mrs. Mary Jones married, 2nd, June 15, 1741, Captain Benjamin Lathrop of Norwich, Conn. She was his second wife. He married, 1st, Mary, (born Aug. 27, 1694, died March 26, 1740), daughter of Thomas Adgate of Norwich, Conn., whom he married Nov. 13, 1718.

Mrs. Mary Lathrop died Aug. 4, 1770, in Norwich, Conn.

- iv. Mehitabel Worthington, born 18 Jul 1706 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Notes for Mehitabel Worthington:

Supposed to have deceased, unmarried, as no mention is made of her in her father's will.

- v. Elijah Worthington, born 16 Jun 1710 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 13 Oct 1764; married Mary Welles 04 Oct 1733.

66. Deacon Samuel Loomis, Jr

Child of Deacon Samuel Loomis, Jr is:

- 33 i. Elizabeth Loomis, born 13 Nov 1702; died 03 Dec 1789; married Daniel Worthington 03 Jan 1720/21.

Generation No. 8

128. Nicholas Worthington, born 1640 in Worthington, Lancashire, England; died 06 Sep 1683 in Hadley, Massachusetts. He was the son of **256. Thomas Worthington** and **257. Isabel Langtree**. He married **129. Sara Bunce** Abt. 1668.

129. Sara Bunce, born 1643 in Hatfield, Massachusetts; died 20 Jun 1676. She was the daughter of **258. Thomas Bunce, Sr** and **259. Susannah Bull**.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Notes for Nicholas Worthington:

Nicholas Worthington was the first, and probably the only Worthington that came early into New England. He settled in Hatfield, Mass., and was twice married. 1. To Sarah White, widow of John White, jun., of Hatfield, and daughter of Thomas Bunce, senioor, of Hartford, (*) Conn., about 1668. She was born (????), and died June 20, 1676, aged --. 2. To Susanna (????), who after his death, was married to Capt. Jonathan Ball, of Springfield, about 1686, by whom she had several children. He died May 21, 1741.

Mr. Nicholas Worthington died September 6, 1683, aged --.

Mrs Susannah Worthington, alias Ball, died March 9, 1727, aged --.

(*) By proceedings of the County Court of Hampshire County, Book I., p. 127, Court, March 28, 1670, it appears that at that date, Nicholas Worthington was called of Hartford.

Genealogy of the Worthington Family, page 13.

Nicholas Worthington of Hatfield, Conn., married first, about 1668, Sara White, daughter of Thomas Bunch, Sr., of Hartford, Conn., and widow of John White, Jr., of Hatfield. Mrs. Sara Worthington died June 20, 1676, and Nicholas Worthington married, second, Susanna _____, who, after his death, married Captain Jonathan Ball of Springfield, Mass., Feb., 1684, and by whom she had several children, Captain Ball died May 21, 1741.

Nicholas died, Sept. 6, 1683.

Mrs. Susanna Worthington Ball died March 9, 1727.

Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England
Author: John Farmer
Call Number: R929.1 F233

This book contains a genealogical register of the first settlers of New England.

Bibliographic Information: Farmer, John. Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England. No publication information.

WORTHINGTON, NICHOLAS, came from Liverpool, England, and settled at Saybrook. [Tradition.] Among his descendants may be named Colonel Thomas Worthington, late governour of Ohio, Rev. William Worthington, H. C. 1716, Hon. John Worthington, LL. D., of Springfield, who grad. at Y. C. 1740, d. in April, 1800, ' . 81, Daniel Worthington, of Colchester, Conn. who had 9 sons and 10 daughters, and Erastus Worthington, esq. the historian of Dedham.

Note: Believe that the reference to Colonel Thomas Worthington is in error.

Children of Nicholas Worthington and Sara Bunce are:

- 64
- i. William Worthington, Esq., born 1670 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 22 May 1753 in Colchester, Connecticut; married Mehitabel Graves Abt. 1693.
 - ii. Elizabeth Worthington, married _____ Morton.
 - iii. Mary Worthington, born 24 Jan 1673/74.

Notes for Mary Worthington:
Died in early life.

130. Isaac Graves, born in England; died 19 Sep 1677. He was the son of **260. Thomas Graves** and **261. Sarah _____**. He married **131. Mary Church**.

131. Mary Church, born in England; died Abt. 1694. She was the daughter of **262. Richard Church** and **263. Ann _____**.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Notes for Isaac Graves:

Isaac, eldest son of Thomas Graves, was born in England; made freemen 1669; married Mary, dau. of Richard and Ann Church, and was killed by the Indians in 1677. Had ch.,

- I. Mary, b. July 5, 1647.
- II. Isaac, b. August 22, 1650.
- III. Rebecca, b. July 3, 1652, b. July 6, 1653.
- IV. Samuel, b. October 1, 1655.
- V. Sarah.

They moved to Hatfield, Conn., and their children born there.

- VI. Elizabeth, b. 1662.
- VII. John, b. 1664.
- VIII. Hannah, b. 1666.
- IX. Jonathan, b.
- X. Mehitabel, b. October 1, 1671, who m., 1st, Richard Morton, Jr., and 2nd. William Worthington.

Children of Isaac Graves and Mary Church are:

- i. Jonathan Graves, born in Hatfield, Connecticut; married Sarah Parsons.
- ii. Sarah Graves, married Benjamin Barrett 27 Apr 1677.
- iii. Mary Graves, born 05 Jul 1647; married Eleazer Fray 28 Jan 1664/65.
- iv. Isaac Graves, born 22 Aug 1650.
- v. Rebecca Graves, born 03 Jul 1652; died 06 Jul 1653.
- vi. Samuel Graves, born 01 Oct 1655; married Sarah Colton 30 Oct 1678.
- vii. Elizabeth Graves, born 06 Mar 1661/62; married Benjamin Hastings.
- viii. John Graves, born 1664 in Hatfield, Connecticut; married Sarah _____.
- ix. Hannah Graves, born 24 Jan 1665/66; married William Sachett.
- 65 x. Mehitabel Graves, born 01 Oct 1671 in Hatfield, Connecticut; died 22 Mar 1741/42 in Colchester, Connecticut; married (1) Richard Morton, Jr 29 Jan 1689/90; married (2) William Worthington, Esq. Abt. 1693.

Generation No. 9

256. Thomas Worthington, born 1626. He married **257. Isabel Langtree**.

257. Isabel Langtree

Child of Thomas Worthington and Isabel Langtree is:

- 128 i. Nicholas Worthington, born 1640 in Worthington, Lancashire, England; died 06 Sep 1683 in Hadley, Massachusetts; married (1) Sara Bunce Abt. 1668; married (2) Susanna _____ Aft. 1676.

258. Thomas Bunce, Sr He married **259. Susannah Bull**.

259. Susannah Bull She was the daughter of **518. Lieutenant, Captain Thomas Bull** and **519. Susannah _____**.

Notes for Thomas Bunce, Sr:

Genealogy Notes by Nathaniel Goodwin, page 264.

Thomas Bunce, senior, of Hartford(*), Conn.

(*By proceedings of the County Court of Hampshire County, Book I., p. 127, Court, March 28, 1670, it appears that at that date, Nicholas Worthington was called of Hartford.

Children of Thomas Bunce and Susannah Bull are:

- 129 i. Sara Bunce, born 1643 in Hatfield, Massachusetts; died 20 Jun 1676; married (1) John White, Jr; married (2) Nicholas Worthington Abt. 1668.
- ii. Thomas Bunce

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

- iii. John Bunce
- iv. Mary Bunce, born 17 Sep 1645; married (1) Thomas Meakins; married (2) John Downing.
- v. Elizabeth Bunce, married Jacob White.

260. Thomas Graves, born 1645; died Nov 1662. He married **261. Sarah** _____.

261. Sarah _____, died 17 Dec 1666.

Notes for Thomas Graves:

Thomas Graves, father of Isaac and grandfather of Mehitable, who married William Worthington, was of Hartford, Conn. Not an original proprietor, was, on account of old age, excused from training. In 1645, he removed to Hadley, Mass. His children, whom he probably brought from England, were:

- I. Isaac.
- II. John.
- III. Samuel.
- IV. A daughter, name unknown.
- V. Nathaniel.

All except Nathaniel accompanied him to Hadley. He died Nov., 1662. His widow, Sarah, died 1666.

Children of Thomas Graves and Sarah _____ are:

- 130 i. Isaac Graves, born in England; died 19 Sep 1677; married Mary Church.
- ii. Samuel Graves
- iii. John Graves
- iv. _____ Graves

Notes for _____ Graves:

A daughter, name unknown.

- v. Nathaniel Graves

Notes for Nathaniel Graves:

All except Nathaniel accompanied Thomas Graves to Hadley.

262. Richard Church, died 1667 in Hadley, Massachusetts. He married **263. Ann** _____.

263. Ann _____, born Abt. 1601 in England; died 10 Mar 1683/84 in Hadley, Massachusetts.

Notes for Richard Church:

Richard Church of Hartford, Conn., father of Mary and grandfather of Mehitable, who married William Worthington, was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., in 1637. His former residence is not known. He was a freeman in Conn. in 1688 and was one of sixty persons who moved to Mass. for the purpose of founding Hadley, in 1659, and died there in 1667. His widow, Ann, died in Hatfield, Mass., March 10, 1684, aged 83 years. In his will he mentions four children, probably all born in England, as there are none recorded in Hartford.

Children of Richard Church and Ann _____ are:

- 131 i. Mary Church, born in England; died Abt. 1694; married Isaac Graves.
- ii. Edward Church, born in England.
- iii. John Church, born in England; died in Hartford, Connecticut.
- iv. Samuel Church, born in England.

Generation No. 10

518. Lieutenant, Captain Thomas Bull, born 1606 in England; died 1684. He married **519. Susannah** _____.

519. Susannah _____, died 1680.

Notes for Lieutenant, Captain Thomas Bull:

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Genealogy of the Worthington Family, page 14.

