









W. B. Reddie

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BIOGRAPHICAL
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AND
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

THOMAS B. PEDDIE,

Thomas B. Peddie, one of the most enterprising and successful of the citizens of Newark, New Jersey, began his business career in that place in 1833, before it had been incorporated as a city. Mr. Peddie was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and this was also the birthplace of his parents, who were persons of more than ordinary intelligence, of great industry, and of remarkable piety, his father being somewhat noted as a religious exhorter. To the example and influence of such estimable parents was young Peddie indebted for his habits of industry, as well as for his self-reliance and his reverence for everything that is essential to an honorable and pious life. Such advantages for an education as were within the means of his parents were accorded to him, and, though not great, they were quite sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life. To the acquisitions made by him as a schoolboy he subsequently added largely by reading and by contact with his fellow men as he increased in years. He was fond of books of travel and of the accounts of foreign lands given in the newspapers of the

day. His desire to visit America was thus aroused, and having at last, through his own industry, acquired sufficient means to gratify his desire, he left his native land for the United States, not quite decided, however, to make it his permanent home.

In 1833, as already stated, he found himself in Newark, New Jersey, a place which he had been induced to visit on account of the rapid growth of its manufacturing interests. Not intending to be an idle looker-on, but determined rather to obtain a thorough knowledge of the new people among whom he had fallen, he visited the various factories of the place, and finally applied for employment in the great saddlery establishment of Messrs. Smith & Wright, the latter of whom became subsequently a senator of the United States. He bore about him no other commendation than his honest face and manly ways, but these sufficed to gain him a desirable position in this extensive factory. Here he remained two years, when, having become familiar with the business ways of the land in which he had now concluded to make a permanent home, he resolved to test his own business abilities as an operator and financier. Ac-

cordingly he undertook, in a modest way, the manufacture of leather trunks and carpetbags. Success attended him beyond his expectations, and a large and lucrative business seemed to await him in no distant future. For ten years he continued to manage alone his rapidly extending operations. In 1846 he found it necessary, however, to take a business partner to assist him in his labors, especially in keeping his books and attending to his growing correspondence. For this important service he selected Mr. John Morrison, who subsequently proved himself to be one of Newark's most estimable and patriotic citizens. This partnership continued until 1861, when Mr. Morrison died. On Mr. Peddie alone again devolved the care of his immense establishment, and to it he gave his undivided attention; but the burden being more than he could long carry unassisted, he sought aid eventually from one of his most esteemed and accomplished assistants, Mr. George B. Jenkinson, whose familiarity with every department of the complicated works relieved Mr. Peddie of much of his labor and finally resulted in a partnership between them, under the firm name of T. B. Peddie & Company. Under this name the business was conducted until the death of its founder.

For many years prior to his decease, and, indeed, until within a short time before that event, Mr. Peddie was active in discharge of all the duties of a good and patriotic citizen. His interests led him, of course, to take a prominent part in the conduct of the moneyed institutions of the city, in many of which he was an influential director. But even where personal interest did not call him he was equally earnest and active. In almost every important public movement

he was among the leaders, aiding by his advice as well as by his purse. Of the board of trade of the city of Newark he was a most efficient member, at one time its president and at all times an earnest participant in its proceedings.

It was undoubtedly the sterling honesty of Mr. Peddie which pointed him out as a desirable man to be placed in public positions of great responsibility. It was this that sent him, in 1863 and 1864, to the state legislature, where, as a member of the general assembly, he gave valuable support to the general government during the war of the Rebellion, and by his influence and contributions did good service in behalf of the Union. During the period of four years, 1866-69, he was mayor of Newark, an office which he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the city. In 1876 he represented the sixth congressional district of New Jersey in the forty-fifth congress. On the expiration of his term he declined further nomination.

Without making any pretense of learning, Mr. Peddie appreciated fully the value of a good education, and this is shown by the interest which he took in building up the flourishing academy in Hightstown, New Jersey, to which was given, in honor of him, the name of Peddie Institute. He was one of the early promoters of the Newark Technical School, an institution for which the city of Newark is mainly indebted to its board of trade, by which body the first steps were taken for its establishment, with Mr. Peddie as chairman of the committee having charge of the enterprise. For many years he was a trustee for the Newark City Home, a school to which he gave much attention. Of all benevolent enterprises he was a supporter, ever ready to ad-



S. Francisco

vance them by contributing of his means as well as by his personal services.

On Newark's principal thoroughfare, nearly facing one of its beautiful parks, stands a house of worship, built of gray granite, in Byzantine style of architecture, and capable of seating three thousand worshippers. It is called the Peddie Memorial, and was the gift of this beneficent man to the congregation with which he connected himself when, as a youth, he came to Newark, and with which he continued to worship throughout his long and useful career. The erection of this massive pile was the last work of Mr. Peddie's life. It is one of Newark's noblest structures, but he did not live to see it completed. The name given to it was never suggested until after his death, which occurred February 16, 1889. All of Mr. Peddie's designs in regard to the construction and appointments of this edifice were fully carried out by his estimable widow, who followed him into eternal rest three years afterward. She also complied with another wish on his part by giving to the church valuable property, in New York city and elsewhere, which yields it a handsome revenue.

STEPHEN FRANCISCO

is the owner of the most complete dairy plant in America and is the recognized leader in this enterprise. The volume of his business is so extensive that it at once indicates the superior ability and management of him who stands at its head, while all with whom he has had trade relations regard him as a most reliable and trustworthy man.

The farm upon which he was born August 21, 1850, and upon which he now re-

sides, was the ancestral home of the Franciscos. It is located in Caldwell township, Essex county, and was purchased from the Indians by his great-grandfather, Hendrick Francisco. The grandfather of our subject, Josiah Francisco, and the father, Peter Francisco, were both born on the old homestead. The latter became a very successful farmer, and was also a leader in public affairs and served his fellow townsmen in the office of freeholder. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and largely advanced the cause of Christianity in this community. The father died in 1843, at the age of forty-three years, leaving nine children to the care of the widowed mother. Mrs. Francisco bore the maiden name of Abbie Gould, and was a daughter of Josiah Gould, of Welsh descent and of old Revolutionary stock. She died in May, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-six, death thus terminating a life that had been as useful and noble as it was long. After the death of her husband she assumed the management of the home farm, comprising three hundred acres of land, and capably managed the same in addition to performing the household duties in connection with the care of her large family. She was a woman of very even disposition, never displaying an irritation of temper, equable, kind and loving. She contributed liberally to the support of the church, and by word and deed brought her children up in the admonition of the Lord.

The children in her family were Elizabeth, widow of Josiah Franklin; Henry, who died in 1892 in Fairfield; Joanna, deceased wife of Richard Spear, of Montclair; Marcus, who died in Newark, in 1874; Rachel, who became the wife of John H.

Spear, and died in 1874; Josiah, who died in childhood; Susan, Ella and Stephen.

The subject of this review attended the common schools in his youth and was reared to manhood on the old homestead. He entered upon his business career in November, 1878, when he bought a small milk route. He milked nine cows and delivered the milk with one wagon; but his patronage steadily increased and he now milks four hundred and fifty cows, and employs sixty men to attend to the products of the dairy, and has thirty-five horses used in the distribution of the milk and in other service on the farm. He keeps Jersey and Guernsey grade cows and has what is universally acknowledged to be the best equipped dairy plant in the country. The milk is shipped to Newark, Montclair and the Oranges, and the company has a milk depot and distributing station on Glenridge avenue, Montclair, as well as in Caldwell. Over thirty-five hundred quarts of milk and cream are delivered daily by wagon. Great care is exercised in everything connected with the dairy, and it would be impossible to imagine a place where greater neatness and cleanliness prevailed. The men who form the milking force are attired in white suits, which are washed daily and inspected before being used. Such is the reputation of the dairy that the visitors' register which is kept there has shown as high as one hundred and forty visitors in a single day. Committees have been sent from Wisconsin and other states to inspect the plant, and among the visitors was Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin University, who reported that the plant was the most practical he had ever seen in this country or in Europe. A number of states have sent committees here to

investigate the methods used in the care of the cattle and of the milk, in order to introduce the same into the departments of agriculture in the state colleges. An editorial in the Archives of Pediatrics, a medical publication which gives much attention to children's diseases, complimented in the highest possible terms the methods followed by the company as securing the greatest purity in milk. On the 1st of August, 1894, the business was incorporated under the name of the Fairfield Dairy Company, and from the beginning its founder has been the president. To him is due the success of the enterprise; his has been the executive power and sound judgment which has made this a profitable concern, and certainly he deserves great credit in this particular.

The officers of the company, in addition to Mr. Francisco, are his wife, who is vice-president and director; Joseph Blavelt, who is secretary and director, and also manager of the farm; George C. Freeland, director, who is manager of the distributing depot in Montclair; and W. P. Francisco, who is also a director. Mrs. Francisco has been to her husband a most faithful companion and helpmeet, and without her counsel he executes no business enterprise.

She bore the maiden name of Lydia Morehouse, her father being Aaron B. Morehouse. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco was celebrated May 27, 1874, and they became the parents of six children: Wellington P., who pursued a classical course of study in Rutgers College; Ruth Edna; Stephen J. G., a student in Montclair Military Academy; and three now deceased. The family have a handsome home in Caldwell township, which was erected by the grandfather, enlarged

by the father and modernized by our subject, who has added all the modern improvements and conveniences. Its hospitality seems boundless, and is enjoyed by a very large circle of friends. Mr. Francisco is a whole-souled man, whose well spent life is worthy of high commendation. He has never used tobacco or intoxicants, and through a lifelong membership in the Reformed church of Fairfield he has almost continuously held office, serving for many years in the position of elder and Sunday-school superintendent. He acknowledges his indebtedness to his noble mother and loving wife for what he has achieved, and while very successful himself he is not narrow or selfish in this, but generously aids others who desire to help themselves and thus make the most of life's opportunities.

DIEDRICH H. GRIMM

is one of the worthy sons that the fatherland has furnished to Essex county. He is now identified with the business interests of Orange as a member of the firm of Lord & Company, painters and decorators. He was born in the city of Hoja, in Hanover, Germany, July 20, 1850, and is a son of Carson and Margareta (Mahlstedt) Grimm. His father was a farmer all his life, and met his death as the result of falling from a building; his wife has also passed away. They were the parents of four children, namely: August, who resides on the old homestead in Hoja; Mary, who died in 1897; Dora, wife of Fritz Burhoff, of Bremen, Germany, by whom she has seven children; and our subject.

Diedrich Henry Grimm acquired a common-school education in his native town and remained at his parental home until

seventeen years of age. He learned the trade of shoemaking with his brother and worked as a journeyman in the city of Bremen for a time. He then returned home, but the opportunities for advancement were few and America held out great inducements for young men who wished to rise in the world; so he determined to cross the Atlantic. A wish to avoid military service also led to this step, and in 1871 he embarked in a westward-bound sailing vessel, which bore him to the harbor of New York, on the 26th of August, 1871. Coming to Orange, he secured work at his trade, which he followed until 1873, when, desirous of finding a more lucrative occupation, he took up painting and decorating and paper-hanging. He became very proficient in this business, won success in his undertakings, and in 1891 was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Lord & Company, who are now doing an extensive and profitable business in painting, decorating and paper-hanging in Orange. The firm have executed the interior work of some of the finest residences in Essex and adjoining counties. It is ever of the most complete and artistic character and their proficiency, honorable dealing and prompt and reliable business methods have won them a very liberal patronage.

Mr. Grimm is a valued member of various societies, including Hillside Council, No. 1329, Royal Arcanum, of Orange, in which he was treasurer for some time; John F. Morse Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., of Orange, of which he has been financial secretary for six years; and of Essex Encampment, No. 59, of Orange. In politics he is independent, supporting the men whom he thinks best qualified for office. His time has been too largely taken up with busi-

ness cares to allow him to enter actively in the field of politics, were he so inclined. His energy has enabled him to triumph over many obstacles in the path to prosperity, and by determined purpose he has steadily wrested from fate the much-desired success.

Mr. Grimm was married in Orange, April 3, 1878, to Emma Nickle, a daughter of Christian Nickle, and they have three sons: Christian August, born November 29, 1885, now a student in music; George Henry, born October 19, 1887; and William Diedrich, born September 9, 1889. The parents are leading members of the First German Presbyterian church of Orange, of which Mr. Grimm is now serving as trustee.

RT. REV. W. M. WIGGER, D. D., the beloved bishop of Newark, was born December 9, 1841, and his preparatory studies were pursued at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York. He studied theology in the College Brignole-Sale, Genoa, Italy, and was ordained a priest in 1865. On the 17th of August of the same year he left Genoa for America, and while crossing the ocean on his way home cholera broke out among the passengers on the steamship Atlanta, on which he had embarked, and there it was that the young priest first publicly exercised the functions of the sacred ministry with which he had so recently been invested. His attentions to the sick and dying were unceasing, and on his arrival at New York he volunteered, with remarkable heroism, to remain in the pest ship until every vestige of the dreaded disease had disappeared. For two weeks he faithfully kept his post, consoling the dying and closing the eyes of the dead until the self-imposed task was fully performed.

On arriving at Newark Bishop Bayley attached him to the cathedral, where for four years he gave edification as a pious, zealous and faithful priest. His zeal never flagged and his devotion to the sick and afflicted never wearied, for the lesson he learned in the plague ship was never afterward forgotten. In 1869 Father Wigger was appointed to the church in Madison, whose pastorate had been left vacant by the death of the talented and popular Father D'Arcy. At the time when St. John's church in Orange was in its worst phase of financial embarrassment, Bishop Corrigan looked about him for a priest who, by prudence, piety, zeal and administrative ability, might be in every way fitted to inspire confidence in the people and retrieve the fortunes of the overburdened church. Dr. Wigger was his choice, and without hesitation the present bishop of Newark obeyed the voice of his superior and gave up his comparatively easy mission for the discouraging and almost despaired-of charge of St. John's. In less than six months he paid off eleven thousand dollars of the debt, but believing the task to be a hopeless one he asked to be relieved, and was made pastor of Summit, in February, 1874.

In June, 1876, Dr. Wigger was again transferred to Madison, where he remained in the quiet discharge of his duties, respected and loved by all, until called to the holy office which he now fills. He was consecrated by his predecessor, Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishop Loughlin and Bishop McQuaid, in the cathedral of Newark, October 18, 1881. For a short time thereafter he remained in his beloved old Madison, but he soon became convinced of the necessity of making his abode where

his priests could have more easy access to him, and in consequence moved to Newark. In April, 1883, he took up his residence at Seton Hall, in order to be better able to give his immediate supervision to the college and ecclesiastical seminary.

Since his elevation to the episcopacy Dr. Wigger has been an indefatigable worker. Pastoral visitations, administering confirmation, assisting in the neighboring dioceses and dispensing charity,—these are the daily occupations of the Bishop of Newark; and it is chiefly in this last, his great sympathy for the suffering portion of humanity, that the key to the true character of the man can be found. While he is frugal in the extreme in whatever concerns himself, he is lavish beyond measure wherever charity stretches out her appealing hand. The orphanages and hospitals of the diocese have in him a kind father and a generous patron, and every work of charity organized for the good of the poor, the neglected and the afflicted has his unqualified approval and support. One of his latest works is the establishment of an industrial school for boys, at Arlington. Here neglected and wayward boys are received, educated and taught trades, so that in after life they may be able to earn for themselves an honest livelihood. The chief pastor of the diocese of Newark is indeed a father to his people.

GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER

was born in Newark, April 28, 1848, and is descended from German and French ancestry. His parents were Christopher and Caroline Wiedenmayer. His mother bore the maiden name of Caroline Mayer, and was first married to Peter Schickhaus, by

whom she had two sons and one daughter. Her sons were Charles and Edward and the latter was a representative business man of Newark, who for a number of years was president of the State Banking Company, of this city. He died July 7, 1897, leaving a widow and two sons and two daughters.

Christopher Wiedenmayer, the father of our subject, was born in Meiningen, Bavaria, Germany, in 1812, acquired a common-school education and learned the trade of cloth-weaving. In 1835 he came to America, having landed in New York city. Finally he located in Newark, where he had landed interests, and where he engaged in the trucking business, which he conducted with more than ordinary success until 1858, when he purchased the Schalk Brothers' brewery at the corner of Hamburg place and Napoleon street. There he engaged in the brewing business until 1876, when having accumulated a handsome fortune he retired from active life. He spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest and died September 8, 1879. He had married in New York city, and by this union were born two sons and one daughter: Gustav A., who died at the age of fifty-five years; Amelia, wife of Jacob Smith; and George W.

Having completed the prescribed courses of the grammar and high schools of Newark, George W. Wiedenmayer of this review entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. When his education was completed, he joined his father in business and under his direction mastered the same, learning the trade in all its departments. In 1870 he was admitted to partnership, a relation that was maintained until the father's retirement from business.

In 1879 our subject established the Newark City Brewery, on East Market street, and has there built up an enterprise which has attained considerable magnitude, being one of the largest breweries in the county. Its products meet with a ready market throughout the state and the large sales of the brewery yield to the proprietor a handsome income. In addition to his other interests Mr. Wiedenmayer is a member of the directorate of the German Savings Bank of Newark and of the Newark Telephone Company. He is a man of great energy, strong determination and unflinching purpose, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In Trenton, New Jersey, Mr. Wiedenmayer was united in marriage to Miss Mara M. Becker, the wedding being celebrated June 8, 1870. The lady is a daughter of Joseph B. and Helena (Flesch) Becker, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: George C., a graduate of the high school of Newark, is now with his father in business; Gustav A., a member of the graduating class of 1898 in Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Joseph E., a member of the graduating class of the Newark high school; and Helen C., a student in Newark Seminary. The family attend the German Reformed church.

