

Corbett

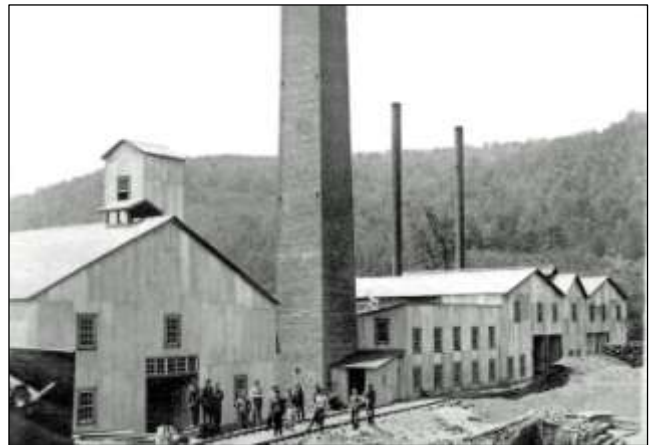


Acid Factory Chimney construction 1912

Corbett was formerly known as the Daniel Campbell farm or Campbell Flats. This one hundred and sixty-seven acre property was later sold to Bryon G. Landfield and then again to the Corbett and Stuart Corporation in early 1912. The Delaware and Northern brought people closer to their markets and made travel throughout the region much easier. Campbell Flats was located in an ideal location, close to the Delaware River with large tracts of forestlands that could provide the raw materials that manufacturers needed, as well as the new train lines to move these products to market. When the Delaware and Northern railway station opened in 1912 it was named after Merritt J. Corbett and the Campbell Flats name was changed to Corbett.

In 1892 Julius S. Corbett, his son Merritt J Corbett and their wives along with John L. Stuart and his wife Nettie Corbett Stuart (Julius's daughter) incorporated under the name of Corbett and Stuart. The Corbett's owned large tracts of land in Pennsylvania and New York and were involved in the lumber business. John L Stuart had learned the acid factory business from his father and his knowledge led to a successful partnership. Soon after the incorporation they began buying or leasing timberlands in Colchester Township. Corbett and Stuart bought all of the Landfield property and began plans to build their largest operation at that location.

During World War I the acid factory operated twenty-four hours a day to keep up with the demand for acetic acid which was a main ingredient in smokeless gun powder. The factory was built to have capacity to process one hundred and twenty cords of four foot wood per day. The Corbett Acid Factory supported many woodcutters, teamsters and later truck drivers to transport the wood to their factory. The Corbett and Stuart company acid factory operated until 1934.



Acid Factory 1916



Loading four foot wood for the furnaces



"Dinkey Engine" used in the wood yard