Thomas Bull, of Hartford, Conn., father of Susannah, and grandfather of Sarah (wife of Nicholas) was born in England in 1606. Came to New England in the ship "Hopewell," under Captain Babb, embarking at London, Sept., 1635. He was first of Boston or Cambridge, but in the following May accompanied Hooker, serving in the Pequot war in 1637. At the taking of the fort, May 24, 1637, Lieutenant Bull had a narrow escape, thanks to a piece of hard cheese in his pocket, which arrested the flight of an arrow. In 1675 he was in command at Saybrook, Conn., when Andros unsuccessfully attempted to gain the fort for the Duke of York. Captain Bull died in 1684, his wife, Susannah, having died in 1680, aged 71. There is a tradition that he was the brother of Henry of Roxbury, who came from South Wales in 1636, and was one of the original purchasers of Aquineck, Rhode Island, Governor of Rhode Island colony in 1685 and 1689, and died in 1693.

Child of Thomas Bull and Susannah _____ is:

- 259 i. Susannah Bull, married Thomas Bunce, Sr.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Ancestors of Charles Campbell Worthington

Asa Worthington
b: 11 Oct 1755
d: 13 Nov 1822

Cont. p. 25

Asa Worthington
b: 1789 in Colchester, Connecticut
d: 25 Nov 1875 in Irvington on the Hudson,
New York

Henry Rossiter Worthington
b: 17 Dec 1817 in New York City, New York
m: 29 Oct 1839
d: 17 Dec 1889 in Irvington, Westchester Co.,
New York

Lavinia Kellogg
b: 10 Mar 1760
d: Jul 1833

Cecil Edgar Meadowcroft

Frances Meadowcroft
b: in England

Charles Campbell Worthington
b: 06 Jan 1854 in Brooklyn, New York
m: 16 Apr 1879 in New York City, New York
d: 21 Oct 1944 in Washington, D.C.

Amalie Stuart Newton Worthington
d: 18 May 1901

Henry Fraser Worthington

Sara Newton Worthington

Frank Worthington
b: 1842
d: 1852

Fanny Worthington
b: 1848
d: 1850

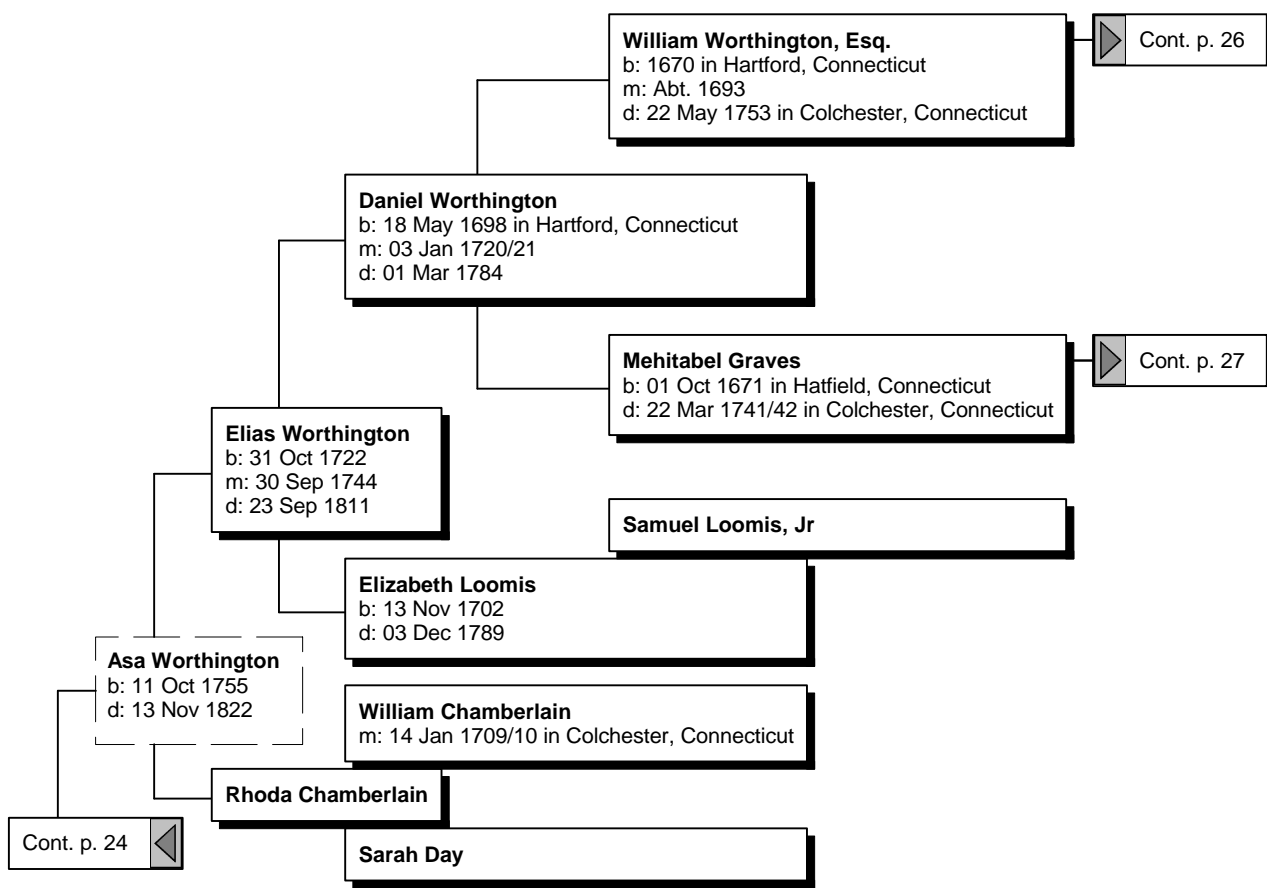
Josie Worthington
b: 1857
d: 1857

John Thomas Newton

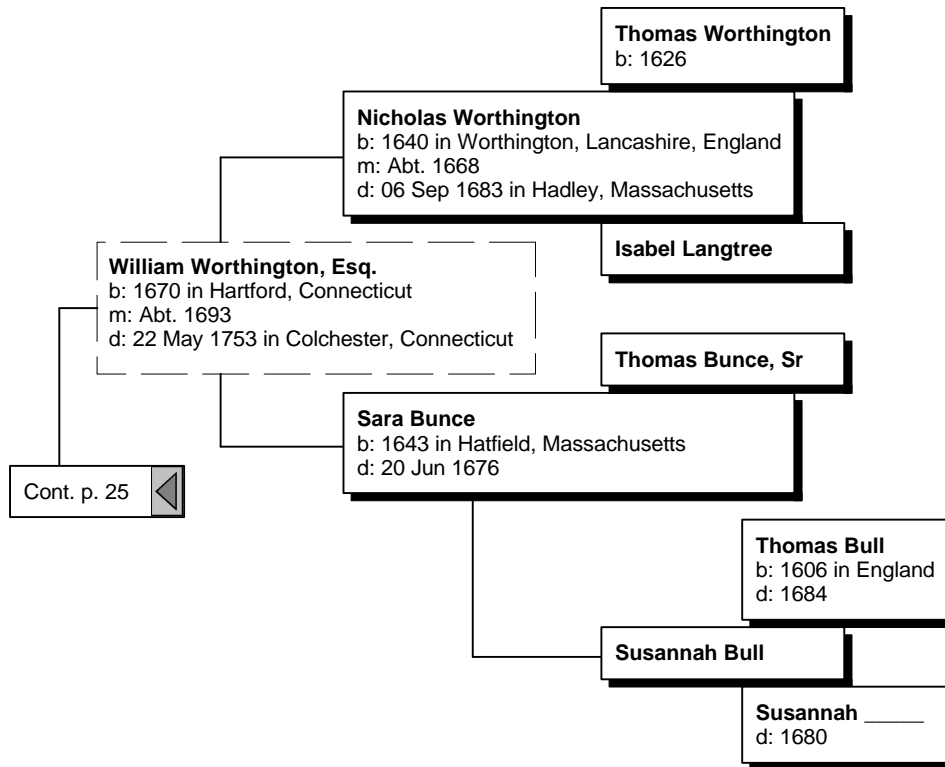
Sara Jane Newton
b: 15 Jul 1817
d: 01 Mar 1893

Amelia Kirk

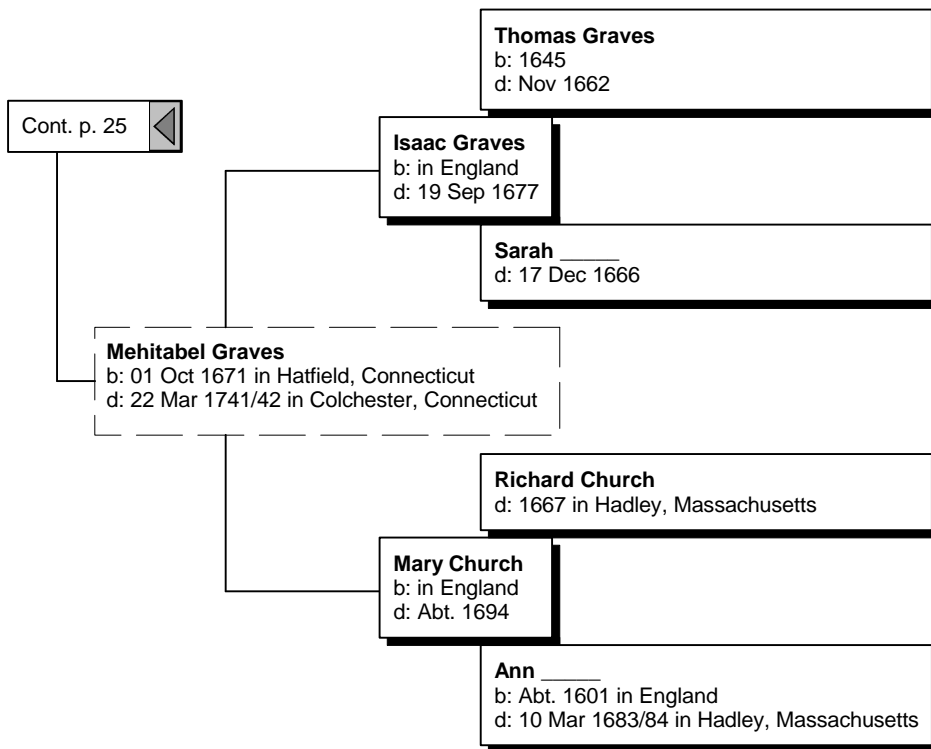
Ancestors of Charles Campbell Worthington



Ancestors of Charles Campbell Worthington



Ancestors of Charles Campbell Worthington



Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

History of Worthington State Forest

Mary Harris
June 4, 1989

Worthington State Forest, located in Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, is a large land tract roughly fifteen square miles in size. The forest is bordered on the east by the Kittatiny Ridge (encompassing about six and a half miles of the Kittatiny Mountains,) on the south and west by the Delaware River, and in the north by the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (around Tocks Island.) Within the forest there are miles of hiking trails, including the Appalachian Trail. The famous Sunfish Pond is also part of the forest.