Politically Mr. Wiedenmayer is a Democrat, and on that ticket was twice elected alderman. At the beginning of his second term he was chosen president of the city council, and in 1889 was elected by a splendid majority to represent his district in the state legislature, where he carried considerable influence, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of the state. He takes considerable interest in

civic societies, is a valued member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; is a member of Harmony Chapter, R. A. M., of Kane Council, R. & S. M., and of Atlas Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Newark, and by his genial manner and cordial disposition has won many friends in these organizations. It is a creditable fact that his business success is the result of his own judicious management and that his own strength of character served as the foundation for his prosperity.

WILLIAM L. BEACH,

of Roseland, was born in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 13th of April, 1834. His father, Lindsey J. Beach, also a native of Hanover, was a son of Noah Beach, whose birth also occurred in Morris county and who represented a family long connected with the settlement of this state. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Ball and was a daughter of Phineas K. Ball, of Morris county. Lindsey and Sarah Beach became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom reached years of maturity.

William L. Beach, the third in order of birth, was reared in Hanover to the age of seventeen years, when he left the parental roof and entered upon an apprenticeship to a blacksmith. His term covered four years, after which he worked as a journeyman for ten years, and then came to Roseland, where he established a smithy of his own and has been since engaged in business for himself. He has built up a good trade and is a popular workman, whose enterprise and industry have enabled him to secure a liberal patronage.

In 1861, in Hanover, was celebrated the

marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Beach and Miss Susan A. Winnans, a daughter of Joseph B. Winnans, of Hanover. Her death occurred on the 11th of July, 1889, at the age of fifty-three years, and Mr. Beach was again married, in February, 1890, his second union being with Miss Jessie Howell, of Newark, a daughter of Ambrose Howell, who died in Newark in 1897. Mr. Beach is a member of the Presbyterian church of Roseland, and has served as one of its elders from its organization. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the principles of the Republican party and is deeply interested in its success. A self-made man, he has been dependent upon his own efforts since early life and has steadily worked his way upward from humble surroundings to a plane of success and competency.

LOUIS BECKER,

a farmer and horticulturist of South Orange township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a native of this county, born in Newark, January 29, 1862.

Mr. Becker comes of German parents and in him are found many of the characteristics which distinguish the thrifty German farmers. His father, William F. Becker, was born in Hanau, Germany, in 1832, and about 1848 emigrated to this country, landing in New York city and shortly afterward settling in Newark. Here he married Miss Christian Turck, who came from Germany to this country when a girl. Although only sixteen years of age when he landed in America, William F. Becker had previous to that time learned the trade of jeweler, and this business he followed here

successfully for many years. For about forty years he was a resident of Hilton. He died in 1894, at the age of sixty-two years. He took a commendable interest in the affairs of his adopted country, and affiliated with the Republican party, but never sought or filled public office. Such was his life that he won and retained the respect of all those with whom he was associated.

Louis Becker received his schooling chiefly at Hilton. At the age of fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the art of engraving, with the firm of Carter, Sloan & Company, of Newark, became proficient in the same and subsequently engaged in business for himself. However, his tastes were in another direction and he soon turned from engraving to farming and horticulture. In this he has been very successful. He is the owner of some valuable realty, including his beautiful country place and property on Burnet avenue, South Orange.

December 24, 1884, Mr. Becker married Miss Emma Gant, a native of Bergen county, New Jersey, and a daughter of James Gant, who came to this country from England in the early part of the present century. They have two children, Emma Cora and George Norman, aged respectively eight and ten years.

Mr. Becker is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Masonic order, his membership in the latter being in Irvington Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., where he has passed all the chairs and now fills the office of worshipful master. Unlike his father, he is identified with the Democratic party. He is public-spirited and progressive, actively interested in local affairs, and has filled some important positions. For two years he was a township

committeeman and for a number of years he has been a member of the board of education.

EMIL ZEHMISCH.

The German type is one that has found many representatives in the New World, and is one that has ever been found foremost in giving impetus to the march of progress, in retaining a clear mental grasp, and in directing affairs along safe and conservative lines. America owes much to the Teutonic race, and among its worthy representatives in New Jersey is the subject of this review, a young man who ranks first among the grocers of the Orange valley. His life has been one of well directed industry and has therefore been crowned by a merited success.

Mr. Zehmisch was born in the old town of Zeitz, in Saxony, Germany, January 7, 1859, and is a son of Frederick and Christiana (Schuman) Zehmisch, also natives of Saxony. The father, also born in Zeitz, acquired his education in its public schools, after which he learned the stone-cutter's trade, which became his life's occupation. He was a just man in all his business transactions, conscientious and honorable, and all who knew him esteemed him highly for his genuine worth. He departed this life in 1884, but his widow is still living and resides with her daughter Mary in the city of Hamburg, Germany. They were the parents of five children: Bertha, wife of John Kresse, a resident of Leipsic, Germany; Mary, wife of Amandus Metzler, who is living in Hamburg; Emil; Pauline, a widow, now residing in Hamburg, Germany; and Emma, now Mrs. Hemmerden, also of Hamburg.

Reared at his parental home, Emil Zehmisch acquired his education in the schools of his native town, and like his father learned the stone-cutter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in Hamburg for several years. In 1881 he decided to come to America, believing that better business opportunities were here afforded to the ambitious young man; nor was he disappointed in this hope. Accordingly he made arrangements for leaving the fatherland, and on the 21st of July, 1881, landed at New York, after a voyage of thirteen days. In that city he secured employment at his trade, which he followed in the eastern metropolis for about eight years. In 1890 he removed to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he opened a grocery store, carrying on a successful trade at that point until October, 1894, when he came to Orange and purchased the premises he now occupies. He has here a large and commodious store room and is conducting the leading grocery of the place. His store is well arranged and supplied with a large and carefully selected stock of staple and fancy groceries; his earnest desire to please his customers and his fair dealing has secured to him a liberal patronage, and he is meeting with a success that is well deserved.

Mr. Zehmisch began life in this country empty-handed but has steadily worked his way upward. Industry wisely and vigorously applied never fails of success; it carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character, and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample

opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind, and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and for self-improvement. Mr. Zehmisch has ever made the most of his opportunities, and in the every-day walks of life has so ruled his actions as to gain a foremost place in business circles and also in the esteem of his fellow townsmen. He is a valued member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange, and of Friedens Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F., of New York.

In the city of Hamburg, Germany, August 5, 1879, Mr. Zehmisch was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Theede, who was born May 27, 1858, in the old city of Altona, near the city of Hamburg, Germany, and is a daughter of Otto and Louisa (Barth) Theede, natives of Schleswig-Holstein. They have two children: Reinhold, born June 5, 1880; and Alma, born June 2, 1881. After two years' residence in New York, Mr. Zehmisch was there joined by his little family. They attend the Lutheran church in Orange and in social circles they occupy an enviable position.

JOHN VOSS,

a member of the well known firm of Lord & Company, who are extensively engaged in the house-painting and decorating business at No. 19 Center street, Orange, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred on the 28th of June, 1856, in the town of Suederhastadt, province of Schleswig-Holstein. His parents, Henry and Antje (Schmidt) Voss, were also of German stock. Henry Voss passed his entire life in agricultural pursuits and was regarded as a worthy, industrious citizen by his neigh-

bors and attained some local distinction as a musician of merit. He died at the town of Quickbon, on the 6th of March, 1866. His wife still survives, at present living in her native country.

John Voss received a common-school education in the public institutions of Germany, attending the same until sixteen years old, when, in accordance with the custom of the land, he was apprenticed to a trade, choosing that of painting and decorating. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman until 1876, when he was drafted into the military service for a term of three years, and on the expiration of that period he returned home and resumed his chosen trade.

In 1880 he decided to seek broader fields for his labors, and, his attention being directed to the New World, he left home on the 10th of November, 1880, crossed the Atlantic and landed at New York on the 29th of the same month. Here Mr. Voss pursued various occupations, also in Connecticut and New Jersey, and in 1884 came to Orange, where he once more took up his trade and followed it on his own responsibility until 1890, when he entered into partnership with William Lord and Richard Grimm, under the firm name of Lord & Company, and has since that time met with signal success in that line of enterprise. The firm has become well and favorably known in this part of the state and has executed the decorating and finishing of some of the finest of the modern residences throughout Essex and adjacent counties.

As to social relations, we may state that Mr. Voss is a member of John F. Morse Lodge, No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Orange; and he has also been

more or less identified with a number of singing societies in this city. Regarding political matters, Mr. Voss prefers to remain neutral, supporting those candidates whom he considers personally to be the most worthy of official preferment.

The marriage of Mr. Voss was consummated on the 19th of October, 1887, when he was united to Miss Mary Louise Kazenmayer, a daughter of Otto and Mary Louisa (Volk) Kazenmayer. Mr. and Mrs. Voss are the parents of three children, namely: Bertha Louisa, born March 7, 1888; Albert Frederick W., born December 20, 1889; and Antje Augusta Marie, born July 23, 1894. Mr. Voss and family are consistent adherents of the German Presbyterian church.

JAMES W. C. GARDNER,

now deceased, for many years a leading representative of the business interests of Essex county, was born January 18, 1832, and was a son of Charles E. and Catherine (Crozier) Gardner, whose children were as follows: James W. C.; Sarah J.; Frances, wife of Joseph Wightman; Charles N., and William C. The grandfather, James Gardner, wedded Mary Earl and made his home in Weehawken, where he followed the occupation of farming.

The ancestry of the family can be traced back to the time of Cromwell, at which time a member of the family owned a large estate in England. He was assassinated for political reasons, and the estate which he owned was recently advertised by the government of that country, but the heirs were unable to secure possession of it on account of some little technicality and it reverted to

the state. A son, Thomas Gardner, emigrated to America and settled in Winchester, New York, where he married a widow whose name was Mary Ann Smith. Their son Elijah, who married Sarah Force, located at Union Hill, New Jersey, and was the owner of all of the land on which the town is now built, and much besides. He died in 1809, a member of the Presbyterian church, and his remains were deposited in the Springfield cemetery. After his death his widow and son John removed to New York, where the latter was reared and educated. He married Miss Phoebe Ann Bruen and lived in Newark, New Jersey. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was the first coach-builder at Newark, doing an extensive business and employing a force of more than one hundred workmen. His coaches were shipped largely to the south and Mexico; and he conducted the old manufactory on Montgomery and Mechanic streets. He died May 24, 1860, and his wife died December 31, 1859. Their children were Sarah, Ann, William Bruen, Maria Louisa (1st), Maria Louisa (2d), Frances Henrietta.

James W. C. Gardner, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the farm, but after entering upon his business career established a coal yard in Newark, where he carried on operations for some time, enjoying a large trade and deriving therefrom a lucrative patronage. He also conducted a coal yard in South Orange, and his enterprise, capable management and honorable dealing brought to him success of which he was well deserving. At length he disposed of his coal interests and removed to Delaware, where he engaged in fruit-farming. He owned a valuable place, set out with fine varieties of the fruit best adapted

to the climate, and again his sound judgment in business affairs and his well directed efforts brought him prosperity. He carried on that enterprise until his death, which occurred on the 19th of June, 1883. He had the respect of all who knew him and his loss was mourned by many friends.

Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Frances Henrietta, daughter of John and Phoebe Ann (Brue) Gardner, John being a son of Elijah and Sarah (Force) Gardner. Mrs. Gardner is now living in Newark, surrounded by her many friends. Her excellence of character and her sterling worth have endeared her to those whom she has met, and by all she is highly esteemed.

EDWIN J. VAN REYPER,

a florist of Belleville, was born June 18, 1859, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and is a son of John Van Horn and Margaret A. (Van Riper) Van Reyper. The father also was a native of Jersey City, and was a successful florist. Edwin J. Van Reyper attended the common schools in his early youth, and later pursued a course of study in Hasbrook Institute, of Jersey City. He learned the florist's business with his father, continuing to act as his assistant until 1882, when he embarked in business on his own account in Jersey City. In 1886 he removed to his present location in Belleville, where he has built up an excellent trade, doing both a wholesale and retail business, dealing in all kinds of flowers. He has an extensive patronage in New York city, Jersey City, Newark, and other places, and no finer specimens of floriculture can be found upon the market than those which come from his

greenhouses. He has made a close and thorough study of the business, understands fully the needs and requirements of the various kinds of plants, and the beautiful flowers which he produces insure him a very liberal patronage.

On the 5th of November, 1885, Mr. Van Reyper was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Joraleman, a daughter of John B. Joraleman, a member of one of the old and worthy families of Belleville. By this union have been born two children: Clarence Edwin, who died at the age of two years; and Florence Edna, who is now attending the public schools. The parents attend the Dutch Reformed church of Belleville, and Mr. Van Reyper is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, is a member of the Republican central committee of Essex county, and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of freeholders.

GEORGE A. ALBEY,

dealer in fruits and vegetables at No. 195 Main street, was born in the city of Orange, New Jersey, on the 15th of January, 1865, a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Kutcher) Albey. The father is a native of Germany, and the mother was born in Morris county, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of East Orange, and at the age of eighteen he began to learn the printer's trade and was employed in the office of the Orange Journal until attaining his majority, when he engaged in the fruit and vegetable business in the employ of J. T. Munn & Company, and remained with them for several years. On May 1, 1892, he came to

Orange and located at his present place on Main street, where he has since carried on a flourishing business, his success being the logical result of industry, perseverance and honorable methods in all his dealings, which have gained for him an extensive patronage among the best families in Orange.

In relation to his social connections Mr. Albey is a popular and highly respected member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliation being with Lafayette Lodge, No. 12, of Orange. In his political adherency he is a Republican and a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of that party.

Mr. Albey celebrated his marriage at Orange on the 30th of June, 1891, when he was united to Miss Bernice Mabel Tolfree, a daughter of Francis and Eliza (Van Ness) Tolfree, and they are the parents of one child, Helen Irene, who was born June 13, 1892. Mr. Albey is an adherent of the Bethel Presbyterian church, of East Orange, while his wife is a communicant of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Orange. They are both well known in the Oranges and enjoy the warm regard of their numerous friends.

Nicholas Albey, father of the foregoing, was born in Germany on the 8th of May, 1837, and is a son of Michael and Caroline (Emmons) Albey. He received a limited education in the public schools of his native country, and at the age of twelve was brought by his parents to America, where, upon arriving at his fifteenth year, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade under William Morrison, at Montclair, New Jersey, and after completing a three and a half years' service he worked as a journeyman for some time. He then moved to Orange and engaged in the grocery busi-

ness for a period of seven years, but eventually returned to his trade and in 1891 opened a shop in East Orange, where he is at present located.

Mr. Albey married Miss Catherine Kutcher, a daughter of Louis and Adeline Kutcher, of German stock, and this union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Louis N., born October 20, 1861, died November 8, 1895; George A., born January 15, 1865; Emma, born February 17, 1868, married Nelson Gambol, of East Orange, and they have three children,—Lillie May, Leroy and Louis Albey; Edward F. born October 6, 1872, resides with his parents; and Lillie May, born September 17, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Albey are both consistent members of the Bethel Presbyterian church, of East Orange.

Michael Albey was born in Germany and came to America with his family in 1845, landed in New York and later took up his residence in Pompton Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, where he lived a short time and then came to Orange. He located near Orange mountain, followed farming and there passed the most of his life, the latter part of which he spent in Montclair, and there his death occurred, when he had attained the advanced age of seventy years. He married Miss Caroline Emmons, and her demise took place in Montclair when she was about forty-five years old.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albey were born the following children: Nicholas, of whom we have just written; John, who married Miss Mary Smith, and they reside in Newark with their four children.—Frederick, Herbert, Walter and William. Frederick married Miss Sarah Fisher and they have two sons and three daughters; Catherine became the wife of Frank Grier and they

have two children.—Joseph and Barbara: Augustus married, and died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving one child, Morrell.

HERMAN STAHTEN,

a member of the board of aldermen of Newark, and a well known grocer of the city, was born in Bremen, Germany, on the 20th of September, 1862, and is a son of Herman and Mary Stahnten, who are still living in the Fatherland. The former followed the sea for many years, but is now living retired. Their family numbered ten children,—six sons and four daughters.

The subject of this review was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the schools of his native land. When a young man of twenty years he determined to seek a home in America, hoping to find here better opportunities of securing a competence as the reward of honest labor. Landing in New York in 1882, he at once sought and soon obtained employment in a grocery store there. He did not wait for a specially brilliant opening,—indeed he could not wait, and his natural industry would not have permitted him to do so, even though his financial circumstances had been such as to make it possible. At that time he showed conspicuously the traits of character that have made his life very successful. He conscientiously and industriously performed all the duties that devolved upon him and his faithful service is indicated by the fact that he remained for three years in his first position. He located in Newark in 1886 and engaged in the retail grocery trade at No. 81 Niagara street, where he has since remained, and from the beginning he has met with gratifying suc-

cess, securing a profitable and constantly increasing business.

Mr. Stahnten was married on the 20th of February, 1887, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Thiel, of Newark, who was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America when a maiden of fourteen summers. Her father was Adam Thiel, who died when she was only four years of age, after which her mother came to the United States (about 1887), and is now living with her daughter in Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Stahnten became the parents of a daughter and three sons, namely: Annie, Herman, Albert and Arthur. The daughter, who was the eldest of the family, died at the age of three years. The parents are members of the Lutheran church, contribute liberally to its support and are highly esteemed in church and social circles.