Worthington's flora and fauna are quite extensive. The many varieties of trees include the red, white, black, chestnut and scarlet oak, white ash, tulip, yellow and sweet birch, red maple, basswood and hickories, hemlocks, spruce and dogwood. Mountain laurel and rhododendron are also found throughout the forest. Some of the edible vegetation includes the wild strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry. The wild blueberry is quite well known, especially in the Sunfish Pond area.

There are over forty-six species of fish, including large and smallmouth bass, trout, and shad. The timber rattlesnake is just one of the fifteen species of snakes found in the forest. There are ten or twelve varieties of turtles, and about twenty-five different amphibians.

There are over two hundred and fifty species of birds found at various times of the year. These include pheasants, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys, kingfishers and red-tailed hawks. In recent years an increase in the number of bald and golden eagles has been noted. Occasionally, an osprey can be seen.

Perhaps the most commonly seen animal is the Virginia white-tailed deer. Although not indigenous to the area (they were brought in by early members of the Worthington family who used this section of land as a game preserve) the deer have done exceptionally well in the forest. In recent years more and more black bear have been seen in Worthington, as well as red and gray fox, and the eastern coyote. There are also otter, beaver, and muskrat, chipmunk, opossum, porcupine, two species of cottontail rabbit, woodchucks, red and gray squirrels, raccoon, and of course, the ever popular skunk!

Worthington's history is rather incomplete. The earliest known inhabitants of the area were Paleo-Indians. These people began moving into the area as the last glacier moved northward; about ten thousand years ago. Little is known about them, except that they were nomadic and exploited the natural resources in surrounding areas. Another tribe known to travel and hunt these areas were the Lenni Lenapi Indians. Although within Worthington State Forest no actual artifacts were found to establish a permanent residence by this tribe, it is known that not far from the Worthington tract there were signs of settlement.

Because of the difficulties in navigating the Delaware River in the Worthington area, it had limited use as far as transportation was concerned. Occasionally a log raft or Durham boat (which was first used by the iron workers to transport ore, but made famous by Washington in his Delaware crossing) would be used to carry goods along this stretch of the river.

In the late seventeenth century the river commissions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey began improving the channels and clearing the rapids to facilitate commerce along the Delaware. By the early eighteenth century many products were moved on the river, especially local timber, which had become quite profitable. The increased capacity for river transportation resulted in the exchange of culture, commodities, and communications being exchanged with other, previously inaccessible, areas. Economic expansion became evident in many ways; there was a direct correlation between the increased transportation through the area and the growth of the population.

Little is known about the area until the Worthington family established residence in the late nineteenth century. Charles Worthington began buying large land areas which he called "Buckwood Park." The area

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

was used for farming as well as Worthington's private game preserve. It is believed that Buckwood Park which comprised the majority of the southern part of the township, had a tremendous effect on the economy of the remainder of Pahaquarry township which had continued to diminish in population. During the early part of the century Mr. Worthington continued to build his game preserve to approximately 8,000 acres with parts of the preserve fenced in. In his preserve he not only introduced the Virginia white-tailed deer but also raised pheasants, pedigreed cattle breeding and lumbering. In his lumbering Mr. Worthington not only cut trees, but planted new trees to take the place of those cut. 1 "One hundred thousand trees, mostly evergreens, have been planted according to the latest ideas of forestry on the land that was once farmed between Buckwood Park and the river". Portable sawmills were erected at the sites where the lumbering was being done. After the area was cleared the portable saw mills would be taken down. At least three sawmills were in operation in Buckwood Park during the 20th century.

Around 1954 the New Jersey Bureau of Parks and Forestry purchased Buckwood Park and the adjacent private holdings. This area was named Worthington State Forest. There was a development plan formulated however most of the planned development has never been implemented.

Today, Worthington State Forest is an ideal place to visit. Although primarily an overnight camping facility, many people come to spend time hiking, fishing, hunting or boating.

The camping areas within Worthington State Forest have basically remained unchanged over the years. The only major change occurred during the early 1960's. With the Worlds Fair coming to New York, it was believed there would be a large increase of people needing camping areas. Although other areas did profit from their expansion, this was not the case for Worthington. Our campgrounds are still of the primitive, nature and over the years our attendance for overnight usage has continued to climb in both family and group areas.

One of the most popular spots in Worthington State Forest is Sunfish Pond. This forty-one acre lake at the crest of the Kittatiny Ridge has quite a remarkable past. Carved out by glacial forces during the last ice age, the pond is one of fourteen such rock basin lakes between the Delaware Water Gap and the end of the Kittatiny Ridge. Because of the chemical and geological composition of the pond, it is highly acidic in nature and originally hosted only a few hardy species of fish, including pumpkinseed sunfish, chain pickerel, yellow perch, and brown bullheads.

In the fall of 1954, the Charles C. Worthington family sold the Worthington land tract, including the Sunfish Pond area to the State of New Jersey. The original agreement provided that the land would be left in its natural state, and unspoiled by commercial development. Unknown to many, this verbal (nothing was put down on paper) agreement went unheeded. In 1961 the property was resold to the New Jersey Central Power and Light Company for the development of a proposed hydroelectrical plant. If this plant had been constructed the pond would have become the reservoir, surrounded by high retaining walls with large pipelines running down the mountain to the Delaware River.

It is a little known fact that while the pond was owned by the power company, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game tried to chemically alter the make-up of the pond. In an attempt to place new species of fish in the pond (especially trout), the chemical "rotenone" (a natural fish poison that works on contact) was introduced, the pond's chemical composition was radically altered. Repeated attempts to stock the pond with rainbow and brook trout failed. The poison killed not only the original fish, but also the newly introduced trout. The rotenone was such a strong chemical that the plant life necessary for the survival of the fish was also destroyed; Sunfish Pond was basically a biologically "dead" lake.

With the impending threat of this scenic and geological wonder being forever altered, those people that knew of the pond's existence decided that something had to be done in the way of preservation. The New Jersey Audubon Society was one of the first organizations to support the cause, saying that the pond ² "personified the unspoiled natural beauty of America" and called it "one of the most scenic treasures in New Jersey." The Audubon Society, along with the with Lenni Lenape League and concerned citizens including Casey Kays and former assemblyman Thomas Kean, combined forces to draw attention to the

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

pond. Believing that altering the pond was a violation of the public trust, the slogan "Save the Pond" began appearing everywhere, including t-shirts and bumper stickers. The annual May hike to the pond attracted more and more attention, and in 1967, with the help of many well known people including the late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, the cause earned national recognition.

Until the utility companies "discovered" the pond, it was known to only a small number of hardy naturalists; the three and three quarter mile upward hike along the Appalachian Trail deterred many potential visitors. Due to the combined efforts of individuals and organizations, the pond became a well known area, and eventually the Jersey Legislature heeded the public outcry and bought back Sunfish Pond, pledging to return and maintain it in its natural, wilderness state.

In April, 1970, the United States Department of the interior announced that Sunfish Pond and the surrounding one hundred eighty-eight acres had been approved for inclusion in the National Registry of Historic Landmarks. In May, 1973 a native stone monument was erected at the southern part of the pond; the bronze plaque attests to the fact that this is a nationally registered landmark.

In 1978 another tribute to the pond and its history came from the New Jersey Historical Society and over two thousand New Jersey secondary school students when they voted Sunfish Pond one of the Seven Natural Wonders of New Jersey.

Over the years, the pond has returned to a more natural state. Hopefully, the early unsuccessful attempts to alter the pond have left an impression. Perhaps this pond "cradled like a precious sapphire in an ice-scoured glacial basin atop the Kittatiny Mountains of the Appalachian Highlands, the oldest mountain range in the world," will remain an unspoiled "geological oddity" for the enjoyment of future generations.

Sunfish Pond has several runoff areas. At the northern end you can find Laurel Falls that the well known Douglas Trail begins. This trail was so named after the Late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and joins the Appalachian Trail approximately two miles up the mountain. The southern runoff, Paint Spring, was thought to be a chalybeate spring by the tribes known to frequent the area, because its chemical composition produced a yellow colored powder. It is this yellow powder the Indians used for ceremonial purposes.

Another popular area is an approximate five mile stretch of the Appalachian Trail. Along this trail one can stop and camp the night at either of the two backpacker sites. This trail is rich with beauty and wildlife and can be hiked by even the inexperienced hiker. Many school groups (children of all ages) have used the Appalachian Trail and the Dunnfield Trail for a daily hike and a learning experience.

Dunnfield Creek Natural area is a two and one half mile long trail. At one time there was a small town in this location. This community, once called Darfield Creek, existed until 1927. The Railroad (The New York, Susquehanna and Western) maintained a passenger and freight station here for a few more years, however, in 1940 ceased due to the unsafe conditions of their railroad bridge which went across the Upper Water Gap. Today you can hike this area and find remnants of the past, enjoy the sound of the creek running over rock and in some areas cascading down a small water fall, or enjoy the peace and beauty the creek has to offer.

Worthington State Forest has relatively remained the same over the years. During 1950 - 1960 the U.S. Corps of Engineers tried to implement the construction of the Tocks Island Dam and National Recreation Area. No other project in the area has gained as much opposition as this has. If the dam were built it would have joined the mountains of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This dam would have not only dramatically changed Pahaquarry Township but would also have altered Worthington State Forest as we know it today. This project to this day has not been de-authorized.

As you travel through Worthington State Forest on any of its trails, wander along its many abandoned roads, camp in its campgrounds or stand over looking Sunfish Pond you find an area rich in historical beauty and hope that it will remain this way for generations to come.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

ENDOTES:

1. Cummins, George Wycoff
1911 History of Warren County, New Jersey. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York. Page 219-20
2. New Jersey Audubon Society
1981 The Seven Wonders of New Jersey and Then Some. Enslow Publishers, Hillside, New Jersey. Page 37
3. Barnes, Valerie, and Murray, Thomas C.
1981 The Seven Wonders of New Jersey and Then Some. Enslow Publishers, Hillside, New Jersey. Page 37
4. Widmer, Kemble Dr.
1968 Manuscript. Unpublished. Casey Kays author Page 181

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barnes, Valerie, and Murray Thomas C. The Seven Wonders of New Jersey and Then Some. Hillside, N.J.; Enslow Publishers, 1981
- Blake, John Personal Communication: Retired Seasonal Maintenance Worker, Worthington State Forest. 1989
- Broshkevich, John Personal Communications; Retired Regional Superintendent, Region III. 1989.
- Cultural Resource Survey - Worthington State Forest, Warren County, New Jersey. Newton, N.J.: Historical Conservation and Interpretation, Inc., 1981
- Harris, Alan Personal Communication: Former Ranger II, Worthington State Forest. 1989
- Hine, Charles G. The Old Mine Road. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1909
- "History of Preservation, few fish," The Easton Express, 8 August 1980
- Kays, Casey Manuscript. Unpublished.
- "Let Sunfish Pond Form Own Ecology: The Easton Express. 5 September 1979
- Puglia, Frank C. "The Sunfish Pond Controversy," The Crossroads, May 1978
- Rush Richard Personal Communication: Chief Ranger I, Jenny Jump State Forest. 1989
- VonHagen, Donald Personal Communication: Local Resident. 1989

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Worthington State Forest

by Kevin Wright

The Delaware Water Gap is a scenic wonder and natural curiosity. Mount Tammany, guarding the Jersey side, descended precipitously to the water's edge and was passable only to travelers on foot. The original inhabitants used a tree laid against the face of the mountain as a makeshift ladder to facilitate passage over a craggy ledge, nearly forty feet in height. Rope ladders were later used until a road was cut along the mountain side in 1830. Beyond this yawning cleft in the ridge, the rocky, wood-clad slopes of the Blue Mountain fence the Pahaquarry Flats, a narrow alluvial strip upon the stream bank, nowhere more than a quarter mile wide, and several verdant islands. Paint springs, depositing red ochre, feed brooks from the mountaintop, two miles above the Water Gap. Sunfish Pond is a deep lake, about a mile in circumferences situated along the crest.

In 1834, Thomas Gordon highly recommended this "admirable spot," saying: "Here might be enjoyed the charms of diversified and always delightful scenery; a revivifying breeze, which follows the river through the sinuosities of its valley - fine rides on its banks, into the rich limestone country of the Wallpack; renovated vigor from the bracing mineral fountain; fine fishing upon the lake, the river and mountain brooks, of which the richest spoil is the gilded perch and speckled trout; and the more manly exercise of shooting, the country abounding in game."

When the first written records were made, this secluded valley was inhabited by the Shawnee, an Algonquian--speaking people from the Upper Mississippi Valley. In 1690, Matasit, a Minisink sachem, visited Fort St. Louis and persuaded the Shawnee chief, Kakwatcheky, to settle his people in the Minisink country. In 1692, about one hundred Shawnee reached the Delaware River, where they established the village of Pechoquealin near the mouth of Shawnee Run, in Lower Smithfield Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. They also cultivated plantations on the Pahaquarry Flats in present-day Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, New Jersey. Pahaquarry, originally Pahaquaiong, is derived from the Algonquian word *pachhaque*, meaning "to split," and describes the cleft or notch in the Blue Mountain where the Delaware River passes. By 1712, the Shawnee numbered "but one Sachime & about thirty or forty Souls..."

In 1715, West-Jersey surveyor John Reading followed the Minnessink path across Kittatinny Mountain through the cleft at Catfish Pond, four miles northwest of Blairstown. At an elevation of 1,205 feet, this narrow gap is the lowest point in the crest of Kittatinny Mountain between Culver's Gap and the Water Gap. From the crest, he viewed the Shawnee plantations on Pahaquarry Flats and noticed their towns across the river. Reading continued about one and a half miles down along the river, following a narrow piece of lowland, until he reached "one of our Indian plantations where the owner of the same opposed our surveying and would not let us proceed in the same."

This plantation stood at the place later called Brotzmanville where Walker's Ferry connected with a neck of land on the Pennsylvania side, between Shawnee and Depues Islands. A third small island, called Muskrat Island, served almost as a stepping stone.

In 1727, the native owners sold 3,000 acres, including Pechoquealin, to Nicholas Depue, and removed to Shawnee Flats on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. In 1733, Pennsylvania recognized Depue's title to the islands called Maw Wallamick (an approximation of Mauwallauwin, to go hunting) and Great Shawnee Island, situated in the Delaware River, and 89 acres including the site of the Shawnee Town, lying adjacent to lands of John Smith. Samuel Depue inherited his father's homestead on the riverbank at Shawnee, which was fortified in the French and Indian War for the protection of its neighbors and called Fort Depuy. Samuel's brother, Aaron, purchased John Smith's farm, sometimes called "Smith's Fields," in 1745.

James Gould purchased 130 acres at Pahaquarry in 1730, whereon he established the Manatunam Ferry. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Jacob Brotzman owned this riverfront property, which was accordingly known as Brotzmanville. A grist and saw mill also operated here and a school house was

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

erected in 1878 for the accommodation of up to 30 scholars.

The manufacture of school slate was inaugurated in 1835, utilizing materials from Evans' quarry. Dr. Isaac Wyckoff & Son assumed the business in 1840, operating their water-driven factory until 1861 when B. P. Howey took over, installing steam power. Charles Simonds purchased the plant in 1880, employing 50 men in one of the most extensive works of its kind in the United States.

In 1890, Charles C. Worthington, a prominent industrialist, purchased 8,000 acre, covering six miles of Blockade Mountain, including Mount Tammany, the promontory that frames the New Jersey side of the Delaware Water Gap. He established a game preserve, named Buckwood Park, enclosed by eleven miles of wire fencing, eight feet high, wherein large herds of deer roamed. Interested in the principles of forest management, Worthington was responsible for planting over one hundred thousand trees, mostly evergreens. Until 1925, a large pheasant farm was maintained on the property, opposite Shawnee Island, under supervision of John McCarthy.

Worthington kept a residence in the park until his purchase of the old stone dwelling of the Depui family, located at Shawnee on the Pennsylvania side of the river, across from Buckwood Park. There he erected the Buckwood Inn, laid out a bungalow resort and built a golf course.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

**Worthington State Forest
New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry
State Park Service**

Introduction

Some of Northern New Jersey's most rugged terrain greets the visitor in the rustic beauty of Worthington State Forest. This area is located along the Kittatinny Mountain adjacent to the Delaware River and is just north of the scenic Delaware Water Gap in Warren County. Except for some fields along the Delaware River, Worthington is completely covered in lush woodland, and is an ideal place for many forest recreational activities. There is boating and fishing on the Delaware River, hiking and camping in the forest, undisturbed natural areas, and other scenic attractions for the nature enthusiast or interested visitor. To reach Worthington State Forest, take the last New Jersey exit on Route 80 west just before crossing the Delaware River toll bridge and continue north along the east shore of the Delaware River. The forest office is three miles north of Route 80.

History

The entire Upper Delaware Valley is rich in Indian lore and artifacts. The Lenape Indians established their villages in the river valley and hunted on the forest-clad mountains long before the first Europeans appeared in the region.

Old Mine Road which passes through the forest along the Delaware River is one of the earliest roads in the region. The first settlers in the area were reported to have been Dutch prospectors from the Hudson Valley in New York who arrived in the mid-1600s to work the copper deposits in the Kittatinny Ridge. These same settlers were reported to have constructed Old Mine Road. Although copper mining and slate quarrying did occur much later along the Kittatinny Ridge, this reputed early settlement is based more on legend than fact. It is now believed that Old Mine Road was developed from a well-defined Indian trail which was located along the Delaware River. This trail was used by fur traders and later by settlers from the Hudson Valley during the late 1690s and early 1700s. There is evidence that the Worthington Camping area road is a portion of the original Old Mine Road. This would place the original road west of the present Old Mine Road. In addition to the Dutch, settlers included German, English, and Scotch-Irish nationalities.

Settlement in the Delaware Water Gap-Worthington area began in the 1720s and continued through the mid-1700s. During this time, there were continual conflicts between the Lenape Indians and the settlers. Fearing an Indian alliance with the British during the American Revolution, General George Washington dispatched troops to engage the Indians in battle which eliminated the Indians from the Delaware Valley. After the War, there was a long period of growth, peace and prosperity in the Upper Delaware River region.

During the mid-1800s the recreation/resort industry flourished in the Delaware Water Gap area. Large hotels and boarding houses were constructed along the river, mostly in Pennsylvania. Also the railroad was extended to the Water Gap. The village of Brotzmanville existed in what is today the Worthington Camping area. This village included a post office, several residences, a sawmill, gristmill, school, and limekiln and limestone quarries. In the 1890s industrialist Charles Worthington began purchasing large tracts of land in the area which included the village.