Mr. Stahnten is prominent in local political circles, and in the spring of 1896 was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Newark from the twelfth ward. During that year he was a member of the committee on weights and measures and also the market committee. In the present year (1897) he is chairman of the weights and measures committee, and a member of the license committee. He belongs to the Knights of Honor and also to several singing societies, having a great fondness for music.

HARRY B. EPSTEIN, M. D.,

one of the more recent additions to the medical profession of Newark, located here on the 15th of June, 1896, and has an office and residence at No. 301 Bergen street. He was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 20th of June, 1870, and is a son of Baruch

and Bertha Epstein, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were married in that country and came to the United States in 1868, locating in Elizabeth, where they have since resided. The father is there engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. Epstein was reared under the parental roof in the city of his nativity and was graduated at the public school, No. 1. At the age of fifteen he entered a drug store as an apprentice and in 1890 was graduated in the New York College of Pharmacy, after which he was engaged for one year as a teacher of pharmaceutical chemistry in the New York Preparatory School. On the expiration of that period he began the study of medicine in the University of New York, where he pursued a thorough and comprehensive course and was graduated with the class of 1895. He became a member of the surgical staff of the Alexian Hospital at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and at the present time is the visiting physician for that hospital. Coming to Newark, he has since been engaged in general practice here and is meeting with fair success. He is well versed in the science of medicine and has achieved considerable distinction in the prosecution of his chosen profession. His devotion to his duty has also won him the public confidence and his success might well be envied by many an older practitioner.

HON. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

There is in every person a something that is inseparable,—the suggestive power or character; the individuality,—and he knows neither himself nor mankind who believes that he can analyze the deeds and actions of men without taking into account this ever recurring principle. The history of the city of Newark and of the state of

New Jersey will ever give cognizance to the sterling character and distinguished public services of the honored subject of this memoir, while he left not less perceptibly the impress of his individuality and powers upon the industrial progress of the metropolis of the state, recognized as one of the leading manufacturing centers of the Union.

William Wright was a native of Rockland county, New York, where he was born about the year 1790, the son of Dr. William Wright, a graduate of Yale College, representing old and honored families of the republic. The subject of this review received such educational advantages as were commonly available in this section and period, his inherent force of character and exceptional mental receptiveness being such as to engender a distinct and powerful intellectuality, which dominated his entire life. Early in life he became identified with practical business and eventually became engaged in the saddlery trade in Bridgeport, Connecticut. From that city he removed to Newark, New Jersey, about the year 1821, and here for more than a quarter of a century he was most actively and successfully engaged in the saddlery and harness business. The firm of which he was originally a member in Newark was founded about the year 1823, conducting operations under the title of Smith & Wright, the membership of the firm some years later comprising Hanford Smith, William Wright, Edwin Van Antwerp and William Faitoute. Their establishment was from the start the leading one in the city, and their business eventually became the most extensive of any similar enterprise in the Union. Their extensive factory, a portion of which is still standing, was lo-

cated at the southeast corner of Broad and Fair streets.

Through his well directed efforts and marked executive ability in the business world Mr. Wright attained well merited financial success, but his greatest distinction and his peculiar claim to place on the pages of history lie in his service to the state and nation as the incumbent of exalted public office. He retired from active business about the year 1854, antecedent to which time he had manifested a lively interest in public affairs, being so resolute of purpose and so intellectually resourceful that such interest was in natural sequence. He was a live man, a distinct man, if we may be allowed the expression, and the mental horizon and the field for endeavor on the part of such a one are never circumscribed by narrow limitations. His public spirit and concern as to the progress and prosperity of Newark led to his selection as the Whig candidate for mayor of Newark in 1841; he was elected and was retained in this principal municipal office for three terms,—a fact clearly indicative of the popular appreciation of his administrative ability. In 1842, while still the incumbent as mayor, Mr. Wright was nominated for congress and was successful at the polls, his opponent being the Hon. William B. Kinney, whose distinguished ability and popularity made him a formidable antagonist. Mr. Wright was elected as his own successor in congress, in 1844, and gained prestige as a safe and conservative legislator,—one in whose keeping the interests of the people at large could be unquestionably entrusted. In 1847 he was a candidate for governor of New Jersey, but was defeated after a spirited contest, his successful opponent being the late Hon.

Daniel Haines. In his political adherency he was originally an old-line Whig, supporting Henry Clay in 1848, but in 1850, showing as ever the courage of his convictions, he withdrew from that party and identified himself with the Democracy, whose cause he ever afterward ardently espoused. In 1853 he was the Democratic candidate for United States senator and was elected to this dignified office. At the expiration of his term he was succeeded by a Republican, owing to a political manœuvering which had thrown the New Jersey legislature into the hands of that party; but when, in 1863, the Democrats again gained the ascendancy, Senator Wright was again promptly returned to his position in the upper house of the national legislature. He was still in tenure of this office at the time of his death, which took place on the 1st of November, 1866, at the age of seventy-six years. The reputation which he left as a precious heritage to his state was not that of superficial brilliancy as a speaker, but that of an inflexible integrity, a broad mental grasp and a pragmatic ability which made him at once a prudent counselor and one whose every thought and act was regulated by the deepest sense of conscientious obligation. His personality was one which gained to him not only esteem and confidence, but also the lasting friendship of those with whom he came in contact. While firm in his convictions he was ever tolerant and charitable; his was a noble character and his a life that counted for good in all the relations in which he was placed. In his religious views Mr. Wright was an earnest and devoted churchman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he was one of the most influential and honored communicants of the

House of Prayer, being one of the most liberal contributors to all portions of the parish work as well as that of the church at large. In the interior walls of the House of Prayer, on Broad street, Newark, has been let in a memorial tablet to this honored benefactor, and a most beautiful and consonant phrase of the inscription thereon is this, that "charity was the rule of his life."

EDWARD HENRY WRIGHT.

As the progress or prosperity of a nation is the result of the aggregate endeavor of its individual citizens, so the history of a nation is the record of the composite achievements of its people. Biography thus becomes the very foundation upon which must rest all general history of mankind. The importance of making permanent record of the life of men who are worthy of such distinction can not be overestimated. The subject of this review stands forward as one of New Jersey's honored and representative citizens.—one who has rendered distinguished service on the field of battle, who has proved a worthy incumbent of offices of high public trust and responsibility, and who has attained that success in temporal affairs which is the reward for earnest and well directed effort and which has in every case an important bearing upon the stable prosperity of any community.

Colonel Edward H. Wright is a native son of the city of Newark, New Jersey, the date of his birth having been April 5, 1824. His parents were Hon. William Wright and Minerva (Peet) Wright, the father having been a man of distinguished abilities and having served with signal honor as a

member of the United States senate. Colonel Wright received his preliminary educational discipline at St. Paul's School, College Point, Long Island, and after due preparation entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1844. He eventually received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts. After the completion of his collegiate course he began the work of preparing himself for the legal profession, his preliminary studies in this specific line having been prosecuted under the preceptorship of Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and Archer Gifford, of Newark. He finally matriculated in the Harvard Law School, from which he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. Colonel Wright passed the greater portion of the years 1848 and 1849 in foreign travel, and shortly after his return to the United States, in May, 1850, he received from President Taylor, the appointment as secretary of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, whither he forthwith proceeded, retaining this honorable diplomatic preferment for a period of nearly four years.

When the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion, Colonel Wright, with the patriotic ardor of a true son of the republic, promptly volunteered his services, and in May, 1861, was appointed major of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, and aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, in which connection he held the rank of colonel. Upon the retirement of General Scott, Colonel Wright was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan, with the rank of colonel, and in this command did active and



Wm. H. Hunt





Edw. H. Wright

valiant service in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns. He was recommended for two brevets for gallant and meritorious service and manifested at all times the true soldierly qualities. The Colonel is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is past commander of Max L. Ward Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic. He is president of the board of managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, with which noble institution he has been intimately identified for more than a quarter of a century.

Colonel Wright is a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the Fireman's Insurance Company, and was a director of the old Newark Gas Company. His interest in all that touches the progress and prosperity of his native city has been constant and vigorous, and his influence in affairs of public nature has been a potent and effective one. In his political adherence he is staunchly arrayed in the support of the Democratic party, in which he has been a zealous worker. For almost half a century he has been a member of the Union Club, of New York city; is one of the prominent members of the Essex Club, of Newark, of which he served as vice-president for several terms; and is a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark.

In the autumn of the year 1860 was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Wright to Miss Dorathea Mason, daughter of Hon. Stevens Thomson Mason, the first governor of the state of Michigan and the founder of the famous University of Michigan.

A man of culture and fine intellectuality, distinguished as a soldier and a citizen, broad and charitable in his judgments, true to all that is best in the various rela-

tions of life, courteous at all times and to all people, Colonel Wright is distinctly a representative citizen of New Jersey.

JOHN LUTHER DURYEE, M. D., a leading member of the medical profession, belongs to one of the distinguished families of this part of the country, its members having attained to eminent position in those walks of life which call forth the strongest mentality, the best business ability and the most brilliant intellectual achievements. In his own professional career he has fully sustained the high reputation which the family bears and has gained a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

Born in the fourth ward in Newark, on the 20th of July, 1845, he is a son of Peter Sharpe Duryee, who was born in New York city in 1807. The grandfather, George Duryee, who successfully practiced law in New York for a number of years, was born in Newtown, Long Island, where his Huguenot ancestors had located on coming to America. Peter Sharpe Duryee was for many years the leading spirit in the well known firm of Rankin & Duryee, hat manufacturers. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of hat-making with William Rankin, whose partner he afterward became. Mr. Rankin was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, whence with his parents he removed to Nova Scotia and afterward to Troy, New York. His next place of residence was Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he married the daughter of John Ogden, one of the early settlers of Elizabeth. There he established his hat manufactory, which he subsequently removed to Newark. He was joined by his son-in-law, Peter S. Duryee, and the firm gained a leading place in their

line of trade. Theirs was one of the few extensive manufacturing establishments in Newark which did not shut down during the financial panic of 1837, business being carried on profitably and continuously until the civil war, when it was closed out. Previous to this Mr. Rankin had retired and erected a large number of houses in Newark, deriving a good income from his property investments.

Following the closing out of the hat business Peter Duryee became connected with a number of important business enterprises of Newark, which not only advanced his individual prosperity, but also promoted the general welfare of the city. He was president of the Newark & New York Turnpike Company, was a director in the National State Bank and was one of the founders of and most liberal donors toward the building of the North Reformed church, of Newark. He contributed freely of his means to many enterprises calculated to benefit the community and aided largely in the promotion of moral, educational and social as well as business interests. His death occurred in September, 1877. His wife was Susan, the third daughter of William Rankin, and a lady of superior education and many attainments. She possessed a broad charity and sympathy that were manifest in many acts of benevolence and kindness, quietly and thoughtfully performed. Her death occurred in November, 1886. Nine children survived the parents.

William Rankin Duryee, the eldest, died in January, 1897, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he served as professor of ethics in Rutgers College. For thirty years he was pastor of the Lafayette Reformed church, at Jersey City, and was a man whose influence was most beneficent

and widely felt. He was a graduate of Rutgers College of the class of 1856, and read law in the office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. He was afterward graduated at the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick and then entered the Union Army as chaplain of the First Kentucky Regiment, serving under General Grant in the southwest. Ill health forced him to resign after a few months and he returned home. When he had sufficiently recovered he accepted the pastorate of the Lafayette Reformed church in Jersey City and served in that place until his death. He was a well known writer and published a book of poems. A poem entitled *The Kingdom of Home*, which he wrote as a contestant for a prize offered by a leading periodical, was widely published throughout the country. He was a prominent member of the college fraternity, Zeta Psi, and wrote one of their most popular and widely known songs. Rev. Dr. Duryee married Charlotte Nutman, a member of a well known family of Newark, who died leaving one son and three daughters. His second wife was a daughter of Dr. Theodore Richard Varick, a noted surgeon of Jersey City. His daughters, Annie and Mary Duryee, are living in Newark, unmarried.

Dr. John L. Duryee has won distinction in the medical profession. Reared under the parental roof, he was provided with excellent educational advantages as a preparation for life's duties. On the completion of a thorough course in Rutgers College, he was graduated in that institution with the class of 1864 and then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, where he was graduated in 1868. For a short period following his graduation he practiced his profession in

Champlain, New York, where he was also interested in the manufacture of paper. From 1870 until 1875 he remained in the Empire state and then returned to Newark, where he has since remained, having a very pleasant and commodious home at No. 436 High street. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and enjoys a large patronage. On the 27th of June, 1872, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Amy Johnson Hall, a daughter of Andrew Austin Hall, deceased, who for many years was an extensive importer of cloths in New York city. By this union have been born three children: Peter Sharpe, who was born in Champlain, Clinton county, New York, April 10, 1873, and who died at the age of one year; John Lawrence, who was born in Champlain, November 19, 1874, was for eight years a student in the Newark Academy, graduating with the second honors of his class, after which he entered Rutgers College, in 1892, and was graduated in 1896 with the third honors in a class of sixty: he is now in the general traffic office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in New York city; and Bertha Hall, who was born in Newark, was educated in what is now called the Norwood School, Newark, New Jersey. The family is one of prominence in the city, holding an enviable position in social circles and enjoying the hospitality of the best homes in Newark.

Charlotte Duryee, the next member of the family of Peter S. Duryee, is the wife of the Rev. John Frederick Butterworth, who at the time of their marriage was the rector of Calvary church, at Summit, Union county, New Jersey, and is now rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, in Sandusky, Ohio.

George Sharpe Duryee, who died in October, 1896, was graduated in Rutgers College in 1872, was admitted to the bar of Essex county in 1878 and was elected to the state legislature for two terms, 1878 and 1879, being the Democratic candidate for speaker of the house during his second term. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Ludlow to the position of clerk in chancery, an office he held for five years. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Newark from the fourth ward and during his membership in that body was chairman of the finance committee. He was appointed, by President Cleveland, United States district attorney for three years; was appointed state commissioner of insurance and banking of New Jersey by Governor Abbett, and reappointed by Governor Werts. In July, 1896, he journeyed to Carlsbad, Germany, in the hope of benefiting his failing health. In the following October he made the return trip, but died within forty-eight hours after leaving the ship at New York. In 1878 he married Virginia Beasley, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Frederick Beasley, of Torresdale, near Philadelphia, and a niece of Chief Justice Beasley. One year after their marriage Mrs. Duryee died very suddenly, leaving an infant daughter who survived only a few months. Mr. Duryee was also a director in the Newark State Bank.

Joseph Rankin Duryee was educated in Lawrenceville Academy, near Princeton, New Jersey, and was graduated at Rutgers College with the class of 1874, following which he was engaged in teaching in the Lawrenceville Academy for three years. He then entered the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1877 and then became pastor

of Grace Reformed church at the corner of Seventh avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New York city. He married Margaret E. Sloan, daughter of President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, of New York city.

Edward Henry Duryee pursued a course of study in Lawrenceville Academy and was graduated in Rutgers College in 1876. He then took up the study of law, was graduated in the Columbia Law School in 1880, and is now practicing in Newark, New Jersey, and is treasurer of the Free Library board. Amy Duryee is unmarried.

George V. W. Duryee, who is numbered among the graduates of Rutgers College of 1889, entered the banking house of Brown Brothers, of New York, on the completion of his collegiate course, and subsequently was connected with the banking firm of Mabon & Kingsley, Wall street, New York. He married a daughter of Dr. Ed. D. G. Smith, of Newark, and is now living retired at Saranac Lake, New York.

EDWARD B. CRANE,

whose well spent life justly entitles him to the rest from active business cares which he is now enjoying, is a representative of one of the old families of New Jersey. He was born in Cranetown, Essex county, on the 9th of September, 1833, and is the eldest son of Matthias Crane, whose birth occurred on the old homestead on what is now Glenridge avenue, in May, 1802. The grandfather, Israel Crane, was born in Cranetown, in Bloomfield township, and died in March, 1858, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The Crane family originated in England, and in 1637 the first American ancestors of the name crossed the

Atlantic, emigrating from London to the New World.

The duties and pleasures of farm life early became familiar to Edward B. Crane, who was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of that period. He began his education in a subscription school and later attended a boarding school. Subsequently he was a student in the Bloomfield Academy and in the Warren Holt school on top of the mountain, and spent a short time also in a private school of Orange, taught by Albert Pierson, a noted teacher of his day, who was a brother of Dr. William Pierson and a son of Dr. Isaac Pierson. On putting aside his text-books to enter upon the practical duties of business life, Mr. Crane secured a clerkship in the store of his uncle, James Crane, of Bloomfield, with whom he remained for three years, but the confinement told upon his health and he returned to the farm. Soon afterward he began contracting and building and erected many of the dwellings in Montclair and vicinity, continuing that business with excellent success until 1872. In that year he was employed by the Essex county public road board as superintendent of the public roads, and acceptably filled that office until 1888, when he resigned that position and retired to private life, burdened by no business cares save the superintendence of his property interests. As his financial resources had increased through all the years of his active career, he had made judicious investments in real estate, and is now the owner of considerable improved and unimproved realty in Montclair, the income from which enables him to live retired.

On the 16th of June, 1858, Mr. Crane was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Baldwin, a daughter of Samuel S. and Anna

Baldwin, of Bloomfield, in which place Mrs. Crane was born and reared. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: Frank W., a civil engineer in Montclair; Samuel B., manager for Wiss Bros. in New York city; Nellie, wife of O. Soper, a successful and prominent physician and surgeon of Upper Montclair; and Edna G., at home.

In his political views Mr. Crane was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart advocates, although public office has had no attraction for him. His well spent life commends him to the confidence and regard of all and his friends in the locality are many.

JOSEPH S. AYERS, M. D.