By the turn of the century, Worthington's estate, called "Buckwood," consisted of 8,000 acres and included a private game preserve, farm, woodlands, and residence. In his preserve Worthington introduced the Virginia white-tailed deer and raised pheasants in addition to breeding pedigreed cattle. During the early part of the 20th century, New Jersey's deer populations were at their all time low due to land manipulation and excessive hunting. Deer from the Worthington preserve as well as deer imported from Michigan were used to re-establish deer herds in this State.

In 1954, the State made the initial purchase of Worthington State Forest, now consisting of 5,878 acres, for conservation purposes and for the preservation of its scenic, natural and historic features.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Features and Activities

DUNNFIELD CREEK NATURAL AREA

Dunnfield Creek Natural Area surrounds the dear, rock-strewn creek falling over 1,000 feet from Mt. Tammany to the Delaware River. Lined with hemlock, maple, and birch, Dunnfield is also the habitat of native brook trout. The Dunnfield Creek Trail departs from the Appalachian Trail above the River, follows the creek for two-thirds of its length, then climbs a ravine to again join the Appalachian Trail, making a fascinating route for the nature enthusiast. Mountain laurel, rhododendron, and dogwood grow abundantly in the forest and when in bloom, present a spectacle of beauty.

SUNFISH POND NATURAL AREA

Entered into the National Registry of Historic Landmarks in 1970, Sunfish Pond has become one of the most popular spots in Worthington State Forest. This forty-one acre lake, located at the crest of the Kittatinny Ridge, was named one of the seven Natural Wonders of New Jersey in 1978. Millions of years in the making, the pond was carved out by glacial forces during the last Ice Age and is one of fourteen such rock basin lakes between the Delaware Water Gap and the end of the Kittatinny Ridge. Because of the chemical and geological composition of the pond, it is highly acidic in content and is able to host only a few hardy species of fish, including pumpkinseed sunfish, chain pickerel, yellow perch, and brown builheads. A 1.5 mile trail encircles the pond and provides many scenic overlooks from which visitors may observe this beautiful product of nature.

Hiking

The Appalachian Trail crosses the Delaware River from Pennsylvania just above the Delaware Water Gap, ascends through the mountain ridge in Worthington State Forest to the forest's upper boundary. From this point the trail continues on lands of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to Stokes State Forest and High Point State Park. This trail is restricted to hiking only for its entire length from Maine to Georgia. White blazes mark this narrow and sometime very rocky trail.

The 70-mile segment of the Appalachian Trail within New Jersey is maintained by the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference. A brochure about New Jerseys portion of the trail and its facilities may be obtained at the forest office or at other State parks and forests through which the trail runs.

In addition to the Appalachian Trail, there are several miles of trails on old wood roads along the mountain. These trails provide exceptional hiking for the casual and serious hiker alike.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

The Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort

Located in the heart of the Pocono Mountain resort region of Northeastern Pennsylvania is the quaint resort village of Shawnee-on-Delaware. At the center of the village is the Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort.

Designed and constructed by C.C. Worthington, a native New York Engineer and owner of the then famous Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, the Buckwood Inn was built between 1910 and 1911, the Grand Opening was held in May of 1911.

Worthington, being both a creative and innovative engineer, chose to build the Inn of a unique concrete design instead of the traditional wooden structure of other resorts in the Pocono Mountains. Floors and walls of the resort were constructed of 12 inches of concrete and reinforced with iron. When completed, the Buckwood Inn stood solid, fireproof and elegant.

Worthington not only used his creative talents on the construction of the exterior of the Inn, but also on the interior design. Wanting to make Buckwood Inn one of the most attractive and exclusive establishments in the East, Worthington paid much attention to the work that was done. When the interior design was complete, it reflected his discriminating taste and careful attention to detail. Not only was the decor "special," but the food served in the dining room was as equally distinct. Nearly all the food served came from local farms and from gardens that Worthington had planted on the grounds, and the milk, cream, and butter that was used in the kitchen and in the dining room came from a creamery that was also located on the resort property. The drinking water was gravity fed directly into each room from Sunfish Pond, located across the Delaware River in Buckwood Park. Worthington also had billiard and card rooms built within the Inn, as well as a café and shower and locker room facilities. Private bathrooms, an unheard of luxury at this time, were also available, as were servant's quarters for the employees of those who were guests of the Inn. In later years, Worthington also added telephones and an electric elevator, making Buckwood Inn the most luxurious resort in the Pocono Mountains.

For entertainment, Worthington provided his guests with orchestral concerts on weekday afternoons and Sunday evenings, and music and dancing every night. These were only two of the well-planned entertainment and cultural programs designed to meet the standards expected by the Inn's exclusive clientele. In time all the grounds and roads adjoining the Inn were lighted by electricity. This allowed the guests to visit and explore Buckwood Park, a private wildlife park located across the Delaware River. Included in the park was Buckwood Mountain, which rose 1500 ft. above the river, and was home to Buckwood Lake.

For leisure activities, Worthington provided the young at heart with a playground area, a stable for horses, a 90' by 30' swimming pool, and tennis courts. In the fall, there was large and small game hunting, target shooting, and numerous clay pigeon tournaments. In later years, Worthington added a small petting zoo, an aviary, and a teahouse, thus giving the Inn one of the most extensive recreational and leisure programs in the east.

Though Worthington had added numerous amenities to the resort, perhaps the most remarkable attraction and his most cherished addition to the Inn was his meticulously planned golf course, which quickly became known as the "Gem of the East". This was not Worthington's first experience in designing a golf course. He had collaborated in the organization of Saint Andrew's Golf Club, in Mt. Hope New York, one of the first golf clubs in the United States. He designed his first golf course when he supervised the construction of the nine-hole course at the Calendo Golf Club. He followed these achievements by the laying out the nine holes at Buckwood. He later hired the famous A.W. Tillinghast to design an additional 18 hole course for Shawnee Island, making Buckwood the home of one of the first 27 hole golf courses in the world.

Worthington also designed and constructed a 284' long bridge that connected the resort property to the island, and he later laid a watering system that provided watering facilities to every fairway and green on the course. The holes, most of which still remain on the course today, had man-made hazards as well as natural barriers, making it a very challenging course for even the best of golfers. This, along with well-kept

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

turf, the lay out of the course, and the beauty of the natural surroundings, earned Buckwood Inn the title of the "Golf Capital of the East."

Once the course was completed, Worthington realized that it had to be properly maintained. He employed a Scotsman with a flock of sheep and a dog to keep the greens and fairways trimmed. However, this experiment soon failed, and once again Worthington's technical expertise was needed. What evolved was the first commercially successful gang mower for maintaining greens and fairways. His invention was so well received that Worthington opened the Shawnee Mower Factory. The company was eventually renamed the Worthington Mower Company and became the leading supplier of gang mowers to the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.

Worthington further added to his list of achievements in 1912 when he invited a group of professional golfers to be his guests at the Inn. This led to the formation of the present day Professional Golfers Association (PGA) and the first PGA tournament. Twenty-six years later, in 1938, the tournament returned to Buckwood, and it was at this time that the then resident PGA professional, Sam Snead, narrowly lost the tournament to Paul Runyon on the last hole.

From its opening in 1911 through the World War I era, the Buckwood Inn was at its peak of popularity, both as an exclusive resort and as an exceptional country club. However, the Great Depression after World War I brought many changes not only to the vacation/resort industry, but also to the Buckwood Inn. Guests were no longer the summer visitors who stayed for a 2-3 month period, but instead were tourists who stayed for only a week or two. The Worthington family noted these changes with sadness and opened the Inn for only the summer months. This meant decreased revenues, which in turn meant improper maintenance for the Inn. It fell into great disrepair as the number of guests significantly declined. A year before his death at the age of 91, C.C. Worthington allowed his family to sell the Inn and resort area, which he had worked so hard to build, to Manwalamink, Inc., a corporation headed by Fred Waring.

Waring became the owner of the Inn in 1943 and renamed it the Shawnee Inn. He was driven to uphold Shawnee's status as a seasonal, expensive and exclusive resort. Being at the height of his popularity as a musical entertainer, Waring made the Inn the center of all his musical activities. He created, rehearsed, and broadcasted his famous radio programs from the stage in Worthington Hall, which would later become the Shawnee Playhouse. Shawnee then became known as the home of "Fred Waring and the Pennsylvanians."

Waring didn't let his busy entertainment life interfere with his responsibilities as the owner of the Inn. He soon added two Olympic-sized swimming pools and a golf shop to the other amenities already present at Shawnee. An enthusiastic golfer, Waring found that Shawnee provided both a peaceful atmosphere where he could relax and enjoy his favorite sport of golf, and yet still continue to be active in the entertainment industry.

Many of Waring's friends, who were celebrities in the entertainment and golf world, came to Shawnee as guests. These included Jackie Gleason, who made Shawnee his northern resort home for many years, Art Carney, George Gobel, Arnold Palmer, Ed Sullivan, Eddie Fisher, Perry Como, and a host of others. Other well-known people came in the summer to live in the village of Shawnee. These included Don Ameche, Don King, Tom Waring, Hugh Brannum (Mr. Green Jeans), Virginia Morley, Livingston Gearhar, Edgar Sittig, Cullen Yates and others. Some made Shawnee their permanent home, and their presence greatly enriched the lives of those who lived in the village as well as those who were guests at the Inn. Fred Waring had successfully upheld Shawnee's reputation as a seasonal, expensive, and exclusive resort. As a result, the Inn became one of the most visited resorts in the east.

Once again, changes were occurring in the resort industry. The affluent Americans who had once flocked to Shawnee to hear the famous music of Waring's Pennsylvanians, and to enjoy the exclusive atmosphere of the Inn were now vacationing in other parts of the United States and the world. Waring soon realized that he could no longer devote the time and energy necessary to keep the Inn operating according to the high standards he had set for himself. In 1974, he sold the Inn to Karl Hope, a successful real estate developer from Philadelphia.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Hope had a knack for business and real estate development and was determined to change the resort into an economically viable business. In 1975, he opened Shawnee Village, the first timesharing development in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States. This once exclusive resort was now available to people from all walks of life. Along with the opening of Shawnee Village, Hope renovated various buildings on the property, and transformed the Inn into a year-round resort and conference center, affiliated with Harrison Conference Centers. To achieve the year-round status, Hope built a ski area on Shawnee Mountain. To ensure the success of this new ski area, Hope hired Jean-Claude Killy, a triple Olympic gold medalist, to head the ski operations at the Mountain. After several years of owning the Shawnee Inn and having successfully built Depuy and Fairway Villages, Karl Hope sold the resort property to Charles and Virginia Kirkwood, the present owners of the Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort.

The Kirkwood's purchased the Shawnee Inn and Village from Karl Hope in 1977, and settled down in the once named "Waring Lodge" to begin their ownership of the resort. Like Hope, Kirkwood was committed to the idea of timesharing. To make Shawnee a cost-effective year-round resort, he made many improvements to Shawnee Inn and its facilities. He hired Dick Farley, the founder of the internationally renowned "Swing's the Thing" golf show to join Harry Obitz as Shawnee's golf professionals. He also added an indoor pool, enlarged the Patio Grill Area, opened Charlie's Lounge, built the Shawnee Racquet Club, and constructed Shawnee Place, a recreational park for young children. He built a miniature golf course and a driving range and opened Shawnee Canoes. The winter activities at Shawnee Mountain were expanded by developing 100% snowmaking capability and by adding several double chair lifts and a ski school.

In September of 1980, Shawnee opened River Village, the first addition to the timesharing units built in 1974 by Karl Hope. Next, Ridge Top and Valley View were added in August 1985, and in 1986 North Slope I and II were opened. In 1989 North Slope III and IV, and in 1990 Shawnee Valley were introduced.

Shawnee is comprised of three separate companies. Shawnee Development, Inc. is responsible for the marketing and selling of vacation ownership products. Interval Management Inc. is responsible for the check-in/check-out, maintenance and recreation for Villa owners and renters. Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort is responsible for the operation of the hotel, conference center and golf course.

In December of 1995, renovations began on the Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort. In January of 1996, Mother Nature struck and the Inn was flooded. The flood hit early in the morning of January 20th and the hotel had to be evacuated. The boilers, air-conditioning, and mechanical systems were destroyed, along with the renovations that had already been completed on the ground floor. Many of the holes on the golf course were also badly damaged. The Inn was closed ten weeks for repairs. When the Inn reopened in April of 1996, hotel management began to repair the damage from the flood and continued with renovations to the entire hotel.

Shawnee has come a long way since the golf course was built by A. W. Tillinghast in 1906 and the Inn was conceived and constructed by C.C. Worthington back in 1911. Shawnee has grown and matured as the years have come and gone, and has withstood many of the changes that go along with being a growing resort property. However, with the continued support and enthusiasm of the principle owners, managers, staff, and of course all the vacation owners, renters, members and guests, the Shawnee Resort, comprised of the Shawnee Inn and Golf Resort, Shawnee Village and Shawnee Mountain continues to be one of the most popular and highly celebrated resorts in the Pocono Mountain region.

If you would like additional information, please visit their website:

**<http://www.shawneeinn.com/>
The Shawnee Inn & Gold Resort
One River Road, P. O. Box 67
Shawnee-On-Delaware, PA 18356
info@shawneeinn.com
1.800.SHAWNEE (1-800-742-9633)**

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Worthington Memorial Church

"In the forty-year span between 1870 and 1910, other churches were established in and near Elmsford (Westchester Co., New York) to serve the needs of a growing and more diverse population. An Episcopal house of worship, Saint Paul's Mission Chapel of the Saw Mill River Valley, was organized in 1870 with just four members, and a chapel building erected on the Saw Mill River Road about one mile south of the village. By the middle 1880's its congregation included 25 families. A news item of 1894 mentions its annual Sunday School picnic featuring round games, dinner and sports events. The Rev. Mr. Drisler was the pastor of what was then called St. Paul's Church of Worthington.

Meanwhile, in 1880, the man whose name came to be applied to the area - Henry R. Worthington - died. A hydraulic engineer, he had invented the direct steam pump and had pioneered in the field of canal system navigation. Three years after his death, his widow built a stone chapel as a memorial to her husband. It was located just below the Romer-Van Tassel house, on the opposite side of the Saw Mill River Road, and approximately one-quarter of a mile up the road from St. Paul's. It remained closed during the lifetime of Mrs. Worthington, but in 1896, following her death, the Chapel was consecrated as the Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea. From that time on, it replaced St. Paul's as the Episcopal house of worship."

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

**Centennial History of the Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea
1896 - 1996
Grady E. Jensen
Elmsford, New York
1996**

Introduction

The official name of the Church - the name appearing in the Instrument of Donation and Consecration executed by the Episcopal Diocese of New York - is the Worthington Memorial Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea. Located on Saw Mill River Road (Route 9A) about a half mile south of the Village of Elmsford, Town of Greenburgh, the chapel is one of the few church edifices in New York State originally built as a private family mausoleum.

The chapel was erected in 1883 by Sara Newton Worthington, widow of Henry Rossiter Worthington, who resolved to build a chapel with a crypt for family burials. The chapel was placed at the edge of the Worthington estate, which at one time covered hundreds of acres of the Saw Mill River Valley between Elmsford and Ardsley. There are no extant drawings or records pertaining to the building of the chapel. However, a graceful "1883" is affixed to the gable on the west, front wall, above the circular window.

When Sara Worthington built her family chapel there was already a little, wooden Episcopal church, Saint Paul's, several hundred yards south, on the Saw Mill River Road. Legend has it that Mrs. Worthington directed that there be no public services in the chapel, to preclude competition with Saint Paul's. Later, Saint Paul's was moved to Yonkers. It is not known who blessed the Worthington Memorial Chapel with the additional name of St. Joseph of Arimathea.

At the time the chapel was built, there was no official burial place for bishops of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, and the Worthington will specified that, in addition to members of the Worthington family, bishops could be buried within the church. However, no bishops have been buried there because an official place of interment for them was later made available at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City when construction of that great edifice was begun in 1892.

In 1886 a History of Westchester County, New York, by J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D., was published by L.E. Preston & Co., Philadelphia. On pages 274 and 275 of Volume 11, Chapter 11 ("Greenburgh"), a drawing of the Worthington Memorial Chapel appears, together with the following:

"About a quarter of a mile to the east of this stands the Worthington Memorial Chapel, a fine stone building erected in 1883 as a memorial to the late Henry Rossiter Worthington by his widowed wife. It is built on a portion of the somewhat extensive landed property which Mr. Worthington owned there at the time of his decease. His mortal remains lie in a vault under the chancel, and it is understood that the chapel is to remain closed during Mrs. Worthington's life-time. As yet no public religious service has ever been held in it, as none was held at the laying of the corner-stone. The edifice, of course, has never been consecrated, and is not under the control of the diocese. It is a tasteful structure and is said to have cost altogether about twenty thousand dollars. The building itself, and the grounds adjoining, together with the enclosure, are kept in excellent order, which must involve, in addition, a considerable expense".

Sara Newton Worthington died on March 8, 1893. Her Will was probated. 26, 1893. An Extract from her Will pertaining to the establishment of Worthington Memorial Chapel stated as follows:

"I give and bequeath unto the Trustees ... the following described property . . . upon which the Worthington Memorial Chapel has been erected by me, to the memory of my said late husband, together with the Memorial Chapel building erected thereon, to have and to hold the same to the said Trustees ... and in succession forever to be used when desired for mortuary and other Protestant Episcopal services, and the Trustees are hereby authorized to use said grounds attached and belonging to said Worthington Memorial

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Chapel (as herein-above described) as a place of interment for the Bishops of the Diocese of New York, in cases where such interments may, by the said Trustees, be deemed desirable.

"I give and bequeath to the said Trustees ... the sum of \$5,000 to be held in perpetuity as an endowment fund, the income of which shall be applied to the repair and maintenance of the said Worthington Memorial Chapel and the grounds attached thereto as described above.

".. I direct that the crypt underneath said building ... shall remain undisturbed forever and access thereto be permitted to my heirs, and be allowed to others, only by the permission of one or other of my executors herein named, and after the death of the survivor of them, by the permission of any one of my heirs. It is my request that the said building known as the Worthington Memorial Chapel shall remain always thus designated."

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

**Centennial History of the Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea
1896 - 1996
Grady E. Jensen
Elmsford, New York
1996**

Page 147

Henry Rossiter Worthington's first pumps, used as early as the 1840s, were built in the machine shops of his father, Asa Worthington, in the massive, converted grain elevator of Asa's company, Hope Flour Mills, in Brooklyn. The plant was located there until 1947 when it was razed by Robert Moses for ramps at the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel.