Prominent in the medical profession of Newark, New Jersey, is found the gentleman whose history we are pleased at this point to present to the readers of this work. Dr. Joseph S. Ayers was born at Fort Rockaway, Long Island, November 10, 1860, and is descended from one of the oldest families in this country,—the lineage can be traced back to the days of William the Conqueror. The first of the Ayers family to come to America was John Ayers, who crossed the Atlantic as early as 1636 and settled in Massachusetts. The Doctor's great-grandfather was Ellis Ayers, a Revolutionary soldier, who served with Washington at Monmouth and Princeton. Obadiah Ayers was the first representative of this family to take up his abode in New Jersey, he having come hither from Newburyport, Massachusetts, about the year 1670. He was the son of John Ayers. The grandfather of Dr. Ayers was Samuel; the father,

Ezra. Ezra Ayers was born in Union county, New Jersey, where he remained until 1865, when he located in Newark and engaged in the grocery business. He is still carrying on this business. The Doctor's mother was before her marriage Miss Mary Ann Jones. She was born in Somersetshire, England, and in 1830 accompanied her parents to America, their location being in New York, where her father was engaged in business for some time. Later they removed to Westfield, New Jersey.

Dr. Joseph S. Ayers, the immediate subject of this review, received his early education in the common schools and the Newark Academy, and when sixteen years of age commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Andrews, of Newark. In 1883 he graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. As the result of a competitive examination, held in the spring of that same year, he received an appointment on the medical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital at Ward's Island, where he spent one year, when he resigned to take the position of ambulance surgeon at the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn. This latter position he resigned in 1885 in order to enter upon a private practice at Madison, New Jersey. In 1887 he located in Newark, where he practiced for three years, after that going west and locating in the state of Washington, where he practiced the next three years. Returning east, he again settled in Newark and here he has since conducted a successful practice, his office and residence being located at No. 21 Avon avenue.

Dr. Ayers was married in 1885 to Miss Mary Corcoran, of New York city, whose untimely death occurred in 1891. To them was given one child, Florence.

The Doctor is a public-spirited man, interested in the welfare of his city, and has been honored with official position of local importance. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, to represent the ninth ward, and served two years, the first year being a member of the poor and alms and the health committees; the second year serving on the public buildings and election committees.

Socially, he is identified with a number of organizations. Besides belonging to the State Medical Society, he is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and has a membership in a popular bicycle club.

GEORGE H. BROWN,

who is now living a retired life in South Orange, is a native of New York city. His father, David Brown, was a native of Essex county and belonged to one of the prominent families of Newark. His brother, Obediah Bruen Brown, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Washington, D. C., and is said to have entertained all the presidents of his time in his own home. He was chief of the postoffice department, held other government offices and was a recognized leader in affairs of state. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Eleazer Brown, was a man of more than ordinary ability, and the records show that he was the owner of property at the corner of Kinney and Broad streets, Newark. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Bruen, and by their marriage were born the following named: Hannah, who married Israel Ball; Experience, wife of William Tillou; Mary B., wife of John Gardner; Phœbe B., wife of Nehemiah Ward; David B. and Daniel. The Brown family has furnished many distinguished representatives to the profes-

sions especially to the law and to the ministry.

David Brown, father of our subject, married Rachel Mandeville, daughter of Gillis Mandeville. The family is of French origin, but from their native land emigrated to Holland and thence to America. The founder of the family in America was one Gillis Mandeville, who located in New York city and married Elsie Hendricks. The voyage across the Atlantic was made in the ship Governor Stuyvesant, in 1647. Their son Hendricks, born in that year, was married July 18, 1680, to a daughter of A. P. School, and their son David, born in 1681, was married July 19, 1700, to Maria Van Hoeson, by whom he had a son, Gillis Mandeville, who was born in 1702 and married Rachel Hopper in 1721. Their son Gillis married Tonaka Waldron, a great-granddaughter of Resolve Waldron, baron, who came from Holland to this country in 16—, being a member of the staff of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant. The next in the line of direct descent was also named Gillis, and on the 10th of September, 1750, he married Elizabeth Hutton. It was their daughter, Rachel Mandeville, who, in 1806, became the wife of David Brown.

The father of our subject was for many years engaged in the merchant-tailoring business in Greenwich street, New York, and had a fair trade, which yielded to him a good income. He died in 1850, and his wife, surviving him a number of years, passed away in 1862. Their children were William Mandeville; Eleazer Bruen, who is married and has two living children, Frank B. and Ella B.; Mary Elizabeth, who is living in Harlem, New York; and George Hutton.



George H. Brown.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE H. BROWN,
SCOTLAND ROAD SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

In the city of his birth Mr. Brown, of this review, was reared and educated, and turning his attention to bookkeeping, became an expert in that line. For several years he was thus engaged and then in a similar way in Newark. In 1859 he took up his residence in South Orange, and in 1862 located in his present home, where he has resided continuously since. With the rapid growth of the city of New York he sold his property to good advantage and thereby acquired a handsome capital, which now enables him to lay aside all the cares of business life.

In 1849 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Amanda Tillou, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of John Tillou, who was born in New York city. Her father was an expert machinist and was engaged in the manufacture of carding machines, which business he continued until the latter part of his life, when he sold out and lived retired. His wife was Minerva Morgan, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of a well-to-do farmer. He served in the war of 1812 and was given a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the west. His father, Peter Tillou, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and his father, who also bore the Christian name of Peter, was a son of the Peter Tillou who founded the family in America, fleeing from his native France during one of the revolutions in that country and taking up his residence in New York city. General Alexander Macomb, the maternal uncle of John Tillou, rendered distinguished service in the war of 1812, and in May, 1828, he succeeded General Brown as major-general in command of the army. He was the author of a treatise on martial law and was a man of eminence and marked ability. He

died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one of the pleasant homes of South Orange, in which are several pieces of furniture that have been handed down from generation to generation, including a table which was made in her great-grandfather's cabinet shop in Broad street, New York. Their home is the abode of hospitality and its doors are ever open for the reception of their many friends.

FREDERICK CARLE,

a farmer and stock-raiser of Livingston township, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born March 4, 1831. His parents, Frederick C. and Catherine C. (De Ruppee) Carle, were also natives of the same place. The grandfather was Conrad Christopher Carle, a son of Constantine De Carlee, a native of France. The grandfather dropped the prefix to the name and since then it has been written in the more English form. He was a soldier for nine years under Bonaparte and lived to an advanced age. The father, Frederick C. Carle, died in the prime of life, in Germany, after which the mother came to America and married D. Pouzert.

In the land of his birth the subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth and about the time he attained his majority sailed for the New World, taking passage on a vessel which sailed from the coast of France. They had been out only a short time when a severe storm arose, the masts were swept away and the vessel drifted into the English channel. At length they made an English port and repaired the vessel, afterward resuming the voyage. One hundred and five days after the embarkation the vessel dropped anchor

in the harbor of New York, April 7, 1852. Mr. Carle first located in the eastern metropolis, but soon afterward removed to Newark, where he was engaged in gardening for some time. Later he resided in Morris county for about three years, and in 1862 settled upon his present farm in Livingston township, now comprising about forty-five acres. At that time it was covered with timber and stones, but by indefatigable labor he has brought it under a high state of cultivation, has erected thereon substantial buildings and has planted a good orchard and set out much small fruit. The place is neat and thrifty in appearance, its carefully improved condition makes it very productive, and in this section of the county it is regarded as one of the best improved farms.

On the 6th of April, 1860, Mr. Carle was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Lott, a native of Liverpool, England, born April 1, 1841, a daughter of William and Catherine (Jenkins) Lott. Her father died in England, after which her mother came to America and spent her last days in New Orleans, where her death occurred from yellow fever. To Mr. and Mrs. Carle have been born the following children: Lizzie, wife of August Schluter, of New York; Phoebe, who died at the age of five years; Charles, who died at the age of three years; Eddie T.; William; Frances, who is living in Montclair; Lottie C., wife of Daniel Daly, of Caldwell, New Jersey; Ida, deceased; and Amelia, at home.

Mr. Carle is a public-spirited man, whose interest in the welfare of the community is indicated by the support and advocacy of all measures for the general good. He votes with the Republican party, and in 1879 was elected to fill the office of assessor. He has

also served as township committeeman and commissioner of appeals, and in every position to which he is called discharges his duty with marked promptness and ability. He and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian church of Caldwell.

JOSEPH EVANS,

justice of the peace, West Orange, New Jersey, is of Scottish birth and descent and counts among his ancestors men who occupied many places of prominence and trust in the old country.

He was born in 1831, son of Robert and Helen (Lady Anderson) Evans. Robert Evans, son of Sir Hugh Evans, was born and reared in Edinburg, and in his native city learned the business of civil engineering. Years ago he came to America and spent much time in California. While in the far west he made the first map of Washoe territory. He frequently visited London, England, during his stay in America, and is now located in that city. His wife died on Staten Island, New York, in 1889. Of her family, who were prominent people in England, we record that her brother, Charles Anderson, was made K. C. B. of England, and a relative, Joseph J. Anderson, was a colonel in the British army, having received his commission from King George. The children of Robert and Helen Evans are as follows: John; Robert; Charles, of New York city; Helen, of Brooklyn; Frances, of Staten Island; and Joseph.

Joseph Evans was reared to manhood in New York city and completed his education with a course at Columbia College. On reaching his majority he engaged in the real-estate business, which he conducted for some time in New York city. In 1879

he came to West Orange township, Essex county, New Jersey, and at St. Cloud established himself in the hotel business. For ten years he conducted a hotel at that place. In 1890 he was made a justice of the peace, which office he holds at the present time, and for two years from 1896 he was also a police justice. In addition to filling the office of justice of the peace, he conducts a restaurant and confectionery store and does a prosperous business.

Politically, Mr. Evans is a Democrat, active and influential in local affairs. A man of wide information, broad and liberal views, genial and generous nature, he is as popular as he is well known.

Mrs. Evans was formerly Miss Elizabeth Price. She is a daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Pettegrew) Price, natives of Somerset county, New Jersey, and representatives of old established families of this state.

JOHN S. CARLSON.

The brief but all-embracing term, "a self-made man," forms a summary of the career of this gentleman. That term not only indicates industrious effort, perseverance and the utilization of opportunities, but also suggests the accomplishment of purpose. These elements are conspicuous in the life of Mr. Carlson, who is a leading representative of the industrial interests of Montclair. He is now extensively engaged in contracting and building and in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, owning a completely equipped planing mill in that city.

Born on a farm in Sweden, in 1859, he spent his boyhood days in his native country and obtained a good common-school education. On leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and builder's trade and mastered the busi-

ness in all its departments, becoming a proficient workman. In 1878 he came to the United States, landing at New York city, whence he went to the western part of the state of New York, where he worked for one year in the lumber business. From there he removed to Pennsylvania, where for two years he was employed in railroad construction. In 1881 he came to Montclair, New Jersey, where, as a carpenter, he went to work for E. F. Dodd, with whom he was thus associated for a period of four years. In 1885 Mr. Carlson identified himself with the firm of Peterson & Ditting, whereupon the firm title of Carlson, Peterson & Company was adopted. For four years the firm conducted a successful business as contractors and builders, and at the expiration of this time there was a dissolution of the partnership, in 1889, Mr. Carlson buying the interests of his two associates and assuming the entire control and management of the enterprise. In May, 1896, he purchased the planing mill of C. W. English and he has since operated the same in connection with his other lines of enterprise. He has all the latest and best improved machinery and gives employment to a force of from thirty to forty men,—a fact which to a degree indicates the volume of his business. He has erected more than two hundred buildings in Montclair, including residences, churches, schoolhouses, the Children's Home and the Montclair Military Academy. He is prompt in execution, faithful to the terms of a contract, thoroughly reliable in all his dealings and has the unqualified confidence of the public. He is a director in the Building & Loan Association of Montclair, and is one of the managers of the Montclair Savings Bank.

In 1883 Mr. Carlson was united in marriage to Miss Mathilda Ericson, who, like himself, was born in Sweden. Their married life was of short duration, as Mrs. Carlson died one year after her marriage, leaving one child, who still survives. In 1887 Mr. Carlson consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Annette Benson, a native of Sweden, and they are the parents of two sons and one daughter. Their pleasant and commodious home is located on Fullerton avenue, one of the finest residence streets in the city.

Mr. Carlson has not only been prominently connected with the upbuilding of Montclair, but has also been the architect of his own fortunes, and has builded wisely and well, rearing upon the substantial foundation of industry, energy and straightforward dealing the superstructure of success.

PAUL KOECK,

one of the self-made men of Orange, was born in the town of Zenting, county Grafenau, Bavaria, Germany, August 7, 1862, and is the son of Paul and Mary (Lepple) Koeck. The family name was originally spelled Köck. The father of our subject, having fitted himself for life's duties by a practical education obtained in the common schools, learned the trade of brewer, which he followed in the land of his birth until 1887, when he came to America, accompanied by his wife and two children, Josie and Louie. The vessel in which they sailed dropped anchor in the harbor of New York and they made their way to Orange Valley, where they now reside. Both parents are members of the Catholic church. They have seven children, as follows: George, who married Maggie Kessinger and resides

in Saginaw, Michigan; Paul; Mary, wife of Jacob Bortsh, of Roseville; Johanna, wife of Mathias Mensminger, of Orange Valley; Regina, wife of Julius Boss, of Orange Valley; Josie, wife of Augustus Kunz, of Orange; and Louie, who resides at home.

Paul Koeck, on arriving at the proper age, entered the public schools of the fatherland and mastered the common branches of learning. He entered upon his business career as an apprentice at the baker and confectioner's trade, and has since made it his life work. On the 22d of May, 1882, he severed the ties that bound him to his native country and sailed for the New World, arriving in New York on the 9th of June. Taking up his residence in Orange, he followed the latter's trade for nearly thirteen years in the employ of Berg Brothers and of Cummings, Matthews & Company, and with the capital he had acquired through his industry and careful management he embarked in business on his own account in 1895, purchasing his present property at No. 103 Valley street, Orange, where he opened a bakery and confectionery. From the beginning his patronage has constantly increased and he now has a large trade. He possesses good business ability, perseverance and sound judgment, and his success is due to the possession and exercise of these qualities.

Mr. Koeck was married in Orange, January 16, 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Annie Pappre, a daughter of Carl and Josepha (Conrad) Pappre, born March 21, 1864. Six children honored their union, but Josie died at the age of one year. The surviving children are: George, born May 26, 1886; Emma, born November 6, 1887; Henry, born July 22, 1891; Annie, born

November 2, 1893; and Elsie, born October 28, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Koeck are communicants of St. Tinantius church, Catholic, of Orange, and the former belongs to the Independent Germania Schützen Verein, of New Jersey. His hope of finding a pleasant home and securing a good living in America has been realized, and he is now in the possession of a competence which is the reward of his own labor.

MAHLON S. DRAKE,

a prominent wholesale and retail ice dealer of Newark and a representative citizen of his home town, where he has been engaged in his present occupation since 1873, was born on the family homestead in Irvington, New Jersey, on the 2d of July, 1855. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of that place, and was supplemented by a course of study in the Newark Academy, which he attended until arriving at the age of seventeen years, when he engaged in the feed business at Irvington, continuing in the same for the ensuing five years. His next venture was in the wholesale dealing in ice, his store houses being located at Irvington, and for the six years following he carried on a large business in that line of endeavor, gradually enlarging the same, until he saw an opportunity of adding to it the retail feature by moving into the city of Newark and establishing a storehouse nearer to the marts of trade, which he eventually did, locating in Hayes street in 1884. He also has large storage houses at Goldsboro, Pennsylvania, with a capacity of seventy-five thousand one hundred tons. Such has been his native energy and applied industry that success

has crowned his efforts, and to-day he stands as one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of Irvington.

Mr. Drake was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, but corruption in the management of affairs in his borough was instrumental in causing him to seek other political affiliations and to render all assistance in his power in exterminating the corruptionists, as he is one of the extensive tax-payers and consequently feels some concern when extravagances and even speculation in the management of the public funds are being engaged in. He has served as clerk of Irvington, and is the present incumbent of the office of village trustee, this being the third time he has acted in that capacity. As a public official Mr. Drake is conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and his strict integrity of character and high standard of principles have ever gained for him the entire confidence of his fellow citizens.

The marriage of Mr. Drake was solemnized on the 24th of July, 1878, when he was united to Miss Jannett M. Wade, daughter of Isaac O. Wade, and Margaret P. (Crawford) Wade, the former of whom died in Irvington in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Drake are the parents of four children, namely: Mahlon S., Jr., Raymond W., Margaret P., and Helen. Our subject and his family have a large circle of friends who hold them in the highest esteem.

BRADFORD W. GIVEANS, M. D.,

one of the rising and progressive representatives of the medical profession in East Orange, is a western man by birth, the place of his nativity being Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, his natal day, November 14,

1868. His grandfather, William Giveans, was of Irish ancestry, and married Jane Ryerson. He made his home in Vernon, New Jersey, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His family numbered seven children, as follows: Sylvester, who wedded Mary Hunt; Samuel R.; Elizabeth, wife of James Drew, of New York city; Jane, wife of Job Woodruff, of New York; Abbie, wife of Charles Lane, of Morristown, New Jersey; Nicholas, who is married and resides in the Empire state; and John, who is married and resides in Middletown, New York.

Samuel R. Giveans, the Doctor's father, was born October 5, 1838, and spent the greater part of his youth in Vernon, New Jersey, where he attended the district schools, and also pursued his studies under the direction of Judge John G. Truesdell, of Newark. He was married at the age of twenty-nine, in February, 1868, to Harriet Wilkins, who was born December 22, 1842, in Darien, Wisconsin, and was of English and French ancestry. They continued their residence in Wisconsin for about two years, and then removed to Waterloo, Indiana, where he resided twelve years, after which he removed to Newburg, New York, where Mr. Giveans made his home until 1895, at which time he came to East Orange. He lost his wife the previous year, her death occurring December 15, 1894. They had four children: Bradford William, Ada May, Walter William and Hettie Belle.

Dr. Giveans spent his early childhood days in Indiana, and with his parents removed to Newburg, New York, where he attended the Newburg Academy, being partially dependent upon his own efforts to meet the expenses of the academical course. Fully realizing the need of an ed-

ucation in the practical affairs of life, he diligently applied himself to his studies, and on attaining his majority entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, in New York city, where he pursued his studies with zeal and energy for three years, and was then graduated among the five highest in the class.

The Doctor then, in the autumn of 1893, established an office and began practice in East Orange, where he has built up a good business. He is a member of the New Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society, and is visiting surgeon of the Homeopathic Dispensary at Orange. His deep interest in his chosen calling prompts him to keep abreast with all the theories and improvements in connection with the profession, and from the faithful performance of each day's duty he receives strength and inspiration for the duty of the next.

Dr. Giveans takes an active interest in various fraternal organizations and is a member in good standing of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Daughters of Liberty, Knights of the Red Cross and the Legion of Honor. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He has already won distinction in his profession, and in social circles holds an enviable position among his many friends.

FREDERICK VALENTINE RULAND,

a member of the Newark board of aldermen from the Fourteenth ward, was born in the old Thirteenth ward of the city, December 5, 1859, a son of Peter and Mary (Schlichter) Ruland. Both were natives of the fatherland and came to the United States during the early '40s. Their mar-

riage was celebrated in Rondout, New York, soon after their arrival. Mr. Ruland engaged in the pork-packing business in New York city for a year or two, and then removed to Newark, where he and his wife continued to spend their remaining days. For thirty-five years the father was engaged in the provision business with Charles Joy and his son and successor, Edmund L. Joy, and was an industrious, enterprising man, widely and favorably known in this locality. His death occurred in 1880. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and was an active member of the Democracy, but never an aspirant for office. He was frequently solicited to become a candidate for the position of alderman, but invariably declined all political honors. His widow is still living.

Frederick V. Ruland was reared in Newark and educated in St. Peter's parochial school. At the age of thirteen he began learning the trade of cigar-making, and has since followed that pursuit, having mastered every detail of the business. Steadily he has worked his way upward, and for the past eight years has been in the employ of Harry Stone, a manufacturer of cigars at No. 18 Boudinot street, Newark, in whose establishment he holds the important position of foreman. His thorough understanding of the business and his ability to control men make him especially capable in this position, wherein he merits the confidence of the company and the respect of all with whom he is associated.

For fifteen years Mr. Ruland has been a member of Union No. 138, and for six consecutive terms has served as president of that organization. Since attaining his majority he has been a stalwart advocate of the Democracy, active in the work of the party

through all the campaigns. In the spring of 1897 he was elected to represent the fourteenth ward in the city council; the contest was very close, for the parties are very evenly divided in this ward, but Mr. Ruland won by a majority of twelve. A recount was then demanded, and the result of a majority of thirteen votes was announced. He is a member of the committees on public buildings, poor and alms, and market, and is progressive and energetic in support of all measures which he believes calculated for the public good.

Mr. Ruland is a valued member of the Gottfried Krueger Association, of the Young German-American Benevolent Association and of the Newark Young Maenner Benevolent Verein.

He was married in 1881, the lady of his choice being Miss Maggie Trautretter, of Newark, by whom he has three children: Mamie, Lena and Edward.

THOMAS H. KINGSLAND,

a son of Abel S. and Amanda (Van Winkle) Kingsland, was born on the 22d of March, 1860, in Franklin, Essex county, and acquired his educational discipline in the public schools of his native place, and also of Bloomfield, after which he engaged in the vocation of farming, and has continued to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits.

In 1883 Mr. Kingsland was united in marriage to Miss Anna Elizabeth Frederick, a daughter of Henry and Leah (Spear) Frederick, and of this union seven children have been born, of whom six survive, as follows: Grace, Ethel, Bessie, Mabel, Marjorie and Helen.

Mr. Kingsland contributes his support to

the cause of Republicanism, being a firm advocate of all the principles and policies of that party, and his religious adherence is with the Dutch Reformed church. Socially he is a member of the United Friends.

FRANKLIN C. WOODRUFF, M. D.

Newark has quite a long list of able and talented physicians, and among these, holding a very desirable place, is the gentleman whose name heads this review. The causes which lead a man to choose a certain calling as a life work are sometimes complex and not easy to determine, but environment and inherited tendencies frequently have much to do with the selection of a vocation, and probably both of these entered into the decision of Dr. Woodruff when he determined to essay the healing art. He was born in Boonton, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 6th of September, 1865, and is a son of Christopher D. and Marietta H. (Crane) Woodruff. The father was born in Rahway, New Jersey, and is a son of Christopher D. Woodruff. The mother was born at Pine Brook, Morris county, and is a daughter of Benjamin Crane, who was one of the distinguished judges on the New Jersey bench. Mrs. Woodruff was educated in the Trenton Normal School, and studied medicine in the New York Homeopathic College, of New York city, where she was graduated with the class of 1874. She then began the practice of medicine in Boonton, where she has since continued, meeting with most gratifying success. She has a very large business and is without a peer among the lady physicians of the county.

Franklin Crane Woodruff, of Newark, acquired his preliminary education in a pri-

vate school and at the age of thirteen years entered the Newark Academy, where he was graduated in 1883. Having long since become deeply interested in his mother's work, he determined to follow the same profession, and on the completion of his academical course at once entered the Homeopathic College, of New York city, where he was graduated with the class of 1887. For a year he practiced in connection with his mother in Boonton and then came to Newark, in March, 1888, opening an office at No. 563 Orange street. On the 1st of January, 1890, he removed to No. 464 Orange street, and on the 1st of May, 1895, he removed to No. 1 Roseville avenue, corner of Warren street.

Well versed in the science of medicine and attentive to the cases which come under his notice, Dr. Woodruff has been very successful in his practice. He is a man of broad mind and deep sympathy, and without these the best results in the practice of medicine are never obtained. The Doctor has been connected with the East Orange Homeopathic Dispensary as attending physician for seven years, and was president of the medical staff of that institution for two terms. He belongs to the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society and is connected with a number of benevolent and social organizations. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and of East Orange Lodge, No. 144, K. P., also a member of Progress Encampment, No. 50, Knights of St. John and Malta, and of Roseville Council, No. 24, Daughters of Liberty, for all of which organizations he is the examining physician.

On the 12th of June, 1890, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Carrie



F. C. WOODRUFF

Douglas Grimes, a daughter of Dr. Malcom Grimes, of Boonton, and they now have three sons: Walter Grimes, Lucius Franklin and Philip Denman. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian church, and in social circles they hold an enviable position, to which their many excellent characteristics justly entitle them.

GEORGE W. DAVENPORT,

who is engaged in blacksmithing in Verona, was born September 3, 1843, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Elias Davenport, who was of Holland descent and a farmer by occupation, lived in Morris county, and died about 1852.

Archibald Davenport, the father of our subject, was born in Morris county, learned the blacksmith's trade in early life and for many years followed that pursuit in Caldwell. He was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Wade, a native of the same county, and they became parents of the following children: Anna E.; Margaret, who became the wife of Horace Dean and the mother of two children, Charles and Ida; Mary C.; George, who died in infancy; George W., the immediate subject of this review and William W., who married Catherine Magher, their children being Chester and Etta. The father of this family died about 1881, and the mother, surviving him several years, passed away in February, 1894.

The early boyhood days of our subject were spent at his parental home, and in the public schools of Montclair he pursued his education. He learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, but

when the war came on he felt that he could not content himself with the labors of the smithy while his country's safety was imperiled, and offered his services to the government. He proceeded to the front in the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, but his father followed him and brought him back, feeling that he was too young for army service. He then remained at home until June 27, 1863, when having attained his majority he again offered his services and became a member of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. He was assigned to Company D, under command of Captain Dobbins and Major De Camp, of Roseland, and mustered in at Camp Frelinghuysen. The regiment was then ordered to Washington and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, which was commanded by General Burnside, and later by General Hooker. Mr. Davenport then remained at the front until the close of the war, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg and in the "Mud March" under Burnside; was mustered out just before the rebellious south had been conquered, receiving honorable discharge at Camp Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Davenport then resumed work at his trade. He had established his present shop in Verona in 1860 and is now doing an extensive business as a general jobber,—painting, blacksmithing and wagon-making. His skill and excellent workmanship enable him to command a large share of the public patronage. For sixteen years he also conducted another shop in Verona, both enterprises proving profitable. His honorable dealing, industry and perseverance have enabled him to acquire a handsome competence, and as his financial resources have increased he has made judicious in-

vestments in real estate. He now owns twenty-one acres in the home place and has a commodious residence near his place of business.

In 1868 he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Lorana F. Baldwin, a daughter of Marshal and Kate (Sipp) Baldwin, who were of Holland extraction. Five children were born to them: Norman, who married Anna Kettner; Estella, wife of William Hawlett, and their children are Grace, Eva and George; Evert; Stanley, and Hazel. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Davenport was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a comrade of Caldwell Post, G. A. R. His political support is given the Republican party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Stephen Grover Cleveland was born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, near Newark, New Jersey, and named after Rev. Stephen Grover, a former pastor of his church; but Grover never used his first name.

Among the earliest settlers of the lower Connecticut valley was Rev. Aaron Cleveland, an Episcopal minister, who preached in East Haddam, Connecticut. His son, Aaron Cleveland (second), was born there, in 1744. The family moved to Philadelphia, where the father died in 1757, at the house of Benjamin Franklin; but the son moved to Norwich, Connecticut, established a hat factory, held local and state offices and finally became a Congregational minister, dying in New Haven in 1815. His son, Charles, who became the noted Boston city missionary, was born in 1772 and died in 1872. His second son was William, a

silversmith in Norwich. William's second son, Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, was the father of Grover. He married Anne Neale, daughter of a Baltimore book publisher. He preached in Windham, Connecticut; Portsmouth, Virginia; Caldwell, New Jersey; Fayetteville, New York; was agent of the Home Missionary Society and lived in Clinton, New York. The family numbered nine children, and Grover, the fifth child, although nearly ready for college, worked in a store in Fayetteville for two years, then returned to study. Failing health influenced his father to remove to Holland Patent, near Utica, New York, where he soon died.

Now fifteen years old, Grover was a clerk for two years in the New York Institution for the Blind, where his brother was an inspector. Determined to study law, he returned to his mother's home and soon started westward to enter a law office. Finding no place in Utica or Syracuse, he turned toward Cleveland, Ohio. Stopping in Buffalo to visit his aunt, her husband, Lewis F. Allen, persuaded him to remain to help him in compiling the American Herd Book, and at the end of six months placed him, at the age of eighteen years, in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, where he was for four years a student and clerk, and four years more in charge of the office.

From 1863 to 1866 he was assistant and acting district attorney of Erie county. At different times he was a partner in leading law firms of Buffalo. In 1869 he was sheriff of Erie county; in 1882 mayor of Buffalo; in 1883 and 1884 governor of New York; in 1885 to 1889 and 1893 to 1897 president of the United States.

June 2, 1886, Mr. Cleveland was mar-

ried, in the White House, to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his former partner. This is the only instance of the marriage of a president of the United States while in office.

The leading characteristics of Mr. Cleveland are patient persistence and the lawyer's habit of subjecting every question to the test of law.

JACOB HAÜSSLING,

one of the well known and successful merchants of Newark, being a bottler of mineral waters, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, on the 22d of February, 1855. He attended the public schools of this city, finishing his education at the old Bryant & Stratton Business College, immediately after which he embarked in the business of which he is now sole proprietor, and has since devoted his entire time and attention to that enterprise, meeting with the distinct success merited by industry, perseverance and intrinsic worth.

In his political affiliations Mr. Häussling is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, in which he has for many years been well known, his devotion to its interests and his loyalty to aspiring friends being the all-important factors in his success with the voters of Essex county. In 188— he was nominated for the office of registrar of deeds, and although the county had been Republican in former years by some three thousand and five hundred votes, he was defeated by only seventeen votes. In 1890 he received the nomination for sheriff and turned the normal Republican majority into a majority for himself of two thousand and six hundred votes. He was unanimously nominated by his party in 1896,

and, although he was defeated, he ran over seven thousand votes ahead of his ticket. It was while he was serving as sheriff of Essex county that the grand jury ordered and had removed from the center of the streets all the poles used by the trolley car lines.

The father of our subject, Henry Häussling, was born in Bavaria in 1828, and emigrated to the United States in 1848. He was a blacksmith and locksmith, and followed those vocations until some twenty-eight years ago, when he engaged in the mineral-water bottling business, which is still continued by his son. His death occurred in 1892. He married Miss Josephine Freund, who departed this life in 1872.

Jacob Häussling, the immediate subject of this review, was united in marriage, in Newark, on the 11th of January, 1874, to Miss Ellen Elligott, a daughter of John and Ellen (Sheridan) Elligott, and the following children have been born to them: Henry J., Elizabeth, Jacob and Josephine.

AARON BURR.

There is no name in American church history more suggestive of all that is sweet and pure and holy in man than that of the elder Aaron Burr. It is not enough, though, to say that he was sweet in disposition, pure in life and godly in his holy office. He was a really great man, as well as a really good one. Mr. Burr was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, January 4, 1716. His ancestors might easily have been of a race intensely "puritan," and yet have been the descendants of a native of Germany, perhaps, but Holland more likely. Holland was not strong to Puritanism. Fourteen years before the landing on Plymouth Rock

many of the precious freight of the Mayflower sought and found refuge in Holland, whence came names that are historical in America, and which furnished New Jersey with the reverend founder of the Frelinghuysen family.

Aaron Burr was the youngest of six sons, and early displayed aptness and inclination for study. He entered Yale College and graduated in 1735. In September, 1736, he was licensed as a candidate for the ministry. His first sermon was preached at Greenfield, Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Burr's first appearance in Newark was in November, 1736, and during his entire ministry in Newark, from 1736 to 1755, a period of nineteen years, his labors were attended with the most gratifying results to both pastor and people. Very early in the settlement of the province the need of more clergymen was felt. As years and population increased this need grew greater. The germ of a college, named the College of New Jersey, was planted at Elizabethtown, under the care of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, an eminent divine and scholar. For a number of years he had a classical school for young men which he conducted in connection with his ministerial duties. Measures had been taken to turn the school into a college where young men could be trained for the ministry, as well as other pursuits. On October 22, 1746, a charter was obtained from Governor John Hamilton, attested by the court seal of the province of New Jersey. Rev. Mr. Dickinson was appointed president, and in the latter part of May, 1747, the college was opened at Elizabethtown. Scarcely had it started, however, when President Dickinson died. The students, eight in number, were removed to Newark and

placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Burr, who, like Mr. Dickinson, had established a classical school in connection with his pastorate. As a matter of fact, the College of New Jersey ceased to exist. No president was chosen to succeed Mr. Dickinson. Happily the project was not abandoned. About the time of Mr. Dickinson's decease there arrived from England a true friend of religion and learning, Governor Jonathan Belcher. He early took a deep interest in the suspended college. The old charter had never been filed. A new one was drafted by Burr and was granted in September, 1748. Two months later a majority of the trustees met at New Brunswick, and on Wednesday, November 9, 1748, Aaron Burr was unanimously chosen president of the rehabilitated college. He accepted the office and took the oath required by the charter. By express request, Governor Belcher received the degree of A. M., the first one of the kind conferred by President Burr. In Newark the college remained eight years, flourishing marvelously under the care of President Burr.

"The talk of the town" in June, 1752, was the marriage, on the 29th of that month, of President Burr. He was then in his thirty-seventh year. His bride was a New England beauty, one who appears to have been as lovely in her life and disposition as she was winning and attractive in manner and beautiful in face and form. This was Miss Esther Edwards, third daughter of the distinguished Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, who subsequently became president of the College of New Jersey.

The ministry of Mr. Burr continued until 1755. Finding the labor of managing the affairs of the rapidly growing college, and

the demands of pastoral work also, too burdensome, he applied to the church for dismission. With great reluctance it was granted. A year later, in the autumn of 1756, the college was removed and permanently located at Princeton. President Burr and his family moved with it. The college was scarcely established in its new quarters before a general calamity befell it, the death of President Burr. This occurred September 24, 1757, shortly after the death of Governor Belcher, and about one year after the removal from Newark. In accordance with his death-bed wishes, Mr. Burr's remains were interred with as little parade as possible, and no expense beyond that necessary to decent burial, the place of interment being Princeton. On his tombstone was chiseled a glowing tribute to the great man's worth. He was an excellent preacher, a great scholar and a very great man.

Within less than a year after his death President Burr was followed to the grave by his beloved Esther. Mrs. Burr died April 7, 1758, leaving two children, Sarah and Aaron, both born in Newark. Sarah married Hon. Tappan Reeve, who had been tutor to her and her brother, but who afterward became judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. Aaron it was who shot and killed Hamilton in a duel. That Burr had faults, grievous faults, is not to be doubted. That he had his virtues is not to be denied. He was a man of exalted genius, large culture, and decidedly statesmanlike abilities. In battle he was as brave as a lion, as witness his gallantry at Quebec; but he committed that deed, which for more than half a century has held the name of Burr up before the world as something to regard forever with horror. If he had had the

sweet and loving rule of father and mother, with their affectionate counsel to guide his budding manhood, his passions, it may reasonably be presumed, would have been "properly regulated," and not been "let loose" to become "the tempests which tear everything before them."