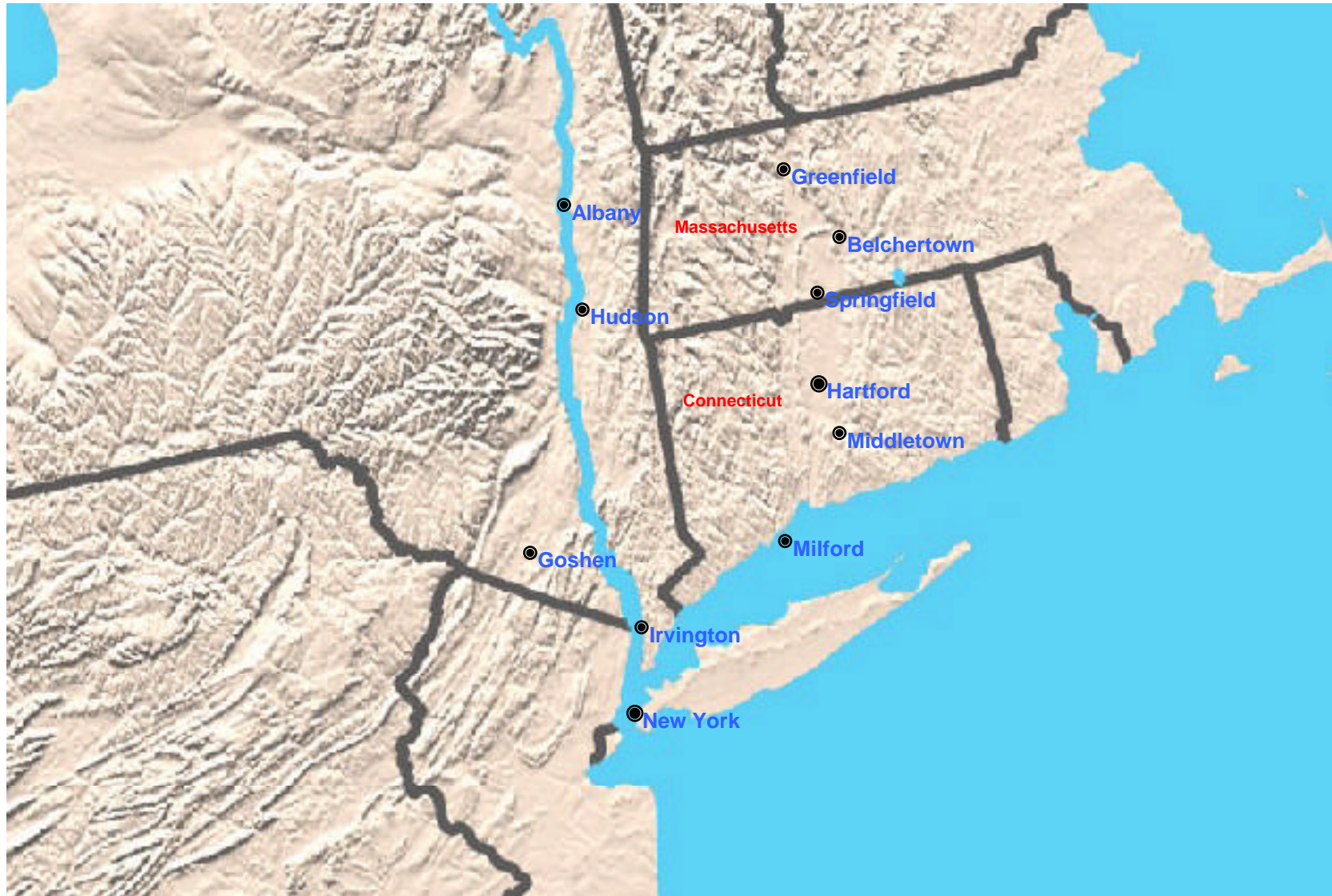
Henry Rossiter Worthington died on his 64th birthday, December 17, 1880. The business was carried on by his son, Charles Campbell Worthington (1854-1944). The "genealogy" of the company is as follows:

1. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation was incorporated in Virginia on April 20, 1916, as successor through reorganization of International Steam Pump Co.
2. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation was incorporated in Delaware, February 17, 1937, as successor to (1) above.
3. Worthington Corporation, Name adopted on March 28, 1952.
4. Studebaker-Worthington, Inc. Incorporated in Delaware in November 1967 for purposes of acquiring both the Worthington Corporation and the Studebaker Corp. through an exchange of stock.
5. McGraw-Edison Co., In September 1979 acquired substantially all of the outstanding stock of Studebaker-Worthington, Inc. for \$737 million in cash.
6. Cooper Industries, Inc. On May 31, 1985, the company acquired McGraw-Edison Co. and each shareholder of McGraw-Edison receive \$65 for each McGraw-Edison common share.
7. Dresser Industries, Inc. From late 1984 through early 1985, the company acquired the Turbodyne, Worthington and Masonelia Divisions and Mechanical Repairs Center from McGraw-Edison for \$243 million.

The Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporations and Worthington Corporation had subsidiaries bearing the Worthington name in Argentina, Mexico, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Brazil, Columbia, Canada, Spain, Japan, Holland and India. Virtually all of these subsidiaries were liquidated or divested by the subsequent successor owners. In May 1996, the only subsidiaries of Dresser Industries, Inc. with the family name were Worthington Corp., Worthington do Brasil, Inc. and Worthington Pump, Inc.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Family Map



Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Family Map

Albany, Albany Co., NY

Temperance Worthington Died: 26 Jun 1800

Belchertown, Hampshire Co., MA

Josiah Lyman Born: 09 Mar 1735/36

Elizabeth Smith Died: Jul 1827

Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY (5 Mi SE of New York)

Charles Campbell Worthington Born: 06 Jan 1854

Colchester, New London Co., CT (22 Mi SE of Hartford)

William Chamberlain and Sarah Day Married: 14 Jan 1709/10

Mehitabel Graves Died: 22 Mar 1741/42

William Worthington, Esq. Died: 22 May 1753

Asa Worthington Born: 1789

Asa Newton Died: 1836

Israel Newton Died: Jun 1869

Connecticut

William Worthington Eliott Born: 21 Apr Sharon

Mehitabel Graves Born: 01 Oct 1671 Hatfield

Elizabeth Mason Born: 06 May 1697 Stonington

Aaron Elliot Born: 15 Mar 1717/18 Killingworth

Mary Worthington Born: 18 Aug 1721 Stonington

Sybil Worthington Born: 09 Nov 1723 Stonington

Elizabeth Worthington Born: 27 Feb 1727/28 Saybrook

Sarah Worthington Born: 03 Apr 1730 Saybrook

Temperance Worthington Born: 18 Apr 1732 Saybrook

Sarah Worthington Died: 15 Jun 1732 Saybrook

Sarah Worthington Born: Abt. 19 May 1734 Saybrook

Mehitabel Worthington Born: 11 Sep 1736 Saybrook

William Worthington Born: 21 Nov 1740 Saybrook

Hannah Eliott Born: 31 Aug 1746 Killingworth

Mary Mason Eliott Born: 11 Jul 1752 Killingworth

Samuel Smithson Eliott Born: 02 Jul 1753 Killingworth

William Mason Eliott Born: 26 Jun 1755 Killingworth

William Worthington Died: 16 Nov 1756 Saybrook

Temperance Gallup Died: Mar 1778 Durham

Aaron Elliot Died: 30 Dec 1785 Killingworth

Theophilus Smith Born: 17 Feb 1800 Halifax

Cotton Mather Smith Died: 27 Nov 1806 Sharon

Asa Smith Died: 13 Feb 1835 Halifax

John S. Ransom Died: 22 Dec 1871 Salem

Englewood, Bergen Co., NJ (11 Mi SW of Irvington)

Julia Hedden Worthington Died: 08 May 1955

Goshen, Orange Co., NY

_____ and Adelaide Hopkins Married

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA (41 Mi NW of Springfield)

Bathsheba Sanford Born: 14 Feb 1771

Greenfield, Franklin Co., MA

Elijah Smith Died: 07 Sep 1843

Hartford, Hartford Co., CT

William Worthington, Esq. Born: 1670

William Worthington Born: 05 Dec 1695

Daniel Worthington Born: 18 May 1698

Mary Worthington Born: 23 Sep 1701

Mehitabel Worthington Born: 18 Jul 1706

Elijah Worthington Born: 16 Jun 1710

Amasa Jones Died: 24 Feb 1785

Hope Lord Died: 11 Dec 1798

See Also Colchester.

Hudson, Columbia Co., NY

William Worthington Died

Irvington, Westchester Co., NY

Julia Hedden Worthington Born: 07 Aug 1880 Irvington-on-Hudson

Henry Rossiter Worthington Died: 17 Dec 1889

Edmund Monroe Sawtelle and Julia Hedden Worthington Married: 03 Dec 1904

See Also Englewood.

Lenox, Berkshire Co., MA

Dan Worthington, Esq. Died: 22 Feb 1840

Massachusetts

Sara Bunce Born: 1643 Hatfield

Richard Church Died: 1667 Hadley

Nicholas Worthington Died: 06 Sep 1683 Hadley

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Family Map

Ann _____ Died: 10 Mar 1683/84
Hadley

Elijah Smith Born: 1723 Hatfield

Ethan Smith Died: 29 Aug 1849
Boylston

Middletown, Middlesex Co., CT

Hope Lord Born: 22 Nov 1736

Elias Worthington Newton Died: 26 Oct
1851

Emeline Judith Newton Died: 1863

Lydia Louise Newton Died: 1866

See Also Norwich.

Milford, New Haven Co., CT

Sarah Canfield Born: 27 Dec 1787

New York, NY

Reuben Hopkins and Hannah Elliott
Married: 23 Nov 1773 Amenia

Henry Rossiter Worthington Born: 17
Dec 1817 New York City

Samuel William Elliott Died: 30 Aug
1830 Penfield

Francis Caroline Newton Died: 25 Dec
1835

Julia Apgar Hedden Born: 21 May
1857 New York City

Charles Campbell Worthington and
Julia Apgar Hedden Married: 16 Apr
1879 New York City

Julia Apgar Hedden Died: 13 Jun 1912
New York City

See Also Brooklyn.

**Norwich, New London Co., CT (29 Mi
SE of Middletown)**

Mary Worthington Died: 04 Aug 1770

Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., MA

Sarah Welles Died: 05 Aug 1822

William Worthington Died: 01 Jan 1825

Springfield, Hampden Co., MA

John Worthington, Esq., LL. D. Born:
24 Nov 1719

Samuel Worthington Born: 11 Jul 1725

Samuel Worthington Born: 29 Dec
1749

Samuel Worthington Died: 03 Dec
1760

See Also Great Barrington.