EDWIN DEMAS HARRISON,

who has been closely identified with the industrial interests of Irvington for the past twenty years, was born in this city on the 30th of December, 1850, and was educated in the Irvington public schools and the Newark Academy, completing his studies at the latter institution in 1867. Before he arrived at his majority he became associated with a party of surveyors who laid out the boulevards of the county, and in 1876 he entered the employ of the celluloid works at Newark, where he has since given uninterrupted service, at the present time being in charge of one of the departments. His long connection with this enterprise vouches for the fidelity and executive ability with which he discharges the duties entrusted to his care, and his present responsible position is indicative of the confidence with which he is regarded by the officials of the corporation.

A Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Harrison has been in close touch with the leaders of his party regarding public matters, and has rendered valuable services as village treasurer for eight years, as a member of the school board for the same length of time, and as a member of the county Republican committee from the township of Clinton. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Irvington Improvement Association, for the past ten years he has

been a director of the Irvington Building and Loan association, and in several other enterprises has he demonstrated his public-spirited nature.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison was consummated on the 6th of May, 1874, when he was united to Miss Emma E. Ash, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Matthews) Ash, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Ash, who emigrated to New Jersey from Germany in 1799. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison became the parents of two children, namely: Charles H., born February 8, 1875; and Mary L., born January 30, 1879.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Washington Irving, America's distinguished author, was at one time a resident of Essex county, and a brief review of his life is appropriate here. He was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783, and died at Tarrytown, New York, November 28, 1859. His father's family were Scotch, and claimed descent from William de Irwyn, secretary and armor-bearer of Robert Bruce; his mother was English, attached to the Episcopal church, and of a loving, sunny temper. His education was scanty and desultory. His brothers were sent to college, but he showed no inclination to study, being "a dreamer and a saunterer." This rose in part from his tendency to pulmonary disease. He began to read law at the age of nineteen, but after two years his health became precarious and his brother sent him to Europe.

His first writing was in the *Salmagundi*, a semi-monthly sheet in imitation of the *Spectator*, conducted jointly by himself, his brother William, and J. K. Paulding. It ran for twenty numbers and then, without

explanation, stopped in the fullness of success.

His first characteristic work, and the one by which he will be best known to posterity, was *A History of New York*, by Diedrich Knickerbocker, published in 1809. All readers of English know the little man in knee breeches and cocked hat as one of the permanent figures in the gallery of literary portraits. The history has some grains of truth, but is openly a good-natured burlesque upon the old Dutch settlers of Manhattan island. The humor and the gravity which mask it are alike irresistible. It may be doubted if there is in the language a more delightful or more perfectly sustained piece of drollery. Readers of Scott will remember his warm praise of the book, written while "his sides were sore with laughing!" In the United States it was universally read. It is to the American people as real in its way as *Pilgrim's Progress*.

All the writings of Irving have a certain charm, if for nothing more, for their felicitous touch and purity of style. The chief interest, however, centers in *Rip Van Winkle*, the *Legends of Sleepy Hollow* and *Westminster Abbey*. The last is one of the most finished and descriptive essays of our century, though perhaps a little lacking in sympathy. After a few years passed on the continent, he published "*Tales of a Traveller*," a work which he thought his best in regard to style, but which some consider to be over-refined.

Irving was never married. In his youth he was betrothed to Miss Hoffman, a lovely young lady of eighteen, daughter of a lawyer with whom he pursued his studies. Separated from her by her untimely death, he remained all his life faithful

to her memory. He was fond of children, and always beloved by them. His was a fortunate and honorable life. On the whole, though inferior to one or two noted writers, he must be pronounced thus far the most successful of the writers in the New World.

MOSES STRAUS.

In a city like Newark, lying so near the chief port of the nation, the emigrants from the old world find refuge, and the majority of the inhabitants are therefore of foreign birth. Those who, attracted by finer institutions, larger educational facilities and the superior advantages of making a living, have come here to find a new home in a new country—these valuable additions to the native population have, by their industry, economy and honest methods, become essential factors in the growth of the country. They furnish not only needed workmen, skilled and unskilled, but enterprising merchants, manufacturers and apt dealers in our marts of trade. Prominent among those who have come from the fatherland to identify their interests with those of the American republic, and in the adaptation of their lives to the new conditions of life and trade have won success, is Mr. Straus of this review.

Born in Baden, Germany, November 1, 1831, he remained in his native land until 1849, when with a brother and sister he sailed for New York. It was in July that he took his farewell of his native land, preparatory to making his home in a country whose people, customs and manners were unfamiliar to him. On arriving at New York he at once proceeded on his way to Keokuk, Iowa, to join a brother,

and in that city he attended an English school for some time. In a few months the brother determined to remove to Florida, and our subject formed one of the little overland party, which spent forty days in making the trip. They made a location in Quincy, but Moses Straus was not very favorably impressed with the locality and almost immediately started for the north. He went to New York and thence to Newark, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to "Deacon" Daugherty, a well known tanner of that day. He served his full term of three years and was afterward employed by the firm of Trier & Newman and by Crocket & Company, two other leading leather firms. He continued his labors along that line until 1855, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to the Pacific slope in the hope of more rapidly acquiring wealth than through the channels of trade, but he was not very successful in his mining venture, and after a year's absence returned to Newark. In 1856 he embarked in business for himself in Bristol, Florida, and remained in the south throughout the war, being unable to return to the north during the fratricidal conflict. Business was at a standstill in that part of the country, and in consequence his financial ventures were a failure.

On again coming to Newark, Mr. Straus opened a small tannery on Vesey street, employing only three men in the beginning, but he conducted his business in a conservative, systematic, honorable and progressive manner that brought to him a steady increase in trade, and from time to time he has been forced to enlarge his facilities to meet the growing business. In 1873 he began the improvement of his plant by the

erection of new buildings which constitute a part of his now immense factory. The construction of these buildings caused Mr. Straus no little uneasiness for the reason that the sudden business depression of the time cut short collections, lessened greatly his orders for goods and in other ways interfered with the smooth and successful operation of his factory. But he outrode the stormy sea of financial disturbance and glided out upon the first wave of prosperity into the harbor of calm and settled industrial conditions. In 1895 he added the last of the substantial structures comprising his plant, the large four-story building on Johnson street. With his force of one hundred men his weekly output is one thousand pieces of leather. His constant attention to every detail of his factory has placed him in the splendid financial position in which we to-day find him. To conduct a business of this magnitude requires exceptional business acumen, in order that the credit and the honor of its proprietor be maintained. This result has been attained in the management of the establishment, and Mr. Straus stands to-day as one of the leading representatives of the industrial interests of Newark, a man honored no less for his unquestioned business integrity than for his sterling worth in other relations of life.

Mr. Straus has not infrequently been called upon to lend his advice and counsel in the management of matters affecting the public welfare, and he has responded as freely as his private business interests would permit. He is a member of the board of health, was for eleven years president of the Benevolent Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and has served in the same city for the Jewish Temple. He is a trustee of both of those societies.

In New York, on the 5th of July, 1860, Mr. Straus was united in marriage to Miss Eliza May, a daughter of Louis May. The children of this marriage are: Carrie, wife of Charles K. Stern, of Philadelphia; Louis, Isaac P. and Burnett W. Straus, who are associated in business with their father; and Francis. The life of Mr. Straus has been pre-eminently a busy and useful one, devoted to the accumulation of a fortune by honorable methods, to the betterment of his fellowmen, to the happiness of his family and to advancement along many lines of progress. He has won and merited the highest esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his high reputation in business and social circles is well deserved.

GEORGE H. BURT,

a manufacturer of Millburn, is at the head of one of the leading industries in this section of the county, having built up a business of extensive proportions that yields a handsome income to the owner and is also of benefit to the community by reason of the employment which it furnishes to a large force of workmen. Keen discrimination, careful oversight, energy and progressiveness,—these are his chief characteristics, and are the qualities which have brought to him success and insure him a continuance of the prosperity which is now attending his efforts.

Mr. Burt is a native of Boston, born on the 9th of November, 1864, and is a son of George L. and Mary E. Burt, also natives of the same city. The father is a woodturner by occupation and is still conducting business in his native city. The son was educated in the public schools



GEORGE H. BURT

there, and when twenty-three years of age removed to New York, where he began the manufacture of billiard and pool balls on Ann street. In 1888 he opened a similar establishment in Newark, carrying on that enterprise until 1890, when the plant was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Burt then leased two acres of ground near Millburn and erected thereon the substantial and commodious buildings which now constitute his plant. The scarcity of ivory for his manufacturing purposes led to the discovery of a composition of celluloid which could be substituted for ivory. It is called the Standard, and is used by Mr. Burt in the manufacture of various articles, including billiard and pool balls, bicycle handles, check rings, etc., and has not an equal on the market for durability, finish and wear. The buildings which constitute the factory, including large store rooms, manufacturing rooms, a boiler room and offices, are fitted up in the most convenient and perfect way for the manufacture of everything found in his line, having all modern appliances and accessories. Seventy-five workmen are employed in the factory and a number of experienced traveling salesmen are kept upon the road, and thus the house, through its representatives, is in constant touch with its patrons. A business of about seventy-five thousand dollars annually is transacted and the enterprise therefore yields a good profit to the owner, who is a most progressive, energetic man. He ships goods all over the United States, Canada and even Europe. Although yet a young man he has eighteen years' experience in business life and is considered authority on all matters pertaining to the business.

On the 15th of September, 1888, Mr.

Burt was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Vose, a native of Boston. He affiliates with the Republican party, but the duties of his business and the pleasures of the home and social circles leave him with no time for political office even were he so inclined.

ROBERT McDERMOTT,

a highly respected and well known citizen of East Orange, New Jersey, is a native of this state, born in Manalapan township, Monmouth county, November 14, 1841. He is a son of Miles and Rachael (Coombs) McDermott, the former of Scotch and the latter of New Jersey Dutch descent. Grandfather William McDermott came to America previously to the Revolutionary war, was a participant in that war, and at its close settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he spent the rest of his life. He was one of the pioneers in the art of raising and weaving flax in his vicinity, and followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. His good wife was before her marriage a Miss Yetman and they had thirteen children, all now deceased. Their son Miles, the father of our subject, was born in Monmouth county and passed his entire life there. By occupation he was a carpenter. He and his wife had twelve children, seven of whom died in infancy, those who reached mature years being as follows: William, who married Lydia Thompson; Mary, wife of J. B. Emmons; Eliza, wife of John G. Breeze; Gilbert C., who married Mary E. Stillwell; and Robert, the subject of this sketch.

Robert McDermott was reared to manhood in his native county, received a fair education in the district schools, and worked on his father's farm in early life and

subsequently turned his attention to work at the carpenter's trade. The latter has been his life occupation. He located in Orange on the 14th of September, 1867, and for the past eighteen years has maintained his home in East Orange, where he has ranked as one of the substantial business men of the town.

Mr. McDermott is a man of family. He was married in Monmouth county, New Jersey, October 25, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Van Cleaff, daughter of John Q. and Margaret Van Cleaff of that county, and their happy union has been blessed in the birth of two children, a son and daughter. The son, Lorton C., married Miss Mary Pennington and they have three children,—Robert, Eleanor and Margaret.

In his political views Mr. McDermott accords with the Republican party, and socially he is identified with the Chosen Friends.

CHARLES T. HORNECKER,

one of the most extensive nurserymen and best known landscape gardeners of Essex county, New Jersey, has greenhouses and offices located in Newark, East Orange and Union, where his name is familiar not only to lovers of the beautiful in the floral line but also to business men in general.

Mr. Hornecker is a German. His ancestors as far back as their history can be traced lived and died in Germany. He was born in Hamburg, August 30, 1851, being a son of Henry and Amelia Hornecker, the former of whom died some years ago in Hamburg, the latter still being a resident of her native land and having attained the advanced age of eighty years. In their family were eight children, of whom two died

in infancy and two after reaching adult age. Four are still living, namely: Mary; Ferdinand, a retired merchant; Bertha, a resident of Hamburg; and Charles T., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Charles T. Hornecker was educated in the public and private schools of his native place. At the age of thirteen he began working at the landscape-gardening business, and has devoted his time and attention to this occupation ever since, with the result that to-day he stands first among the nurserymen and landscape gardeners of Essex county. At sixteen, believing that he could better his station in life by emigration to this country, he bade adieu to home and friends and native land and took passage for America, embarking in a sailing vessel in June, 1867, and, after a voyage that covered ninety-two days, landing in New York city August 30th. He remained in New York city for several years, or until 1870, when he came to Essex county, New Jersey. He worked for wages till 1874, that year he launched out in business for himself, and has from time to time increased his facilities and extended his business until it has reached its present proportions.

Mr. Hornecker was married in Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1873, to Paulina Meckeler, a daughter of Michael and Maria Meckeler, of that place; and to them have been born fourteen children. Two died in infancy; one daughter, Augusta, died at the age of seventeen, and the following named survive: Julia, wife of Charles H. Thorne; Frances, wife of David Solkend; and Henry. Bertha, Bernhard, Edward, Halmouth, Caroline, Minnie, Helen and Charles.

While not active in political matters, Mr. Hornecker takes a commendable interest

in public affairs, and casts his vote with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with a number of organizations. He is a member of Newark Lodge, No. 85, Knights of Honor; Philip Morse Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Orange, and also the encampment of this order; and Germania Shutzenberg Lewellyn Company, No. 18, of Orange. His family are attendants upon worship at the German Lutheran church.

JOHN CORB,

one of the substantial citizens of Nutley, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 20th of August, 1839, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Smith) Corb. The family name was originally spelled Korb. The father was born in Germany, near the river Rhine, in 1794, and won distinction as a soldier, serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was wounded at the memorable battle of Waterloo. His wife also was a native of Germany, and by their marriage they had five children, but the first two, sons, died in infancy, and the third, a daughter, died at the age of eight years. John Corb, of this review, is the next younger. His brother Andrew, who completed the family, was born in Newark in the year 1842, attained his majority and enlisted in the United States Navy. He died at Key West, Florida, about 1869.

John Corb is therefore the only survivor of the family. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and later learned the trade of wheelwright, in 1860 and 1861, following that pursuit in Franklin township under the direction of Thomas Vreeland. He afterward went to Paterson, New Jersey, where he followed the same pursuit until his enlistment in the army.

For the past twenty-nine years he has been associated with the Kingsland Paper Company, of Franklin township, and his long service well indicates his absolute fidelity to duty and his perseverance and thoroughness in his work. No representative of the house enjoys or deserves the confidence of the company in a higher degree.

Loyalty is among Mr. Corb's chief characteristics, not alone in business but also in every interest with which he becomes connected. During the civil war he gave strong evidence of this element in his nature by responding to his country's call for troops, and joining the boys in blue of Company K, Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, in September, 1862. He enlisted for nine months' service and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Suffolk during that time. On the expiration of his term he returned to New Jersey and worked on a farm for a month or two. In September, 1864, however, he re-enlisted for one year, as a member of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and with that command valiantly defended the Union cause. He participated in the battle of Weldon Road and at Petersburg, and when hostilities had ceased once more returned home.

Soon after his return from the war Mr. Corb was married and for a year was engaged in teaming for Mr. Kerstead, after which he entered the employ of the Kingsland Manufacturing Company. It was on the 4th of July, 1865, that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Kingsland, a daughter of Joseph P. and Catherine (Garra-brant) Kingsland, of Franklin township. Her maternal grandfather, John Garra-brant, was a shoemaker by trade and was born at what was then known as Stone

House Plains. He married Sarah Brown, whose sisters were Katie, Annie and Jane, while her brothers were John, Abraham and Peter Garrabrant. Joseph P. Kingsland, the father of Mrs. Corb, was probably a native of Passaic county, New Jersey, and was of English descent. He had two brothers, Harry and George, and two sisters, Mary and Sarah. He married Catherine Garrabrant, and they had nine children, Sarah, George, Lucinda, Isaac, Mary, John, Jane, Manda and Richard, all of whom were married with the exception of one who died in early life.

Seven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Corb. Allina, who was born July 23, 1867, married E. H. Tyler, of New York city, and has three children.—Charles, John, and Margaret M.; Susan Viola, who was born March 11, 1870, married Carpenter Carey, who died April 22, 1895; a son born May 23, 1873, died the following day; Lucy Madee, born August 15, 1874, married George Garrabrant, and has two living children, Pearl and Jesse, and one deceased, Elsie; Harry William, born March 8, 1877, is at home; another son died on the day of his birth, June 3, 1880; and George Andrew, born May 13, 1885, is now attending school.

Mr. Corb and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of prominence in the community, having many warm friends and occupying a high place in social circles. Our subject is a charter member of the United Order of Friends and is a comrade of Meade Post, No. 7, G. A. R., of Passaic, New Jersey. In early life he was a Democrat, but is now a stanch Republican, and is well informed on the issues of the day. Very industrious and energetic, he is a man of unbounded

honor in all business and social relations, and is highly esteemed in the community in which he has so long made his home.

THE COLLAMORE FAMILY.

Davis Collamore, the only representative of his family name in the Oranges, was contemporaneous with Haskell, Marcy, Tomes, and other enterprising men, who cleared the mountain forests of West Orange, making there a series of refined suburban homes. Belhurst, Mr. Collamore's beautiful country seat, with its gracefully sloping lawns, grand old forest trees, and its wealth of flowers and shrubs, will ever be associated with memories of its owner, whose creative genius and love of nature enabled him to emphasize the natural beauties of the location, so that it yielded the largest measure of pleasure to the many who were permitted to enjoy his genial hospitality. Mr. Collamore was an exemplification of that rare development of qualities which, through successive generations, had characterized the family as one of marked influence in its day.

In early colonial records the name is variously spelled—Collymore, Colmore, Collymer, Collmer, etc. It is derived from Colline, a small mound or hill. From the description of the arms, given in Burke's General Armory, it would appear that the family came from France, and the inscription on the shield indicates that its members were among the bold crusaders who followed the fortunes of Richard Cœur de Lion, and were knighted for brilliant achievements. The first of the family name mentioned in the history of Plymouth colony, is that of Peter Collymore, who secured a grant of land at Scituate, Massachusetts, in

1639, and whose home, Brook Hall, on the "Third Herring Brook," was on the direct road to Scituate Harbor. He was also an original proprietor at Seconset, now Little Compton. Peter became a freeman in 1643, and having no children he sent to Europe for his nephews, William Blackmore (soon afterwards killed by the Indians), and Anthony Collymore. By will, dated in 1684, Peter provided for "wife Mary, one-third of the income of my estate," also for children of William Blackmore, and then to his nephew Anthony all other property.

Captain Anthony Collamore, was a prominent citizen, always taking part in military, civil and ecclesiastical affairs of his town. In 1666 he married Sarah, twin daughter of Isaac Chittenden, several times deputy from Scituate, member of the council of war, etc. Anthony was a captain of militia and master of a vessel, and lost his life December 16, 1693, in a wreck on the coast near his home, his vessel going to pieces on a rocky reef which still bears the name of Collymore's Ledge. In 1694, shortly after his death, there was printed in Boston a memorial, composed by the Rev. Deodet Lawson, under the title of "Threnodia, or a Mournful Remembrance of the Much-to-be Lamented Death of the Worthy and Pious Captain Anthony Collamore." Of Anthony Collamore's twelve children, only five lived beyond infancy: Peter, Mary, Sarah, Martha and Elizabeth. The last named was twice married; first to Jeremiah Rose and afterwards to Tymothy Symmes. Her great-granddaughter, Anna Symmes, married, November 22, 1795, William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States.

Peter Collamore, son of Captain An-

thony and Sarah (Chittenden) Collamore, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1671, and in 1695 married Abigail Davis, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Their children were: Abigail, Sarah, Anthony, Peter, Mary, John, Isaac, Thomas and Samuel. Peter and Samuel died young; the descendants of Anthony went to New York state and Vermont; they adopted the "er" termination of the name. Among these was Hon. Jacob Collamer, who was postmaster-general in 1849, and United States senator from Vermont, 1855 to 1865. The descendants of Isaac went to Maine and Rhode Island, while those of Thomas and John remained in Massachusetts.

John Collamore, sixth child of Peter and Abigail (Davis) Collamore, was born in Scituate, in 1704, and died April 17, 1755. He married Margaret Whiton, daughter of Enoch Whiton, of Hingham, Massachusetts, April 27, 1732. Their children were: Sarah, Mary, Betty, John and Enoch.

Captain Enoch Collamore, fifth child of John and Margaret (Whiton) Collamore, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, June 27, 1745, and died April 22, 1824. In the war of the Revolution he "marched for the Relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm," April, 1775, and March 17, 1777, was elected one of the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety, serving till the close of the war. He represented Scituate in the first state legislature in 1781-2-3, and again in 1806-7-8. His title of captain was gained in the militia. He married Hannah Cushing, daughter of Captain Pyan and Hannah (Lincoln) Cushing, whose ancestor, Matthew Cushing, came in the ship Diligent from Hingham, in old England, and settled in Hingham, in New England, in 1633. Hannah was a granddaughter of

the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, who was a representative of the general court in 1746-47-48, and a niece of General Benjamin Lincoln, who served through the Revolution and was secretary of war in 1781. Their nine children were: John, Hannah, Sarah, Enoch, Sophia, Anthony, Gilman, Horace and Susannah.

Colonel John Collamore, eldest child of Enoch and Hannah (Cushing) Collamore, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, July 9, 1775, and died March 18, 1859. He was a manufacturer and farmer, cultivating the acres of his ancestors with success. Like others of his race, he was prominent in the affairs of his native town. The military instinct was inherited naturally, and from the time he received his first commission as ensign, from the Hon. Samuel Adams, in November, 1795, until the expiration of that of colonel, given him by John Brooks, in 1820, he was a commissioned officer in the militia of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for thirty years. It is recorded that he was never superseded, and was, during the entire time, never but once absent from any regularly appointed training or review. In civil life he served as selectman, assessor, justice of the peace, school committeeman and county commissioner, and also as a member of the convention, held in 1820, to revise the state constitution. Colonel Collamore was also a deacon in the Baptist church, and widely esteemed as a man of sterling integrity and fervent piety. He was twice married, first on October 4, 1801, to Michal Curtis, daughter of Ebenezer Curtis, of Hanover, Massachusetts, one of his contemporaries in the Revolutionary service. Her grandfather, Bazael Curtis, was made one of the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety for Han-

over, in 1775. The children of Colonel John and Michal (Curtis) Collamore were: John and Michal (twins), born August 13, 1802; Sarah, July 26, 1804; Mary, March 7, 1806; Betsey, November 5, 1807, Ebenezer, September 5, 1809; Williams, July 23, 1811; Lucinda, March 28, 1813; Williams and Lucinda (twins), August 13, 1815; Andrew Fuller, September 11, 1817; Davis, October 7, 1820. Colonel John Collamore married, second, Polly Little, of Marshfield, and had issue: Almira Amanda, George Enoch, William Ward, Gilman.

Davis Collamore, twelfth child of Colonel John and Michal (Curtis) Collamore, the seventh generation of the name in America, was born in Scituate, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, October 7, 1820. Having received a thorough academic education, he came to New York in 1836, to enter the employ of his brother, Ebenezer, an importer of fine china and glass, then located at 151 Broadway, and lived with his brother, whose home was in the neighborhood of St. John's park. After six years with his brother, during which Davis not only mastered the details of the business as then conducted, but made as well a study of ceramics, he founded the house of Davis Collamore, at 595 Broadway. Some years after the name was changed to Davis Collamore & Company, Mr. Collamore admitting to partnership some of his clerks, to whom he gave an interest. Highly endowed with that mental trait which has been so aptly styled "the gentle genius of taste," Mr. Collamore speedily devoted his energies to emphasizing the artistic features of his business. He did much to refine and cultivate the public taste of his day, and to increase the understanding and love of ceramic art, his mind quickly grasping the wisdom of

the view which held that it should be studied for the new forms of beauty it reveals, and for the sake of the enlarged intelligence and consequent widened range of refined pleasure afforded by such research. Among his business contemporaries he soon became not only a leader whose opinions were sought in this branch of trade, but his marked ability as an art connoisseur and his originality as a designer of styles was fully recognized and acknowledged by leading manufacturers of Europe. He was most appreciative of all that is best in art and literature.

The business of which he was the founder remained practically unchanged till 1886, when it was reorganized as a stock company, with Mr. Collamore as president. Though naturally of a retiring disposition, during his business career of fifty-one years Mr. Collamore did not hesitate to take part in public affairs where he thought he could be of service. As a member of the Seventh Regiment he was on duty during the night of the Astor Place riots, and as a loyal Republican was a staunch supporter of the national government during the Rebellion. Among his business associates he was regarded as the soul of honor and integrity, and his commercial probity enabled his firm to meet every obligation through all the financial crises.

About 1864 Mr. Collamore became a summer resident of West Orange, purchasing seventy acres on the eastern slope of the Orange mountain, part of the Simeon Harrison farm, twenty acres being apple orchards and the balance the fine forest, which gave to his home its fitting name, "Bellhurst," (beautiful wood). The estate was bounded on the east by Mr. Tomes' property, and extended on the west to the

very crest of the mountain. While the home was being built Mr. Collamore lived at Cosy Cottage, adjoining Silver Spring, the home of Dr. Lowell Mason. In improving the property it was the owner's pleasure to enhance the natural beauties of the location rather than to make it in any degree artificial. The dignified mansion, built of brown stone, quarried on the estate, was designed by his nephew, George Hathorne, the eminent architect, whose early death deprived his profession of a talented member.

Among the first to introduce the breeding of Jersey cattle in the neighborhood of Orange, the beautiful creatures grazing in the fields at Bellhurst were one of the features of the place. Much friendly rivalry existed among the various owners of the vicinity, and representatives of Mr. Collamore's herd won many a prize at the annual state fairs at Waverly, New Jersey. In 1867, during the early agitation of the question of good roads, Mr. Collamore joined other public-spirited citizens in serving on the township committee and as chairman of the road committee he was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the Telford system of improved road-building. The owner of Bellhurst was one of the twelve original members of the New England Society of Orange.

Of dignified mien, a semi-military bearing increasing his courtliness of manner, Davis Collamore was the personification of thoughtfulness in all the varied range of his charities. From his pilgrim ancestors he inherited to the fullest extent all the characteristics of resolute courage and devotion to duty which marked the sturdy settlers of the Plymouth colony of Massachusetts. From both parents he drew a

mingling of strength and gentleness of manner that was specially attractive in his character and which made his home life ideal. Though naturally reserved in manner, he was a most charming social companion. In conversation, a breadth of knowledge acquired by extended travel, observation and reading, gave to his concise and comprehensive, yet well-chosen words, the impress of wise thought. His tact and helpfulness, in the presence of suffering, made him a welcome visitor in many a sick-room. All who were fortunate in possessing his acquaintance bear testimony to his purity of life and to the many attributes which marked him pre-eminently the Christian gentleman. His death, August 13, 1887, was a loss to the community.

On November 7, 1842, Mr. Collamore married Hannah Augusta Fiske, a Bostonian by birth, and a direct descendant of David Fiske, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and whose English record traces back in the direct line to Symon Fiske, lord of the manor of Stradhaugh, parish Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England, in the reign of Henry VI., (1399-1422). Robert Fiske (and wife Sybil Gould), the progenitor of the New England family, was fourth in descent from him.

Davis and Hannah Augusta (Fiske) Collamore, had four children: Emma Augusta, Lucinda Fuller, Davis and Marion Davis. The eldest married Samuel Patridge. The second and third children died in infancy. Mrs. Collamore died November 13, 1882. After the death of Mr. Collamore, his two daughters, finding the cares and responsibilities of the place too great, sold the homestead and nineteen acres, retaining the forty acres adjoining. They

still spend their summers on the Mountain Ridge, and cling fondly to the many pleasant associations connected with this neighborhood.

ANTHONY BOWDEN.

For a half century this gentleman has given his close and undivided attention to the manufacture of cotton goods and today stands as one of the leading representatives of manufacturing interests in the state. He has added to a thorough understanding of the business, keen perception and sound judgment in business affairs, enterprise and resolute purpose, and by his fair dealing has been enabled to keep his goods upon the market and secure a liberal patronage. His is the success that results not from a combination of fortunate circumstances but follows as the logical result of earnest labor and well defined purpose.

Mr. Bowden is a native of Cedar Grove, born October 22, 1827. His father, John Bowden, was a native of Derbyshire, England, and in that land learned the trade of cotton-weaving. In 1819 he crossed the Atlantic to America and locating in Newark he soon afterward engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in the old Washington street factory. In a short time, however, he abandoned that and came to Cedar Grove, where in 1825 he opened a mill under the firm name of Bowden & Stanley. Still later he returned to Newark, where he continued in the same business. He possessed much talent in the line of music and for several years served as organist in the old Episcopal church in Newark, and did much to promote the taste for music among his fellow townsmen. In 1826 he purchased the old Van



Anthony Bowden

Riper farm at Cedar Grove of Matthias Williams, of Elizabeth, and established his home there.

John Bowden was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sidebotham, a daughter of a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Cheshire, England, and to them have been born the following children: John; William; Thomas; John, an organ manufacturer in New York city; Joseph, who is living in Caldwell; Mary, deceased; Hannah, wife of Peter Lee; Alice, deceased wife of Henry Coulter; and Edna, wife of Abraham Jacobus, who is living in Verona. The father died in 1857, and the mother passed away in 1868.

Anthony Bowden acquired his education in the schools of Verona, and early in life learned the business of manufacturing cotton goods in his father's mill. When about eighteen years of age he took charge of the mill, which has been in continuous operation from the time of its establishment more than seventy years ago. He is now engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of cotton goods, for which he finds a ready market in New York city. The factory is supplied with modern machinery and good equipments and facilities for turning out first-class work, and the business of the house is extensive and profitable. In connection with his manufacturing interests, Mr. Bowden is also engaged in general farming and is the owner of sixty-five acres of rich land which is under a high state of cultivation and improved with all modern accessories and conveniences. The substantial stone residence which stands upon the place was erected by the Van Riper family soon after the Revolutionary war.

In 1852 Mr. Bowden was united in mar-

riage to Miss Eliza Stagg, a native of Verona and a daughter of Nicholas and Rebecca (Jacobus) Stagg. The following record is of the family born of this union: Sarah, now the wife of Walter C. Bross; Mary, wife of Wilber Canfield; John, deceased; Josephine, wife of E. E. Taylor; William and Louis G.

Mr. Bowden is a thoroughgoing business man, of good natural abilities and sound judgment, and in the management of his affairs his care and labor have brought to him substantial financial returns. He casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has neither time nor inclination for public office.

THOMAS EDISON.

Glenmont, the home of Thomas Edison, the inventor, is situated between Park Way and Honeysuckle avenue, in Orange. The house is a combination of brick, stone and wood. Dixon, in his *Life of Edison*, describes it as "refreshingly independent of architectural rules, it yet presents a wealth of fancy, which brings into view at every turn unguessed and delicious surprises. It abounds in gabled roofs, picturesque nooks and angles, carved balconies and mellow sheets of stained glass, the whole set in a panorama of rare shrubs, floral arabesques and beds of emerald velvet, the brilliant coloring of which is thrown in broad relief by a background of somber pines." The extensive grounds contain specimens of the ornatum, the weeping red-cut leaved Japan maple, several specimens of the weeping birch, the American and Japan Judas trees, fern-leaved and weeping beech, double red-flowering cherry, purple-leaved or copper

beechn, weeping European larch, purple-leaved oak, golden oak, gnyko or maiden-hair tree, white-leaved European linden, camperdown weeping elm, several varieties of spruce, Hudson's bay silver fir, Colorado blue spruce, heathlike Japan cypress, thread-branched retinospora, Japanese umbrella tree, golden yew, etc.

In his description of the interior, Mr. Dixon says: "The hall, after the fashion of English manors, is luxuriously furnished. Red mahogany, cunningly wrought, enters into the composition of the floor, walls and ceiling, affording an effective background for the glowing eastern fabrics which abound. Mr. Edison's 'den,' back of the hall, contains the large collection of gifts from the crowned heads of Europe and other celebrities; gold medals of merit from the various expositions, in recognition of his wonderful achievements in electrical inventions. Edison's purchase of Glenmont constituted a ten days' wonder to those acquainted with his rough-and-tumble ways and his utter disregard of luxury. That a nature whose domestic requirements had hitherto been met by the most prosaic of surroundings, should suddenly develop a necessity for the very blossoming of æsthetic art, was, indeed, calculated to excite popular comment, but the inventor's selection was universally commended as a suitable shrine for his young and lovely wife."

Thomas Edison is unquestionably the greatest inventor, if not the greatest man, of the present age; his reputation is world-wide. His power over the elements of nature is almost boundless. Franklin drew the lightning from the heavens; it was harnessed by Morse, and made the instrument of communication between man and man

in every part of the known world; it was left to Edison, however, to guide and direct its course, to make it subservient to his own will, and to apply the electric force to purposes never before dreamed of. His scientific discoveries have placed him foremost among modern scientists, while his inventions have effected a revolution in almost every branch of industry, and have added millions to the wealth of this and other countries. His inventions have ceased to excite wonder or astonishment, for nothing is considered too great or too difficult for his fertile brain.

Mr. Edison began life at the bottom of the ladder, and has risen, wholly independent of environment or aid from other sources than those which originated in his own brain. He was born in Alva, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His mother, who had been a teacher, gave him the little schooling he received, and at the age of twelve he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk line, running into Detroit. While thus engaged he started the Grand Trunk Herald, which he sold with his other papers. He witnessed the operations of the telegraph at the different stations, and became interested in the work. A stationmaster, whose child he had rescued in front of a coming train, at the risk of his own life, taught him telegraph operating. He became a devoted student of and made many improvements in electric science. While employed as an operator he invented an automatic repeater, by means of which a message could be transferred from one wire to another without the aid of an operator; and in 1864 conceived the idea of sending two messages at once over the same wire, which led to his experiments in duplex telegraphy. This he subsequently perfected. In 1871 he be-

came superintendent of the New York Gold & Stock Company, inventing the printing telegraph for gold and stock quotations. He subsequently established a large workshop at Newark, New Jersey, removing in 1876 to Menlo Park, at which place some of his most important inventions were perfected. His system of duplex telegraphy he developed into quadruplex and sextuplex transmission.

With the use of this harmonic multiplex telegraph, the principle of electric selection has been carried so fast in it, that as many as sixteen messages have been sent at once over a single wire. He invented the carbon telephone transmitter, used by nearly all the telephones throughout the world. His phonoplex system of telegraphy did for way-station work what the quadruplex did for trunk-line work. This system of railway telegraph made possible the sending of telegraphic messages to and from moving railway cars without a metallic circuit connection. The messages are conveyed by induction to a conductor extending along the line of the railway. Another of Mr. Edison's inventions is what is known as the pyromagnetic generator, the object of which is to produce electricity direct from the heat energy of coal or other fuel without the intervention of a steam engine or other prime motor. This apparatus is constructed upon the principle that the capacity of iron for magnetism decreases at a high heat.