Bibliography of Sources

- Albert, Richard C. and Albert, Carrie E., *Along the Delaware River*, (Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC 29401, 2002).
Medium: Book. Call number: ISBN 0-7385-1006-8. Location: H.R. Worthington. Comments: Postcard History Series.
- Ancestry.Com, *World War I Dreaaft Registration Cards 1917-1918*, "Electronic."
Medium: Electronic. Location: <http://www.ancestry.com>.
- Ancestry.com, Pennsylvania 1910 Miracode Index, Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2000.
Medium: Ancestry.com. Location: www.ancestry.com. Comments: Pennsylvania Miracode, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.
- Gallup, John D., *Genealogy of the Gallup Family*, (Press of the Hartford Printing Co. Hartford Conneticut, 1893).
Medium: Book. Call number: GS71.G175. Location: Genealogy.Com GenealogyLibrary.Com.
- Genealogy.Com, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1950s*.
Medium: Book. Comments: CD354 and on the GenealogyLibrary.Com at Genealogy.Com.
- Goodwin, Nathaniel, *Genealogical Notes of Connecticut and Massachusetts*, (Hartford: F.A. Brown, 1856).
Medium: Book. Call number: R929.1 G657. Location: http://www.familytreemaker/_glc_/3378/index.html. Comments: Copies in Folder.
- Goodwin, Nathaniel, *Genealogical Notes*, (F.A. Browns, Hartford, 1856).
Medium: Book. Location: Genealogy.Com GenealogyLibrary.Com. Comments: http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/1374/index.html Contributions to the Family Gistrop of some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts.
- Hutchinson, Lucille & Theodore, *Storms Bridge*, (Historical Society of Elmsford, NY, 1980).
Medium: Book. Location: Westchester Co., New York - Historical Society Genealogy Library.
- Jensen, Grady E., *Descendant Trees*.
Medium: Letter. Location: Jenson Folder. Comments: Grady E. Jensen 1224 Meadow Ridge Redding, CT 06896.
- Jenson, Grady E., *Centennial History of the Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea 1896 - 1996*, (Elmsford, New York 1996).
Medium: Book.
- LeBar, Frank, *When the Days Were Not Long Enough*, (Yage House Productions, Trafford Publishing, 2002).
Medium: Book. Call number: ISBN 1-55369-608.5. Location: H.R. Worthington.
- Malone, Dumas, *Dictionary of American Biography*, (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1936).
Medium: Book. Location: Folder.
- Sheldon, George, *A History of Deerfield Massachusetts*, (New Hampshire Publishing Company, Somersworth, New Hampshire 03878, 1896-96).
Medium: Book. Call number: 0-912274-14-x. Location: Joan Gerrits.
- Tiollinghast, A. W., *The Course Beautiful*, (Tree Wolf Publications, Lynchburg, VA, 1995).
Medium: Book. Call number: ISBN 0-9651818-0-4. Location: Henry R. Worthington. Comments: Given to Henry R. Worthington for Christmas, 2002.
- Various, *Electronic Mail*, "Electronic."
Medium: Electronic. Comments: Information taken from Email. The email address <email@isp.com> will be included with the Name and the Date of the email.
- Various, *Internet*.
Medium: Book. Comments: Will post URLs and Dates.
- Worthington, George, *The Genealogy of the Worthington Family*, (1894).
Medium: Book. Comments: Reprint by the Higginson.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Notes for reading the information presented:

1. To be consistent, if a Name, First Name or Surname is not known, 5 Underscores "_____" will be shown.
2. If the source documentation uses a Mrs. <firstname> <married suranme>, it will be shown as Firstname _____.
3. Bef <date> or Aft <date> may be included to keep people in order, such as children or spouses.
4. If a Baptism date is known, but not the Birth Date, it will shown as Bef. <baptism date>.
5. If there is a Book FACT in a report, that Number will be the Individuals Number in the Genealogical Notes of Connecticut and Massachusetts book.
6. The Reference Number FACT is from the Worthington Genealogy book. This helps the author keep some individuals in the appropriate relationship.
7. The Residence FACT will be used to show "of <town>" that may be present in the source information. I.E., Worthington of Springfield, Massachusetts.
8. These FACTs are a field in the Family Tree Maker program.
9. Any Un-Sourced entries were made for formatting purposes, such as keeping relationships in the proper sequence.

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Index of Individuals

—
— -

Ann: 20, 22, 27, 45
Sarah: 20, 22, 27
Sarah: 21
Susanna: 21
Susannah: 21-23, 26

A

Apgar -

Elizabeth C.: 8

B

Barrett -

Benjamin: 21

Bull -

Susannah: 19, 21, 23, 26
Lieutenant, Captain Thomas: 21-23, 26
William Lanmon: 15

Bunce -

Elizabeth: 22
John: 22
Mary: 22
Sara: 18-21, 26, 44
Thomas: 21
Thomas, Sr: 19, 21, 23, 26

Burchard -

Mary: 17

C

Canfield -

Sarah: 45

Carrington -

John W.: 15

Chamberlain -

Rhoda: 15-18, 25
William: 16, 18, 25

Church -

Edward: 22
John: 22
Mary: 18, 20-22, 27
Richard: 20, 22, 27, 44
Samuel: 22

Colton -

Sarah: 21

D

Daniels -

Nehemiah: 17

Day -

Sarah: 16, 18, 25

Downing -

John: 22

E

Eliott -

Hannah: 44

Mary Mason: 44
Samuel Smithson: 44
Samuel William: 45
William Mason: 44
William Worthington: 44

Elliot -

Honorable Aaron: 44

F

Fenton -

Frances: 15

Frary -

Eleazer: 21

G

Gallup -

Temperance: 18, 44

Gilbert -

Affa: 17

Graves -

_____: 22
Elizabeth: 21
Hannah: 21
Isaac: 18, 20-22, 27
Isaac: 21
John: 22
John: 21
Jonathan: 21
Mary: 21
Mehitabel: 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 44
Nathaniel: 22
Rebecca: 21
Samuel: 22
Samuel: 21
Sarah: 21
Thomas: 20, 22, 27

H

Hastings -

Benjamin: 21

Hedden -

Edward L.: 8
Julia Apgar: 8, 15, 45

I

Isham -

Ralph: 16

J

Jones -

Amasa: 44
Daniel: 19

K

Kellogg -

Lavinia: 15, 16, 24

Kirk -

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Amelia: 9, 15, 24

L

Langtree -

Isabel: 19, 21, 26

Lathrop -

Captain Benjamin: 19

Ledyard -

William S.: 15

Loomis -

Elizabeth: 16, 18, 19, 25

Deacon Samuel , Jr: 16, 19, 25

Lord -

Hope: 44, 45

Lyman -

Major Josiah: 17, 44

M

Mason -

Elizabeth: 18, 44

Mather -

_____: 17

Meadowcroft -

Cecil Edgar: 15, 16, 24

Frances: 9, 15, 16, 24

Meakins -

Thomas: 22

Minnie -

(name: Amalie Stuart Newton Worthington): 15, 24

Morgan -

Anna: 16

Morton -

_____: 20

Richard , Jr: 21

N

Newton -

Asa: 16

Asa: 44

Elias Worthington: 45

Emeline Judith: 45

Eunice: 16

Francis Caroline: 45

Deacon Israel: 44

Commodore John Thomas: 9, 15, 24

Lydia Louise: 45

Sara Jane: 8, 9, 15, 24

P

Parsons -

Sarah: 21

R

Rae -

Thomas Whiteside: 15

Ransom -

John S.: 44

Rice -

Maude Clement: 8, 15

Root -

Orlando: 17

S

Sachett -

William: 21

Sanford -

Bathsheba: 44

Sexton -

Noah: 17

Skinner -

Deacon Aaron: 17

Daniel , Jr: 17

Smith -

Asa: 44

Cotton Mather: 44

Deacon Elijah: 17, 45

Elijah: 44

Elizabeth: 44

Ethan: 45

Reuben: 17

Theophilus: 44

Thomas: 17

T

Tazzie -

(name: Sara Newton Worthington): 15, 24

Thompson -

A. K.: 15

W

Walker -

_____: 17

Welles -

Elizabeth: 17

Mary: 19

Sarah: 18, 45

White -

Jacob: 22

John , Jr: 21

Whitehouse -

Edward M.: 15

Worthington -

Abigail: 17

Amalie Stuart Newton (aka: Minnie): 15, 24

Amasa: 18

Amy: 17

Anthony: 15, 16

Asa: 17

Asa: 15, 16, 24

Asa: 9, 15, 16, 24, 44

Charles Campbell: 8, 15, 24, 44

Dan , Esq.: 44

Daniel: 16, 18, 19, 25, 44

Daniel: 17

Daniel: 16

Colonel Elias: 15-18, 25

Elias: 16

Elijah: 19, 44

Elizabeth: 20

Elizabeth: 17

Charles Campbell Worthington (1854 - 1944)

Elizabeth: 44
Elizabeth: 16
Fanny: 15, 24
Frances L.: 15
Frank: 15, 24
Grace Romaine: 15
Henry Fraser: 15, 24
Henry Rossiter: 8, 9, 15, 24, 44, 45
Jacob: 17
Joel: 16
Honorable John , Esq., LL. D.: 45
Josie: 15, 24
Julia Hedden: 44
Katherine J.: 15
Laura: 16
Lydia: 16
Lydia: 16
Maria Frazer: 15
Mary: 17
Mary: 20
Mary: 18, 19, 44, 45
Mary: 44
Mehitabel: 19, 44
Mehitabel: 17
Mehitabel: 44
Mehitabel: 17
Nicholas: 18-21, 26, 44
Rhoda: 17
Rhoda: 16
Samuel: 45
Samuel: 17
Samuel: 45
Sara Newton (aka: Tazzie): 15, 24
Sarah: 44
Sarah: 44
Sarah: 17
Sibyl: 17
Sybil: 44
Tabitha: 17
Temperance: 44
Thomas: 19, 21, 26
Reverend William: 18, 44
William: 44
William: 17
William: 17, 45
William , Esq.: 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 44