After years of experimenting, Mr. Edison solved the problem of electric lighting by perfecting the incandescent lamp. After perfecting a device for a lamp with a platina burner, he adapted a filament of carbon of high resistance, enclosed in a glass chamber, from which the air was almost com-

pletely exhausted. He also solved the problem of the commercial subdivision of the light in a system of general distribution of electricity, like gas, and in December, 1879, gave a public exhibition in Menlo Park of a complete system of electric lighting. This was the first instance of subdivision of the electric light, and created great interest throughout the world, especially as scientific experts had testified before a committee of the English house of commons in the previous year that such a subdivision was impossible. While working at this there were nearly, or quite three thousand theories and series of experiments investigated; experts were sent to all parts of the globe in search of fibres that could be utilized for the manufacture of carbon filaments, and the exhaustless zeal and dogged perseverance with which the great inventor pushed his researches day and night, scarcely taking time for eating or sleeping, continued unabated till at last his labors were crowned with success, and the incandescent lamp, practically perfect, was ready for the market. It is this resistless, rushing, burning intensity of purpose, combined with a bulldog tenacity of grip and determination to reach the end desired, at all hazards, that has contributed very largely to the success of Mr. Edison in his work.

The phonograph, which is one of the crowning wonders of the life of the great electrician, was invented by him in 1877. Mr. Edison was the very first to apply the induction coil to the transmission of speech. The motograph receiver, generally known as the "loud-speaking telephone," is an invention by which the voice from a telephone can be received with such power as to be readily heard by a large audience. The telephonograph is, as the name implies,

an arrangement by which a telephonic communication from a distance can be recorded on the phonograph and reproduced at will. By the megaphone, which was invented by Mr. Edison during his acoustic researches, it is claimed that under favorable conditions, conversation, in an ordinary tone of voice, has been carried on over a distance of two miles, without the aid of connecting wires or any other medium than the air.

In the tasimeter Mr. Edison has made an exceedingly sensitive machine for measuring slight degrees of heat. This is done by the employment of the principle of the varying electrical resistance of carbon in connection with the expansion of hard rubber under the influence of heat. It is so arranged that the expansion of a strip of hard rubber increases the pressure on a carbon button, and this increase of pressure is at once registered by a galvanometer. It is so sensitive to heat that the heat of a person's hand sensibly affects the instrument at the distance of thirty feet, and by means of this instrument the heat given off by some of the planets and fixed stars has been successfully measured. In this same line is the odoscope, which is constructed on the same principle, but has for its object the measurement of the amount of moisture in the air.

The electro dynamo was, to a certain extent, a completed invention when Mr. Edison took up his work, and its general principles and details of construction were well understood by experts; but Mr. Edison at once began to make experiments, that have well nigh revolutionized the manner of building dynamos. He was the first one to design large steam dynamos, and in 1881 he built a dynamo that weighed twenty-seven tons, and of which the armature was

built of massive bars of copper instead of wires. This dynamo has been exhibited at all the great exhibitions since that time, and is acknowledged to be one of the greatest feats of modern science.

Among Mr. Edison's inventions is the kinetoscope, designed to exhibit pictures of various objects in motion, the idea being to show all the movements of the object without any perceptible break in the picture. Attempts have been made by others to accomplish this, but Mr. Edison was the first to give to the public a perfect machine. To accomplish this it is necessary to make from twelve hundred to three thousand impressions or pictures per minute, according to the character of the subject, to properly exhibit the movements or changes of the object. The negatives for these pictures are taken by an apparatus which Mr. Edison calls the kinetograph, in which a transparent sensitized film, in the form of a long, narrow tape, is moved at a very high rate of speed, behind a camera lens and an intervening rapidly moving shutter. The mechanism which moves the tape is provided with a stop mechanism for positively arresting the forward movement when the tape is exposed by the shutter, and for giving the proper periods of exposure in in-exposure. The negatives are reproduced upon long transparent tapes for use in exhibiting machines. A very large number of the machines are in public use, and for some time past have been combined with the phonograph. These machines are manufactured at Mr. Edison's works at Orange, New Jersey.

The fluoroscope and fluorescent lamp are the result of Mr. Edison's investigation of the X-rays. By the use of this device the objects which had previously to be photo-

graphed can now be seen directly. This device is a flaring box, having a pasteboard bottom, over the inside of which is a layer of tungstate of calcium, which becomes fluorescent under the influence of the X-rays. The top of the box is provided with a curved sight, opening like a stereoscope, and the edges are padded so as to fit closely and exclude all light. The fluorescent electric lamp is a vacuum tube, covered with a layer of tungstate of calcium, which becomes highly fluorescent and gives off a pure white light when the vacuum tube is excited by oscillating waves of electricity.

Most of Mr. Edison's inventions are patented in the United States and foreign countries, although he has given to the public a large number of inventions and discoveries which were never patented. In the United States he has filed nearly one thousand applications for letters-patent, and up to date seven hundred and thirty-two patents have been issued for his inventions. In foreign countries, including the principal European countries, Canada, India, Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, Natal, Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope, over seven hundred and fifty patents have been issued for his inventions.

While noting the successful experiments of Mr. Edison, the press frequently referred to him as "The Wizard of Menlo Park." He achieved some of his greatest successes in his laboratory at that place. He continued there for some years, when he removed to New York city. Soon after purchasing his beautiful home in Llewellyn Park, Mr. Edison concluded that it would be more convenient to have his laboratory and workshop near his home, and in 1887 he purchased the property on the corner of Valley road and Lakeside avenue, on which

he erected substantial brick buildings, conveniently arranged for his work. The main building, three stories high, contains on the first floor a magnificent library, elegantly furnished in hard wood. It is provided with galleries and alcoves, by which the upper tiers of book-shelves are reached, these shelves running from the floor to the ceiling, being filled with valuable works on electricity and kindred subjects. Near the center of the library is Mr. Edison's private desk, which is connected by electric bells and speaking tubes with every part of the several buildings. In the rear of the library, on the first floor, is the storeroom. This is a veritable museum, or, rather, it is a combination of museum, ironmonger's shop, drug house and tinware establishment. It would be difficult to enumerate the various articles in this room. There are skins, hair, horns, hoofs, teeth of almost every known domestic and wild animal, including tusks of elephants, hide of rhinoceros and hippopotamus, horn of antelope, antler of deer, shark's teeth, llama's wool, and specimens of other beasts. There is also almost every known variety of grain and cereals, fishes from all quarters of the globe, the rarest and most costly of drugs and chemicals, ore of gold, silver, copper, tin, etc., flour, sugar and other commodities, as well as iron and tinware, are found in the collection. All these are made use of by Mr. Edison in his various experiments. On the second story of this building are a number of small rooms, used by Mr. Edison's assistants in making experiments, conducting researches, etc., under his direction. There is a well equipped photograph gallery, and a room devoted to the display of Mr. Edison's inventions in the telegraph and telephone. To the north of the main

building is a long, low, one-story brick structure, known as the galvanometer building. It is filled with the most delicately adjusted instruments for measuring electric currents; and one peculiarity of the structure is that there is not a particle of iron or steel in its construction, all the nails, nuts and screws being of copper. North of this building are the chemical rooms, where experiments are made. A short distance east of the laboratory is another cluster of brick and frame buildings, which form the Edison phonograph works.

Mr. Edison, while living in Orange, is not of it. He is too much absorbed in his inventions to give society or other affairs much attention. He is well represented, however, by Mrs. Edison, who mingles freely in society and is active in benevolent and other works. She is popular with all classes.

WILBER W. DE CAMP,

a veteran of the civil war and a prominent citizen of Roseland, was born in his home city on the 1st of December, 1840, a son of Aaron De Camp, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. De Camp was reared to farm life until attaining the age of fourteen years, when he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade with his father, and he continued to follow that line of industry until the war of the Rebellion caused him to offer his services in defense of the Union. On September 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, as a private, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, besides many other engagements and skirmishes, and for brave and efficient work he was promoted

to the rank of first sergeant. He was honorably discharged on the 19th of June, 1863, and at the conclusion of the war he worked at his trade until 1874, when he engaged in the manufacture of shoes, making a strictly hand-made article for the New York and Hudson valley market, and giving employment to between thirty-five and forty hands. In 1889 he established a general mercantile store at Roseland, where, by industry, thrift and honest business methods, he has succeeded in building up a large and constantly increasing trade.

In his political views Mr. De Camp is independent. He was appointed postmaster of Roseland under President Cleveland's first administration, and he has served as commissioner of deeds, was town commissioner for two terms, a member of the school board for eight years, was master of the Grange for two years and is at present a notary public.

The marriage of Mr. De Camp was consummated on the 25th of February, 1868, when he was united to Miss Justinah De Camp, a daughter of Harrison De Camp, of Roseland, Essex county, and a granddaughter of Benjamin De Camp. They have one child, Marcus W., of Roseland, who married Elizabeth B. Moger; they have four children,—Witsel R., Blanch M., Aline and Harold L.

Harrison De Camp followed the vocation of shoe-making during his life and resided at Roseland. He married Miss Electa Bond, a native of Caldwell and a daughter of Alva Bond, and they became the parents of four children, Justinah; Annie C., the wife of George L. Smith; Sarah Elizabeth, who married Jephtha Williams; and Jane Maria, who died young. Mr. and Mrs. De Camp were members of the Roseland

church, in the faith of which Mr. De Camp departed this life on the 2d of April, 1897.

HENRY BERG,

who is prominently and widely known in business and social circles, has a large circle of friends, whose confidence and esteem he enjoys by reason of his sterling worth, fidelity to duty and strict adherence to the ethics of commercial life. He is a son of Frederick and Anna Berg and a member of the well known firm of F. Berg & Company, hat-manufacturers of Orange. He was born in Orange on the 3d of February, 1865, and was educated in the public schools and in the New Jersey Business College, in which he pursued a commercial course that well fitted him for the practical duties which he assumed on entering mercantile life.

He learned the hat-maker's trade in his father's establishment, where he continued as an employee until 1888, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business. This enterprise is conducted after the most approved modern methods, the partners working in harmony and their progressiveness bringing continual advancement in the manner of carrying on the trade. The house has an enviable reputation for reliability, good workmanship, promptness in filling orders and for fair dealing, and the liberal patronage which they receive is justly merited.

Mr. Berg, of this sketch, was married in Orange, on the 24th of October, 1887, when Miss Anna E. Leimer became his wife. Her parents, Benno and Elizabeth (Schuldyce) Leimer, were natives of Bavaria, and the father now resides in Orange, but the mother departed this life in 1896. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Berg num-

bered three children, but one died in infancy. The others are William H., who was born January 1, 1894, and Henry, born January 9, 1896.

Mr. Berg takes quite an active interest in civic societies and is a valued member of various organizations. He belongs to Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is a member of Eiche Lodge of Heptasophs, of Newark, and the Waterwitch Club, of Neversink Heights. He is a trustee and treasurer of the German School Association, attends the German Presbyterian church, of Orange, and in his political views he is a stalwart Republican.

HOWARD J. VAN DOREN,

whose industrial interests add to the business life of Bloomfield and who is ranked among the progressive and valued citizens of the town, is a native of this state, coming of a family numbered among the most ancient of those who aided in the colonization of the new world. He descends from a family prominent in Revolutionary days. The original American ancestor came from Holland in 1640 and from an early date the name has been linked with the history of New Jersey. The last slaves owned in this state were held by this family. At an early day, as well as at the present time, the family have been connected with many of the leading officials of New Jersey and with many prominent lawyers. Mr. Van Doren is a relative of Vice-President Hobart.

The subject of this sketch acquired his elementary education in Brooklyn, New York, and afterward continued his studies at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Thus, by excellent educational privileges, he was fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. On the completion of his collegiate course he began his business career, entering the house of Samuel Wilde's Sons, in New York city, wholesale dealers in coffee and tea, and continued his connection therewith until 1895, when he purchased the ice plant in Bloomfield; and since then he has been extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of ice.

The works of which he is now at the head were established in 1890, and were first owned and operated by the Bloomfield & Montclair Crystal Ice Company, which continued in charge until 1895, when Mr. Van Doren purchased the plant and machinery. He has since put in improved machinery and equipments and the latest facilities for manufacturing a superior quality of ice, and has one of the best plants in this section of the country. The ice is manufactured from pure artesian-well water, entirely free from animal or vegetable matter, and the capacity of the plant is from twenty-five to thirty tons in twenty-four hours. The product of the factory finds a ready sale in the market: the business is exclusively wholesale, the ice being purchased by the jobbers, and has steadily grown in volume. The increased sales have brought a corresponding increase in profits, so that he is now doing a good business and reaping a just reward for his labors. Besides the ice business Mr. Van Doren is also engaged in other industries, in New York city.

In his political principles he is a Republican, taking an active part in the advancement of the measures of his party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Additional and several other orders.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Van Doren and Miss Leonie Hauxhurst, of Westchester county, New York. They have many friends in Bloomfield and are warmly received in the best homes in the city, their culture and sterling worth insuring them a welcome everywhere.

CHARLES BORCHERLING,

in whom are combined the elements that go to make up the skilled and successful lawyer, was born in Berlin, Prussia, on the 11th of January, 1827. His father was Charles F. Borchering, a highly respected citizen of Newark, who came with his family to the United States during the childhood of our subject. The latter afterward returned to Germany, where he received a practical education and on again crossing the Atlantic he continued his literary studies. It was his original intention to follow a commercial life, but his fondness for study and desire to comply with the wishes of his father led him to prepare for the bar. To this end he became a student in the law office of Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, under whose direction he continued his reading until June, 1860, when he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward entered upon the active practice of his profession. He soon rose to prominence and has long been regarded as one of the strongest members of the legal fraternity of Essex county.

Mr. Borchering is a close student, careful in the preparation of his cases, and when he enters the court-room he has that calmness which arises from a mastery of the interests entrusted to him. He loses sight of no assailable point in an opponent's argument



Yours truly
Charles Borchertling

and in his defense brings to bear each point of his case with telling force. He is logical, clear in his reason, convincing in oratory and persuasive, strong and accurate.

In 1869 Mr. Borchering was united in marriage to Miss Eliza S. Quinby, a daughter of James M. Quinby, deceased, who was one of the most esteemed and prominent citizens of Newark for many years. Mrs. Borchering died in 1875, leaving one son, Frederick Adolph Borchering, now a practicing attorney in Newark. In 1885 Mr. Borchering was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Ruxton Norris, widow of Thomas P. Norris, deceased, of Newark.

Although Mr. Borchering has always taken a deep interest in matters relating to the public welfare, he has never sought prominence in the political arena: his preference has been to give his full time and attention to the law, where he has achieved renown and gained a distinctive clientele.

THE LINDSLEY FAMILY.

This name is variously spelled Linle, Linley, Linsley and Lindsley. The name was originally Linesley, and there is a town of that name in county Lancaster, England, where this family had their seat. They bore: Arms—Sable, a lion rampant between eight crosses pattée fitchée argent. Crest—An arm in armor, embowed, holding in the glove a sabre, all ppr.

John and Francis Linley emigrated from a place not far to the southwest of London and settled in the New Haven colony about 1640. John Linley took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven colony, July 1, 1644. The names of John and Francis Linley appear on the New Haven records the fol-

lowing year in a suit for "damadges" as follows: "Stephen Medcalfe complayned that he was going into the house of John Linley, Francis Linley, his brother, being in the house, told him he would sell him a gunne, that said Stephen asked him if it were a good one, he answered yea, as any was in the towne." The "gunne" proved defective as was shown by the result and the finding of the court. "The court considering the premises, the great damadge Stephen Medcalfe had susteyned in the losse of his eye, wth the losse of his time and the great chardge of the cure, Mr. Pell affirming it was worth 10l, ordered Francis Linley to pay to Stephen Medcalfe 20l damadges."

Branford, formerly Totoket, was established as a plantation in 1644 and the names of John and Francis Linley appear on the records in 1646. They were probably among the first planters. John remained at Branford, where he died, his children having settled "ancient Woodbury."

Francis Linley came with the first settlers to Newark, and his name appears among the forty additional settlers who signed the "Fundamental Agreement," June 24, 1667. In the first division of "home lots," he drew No. 44. He also had his division of meadow land and a "lot in the Great Neck." He obtained patents for several tracts of land, part of which was in the right of Ebenezer Canfield. Among the records of the New Jersey Historical Society are copies of several deeds of Francis and Ebenezer, his son. He was a large landholder, but does not appear to have taken a prominent part in the town affairs. His "home lott" was on the corner of the present Market and High streets. His children born in Branford were: Deborah,

born 1656; Ruth, born 1658; Ebenezer, born 1665; John, born in Newark, 1667; also Benjamin, Joseph and Jonathan.

Ebenezer Lindsley, eldest son and third child of Francis Lindsley, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1665; was brought with his parents to Newark two years later. His children were: Hannah, born 1693; Ebenezer, born 1696; Josiah, Elihu and Benjamin, born 1715. Benjamin Lindsley, youngest child of Ebenezer Lindsley, was born in Newark, in 1715. That he lived and owned property in what is now Orange is shown by the fact that he was one of the subscribers to the amount of six pounds to the "second meeting-house," in 1753. He married Mary Morris, daughter of John Morris, son of Captain John Morris, and had issue, John, known as "Judge John," born 1752, Sarah, Elizabeth.

John Lindsley, eldest child and only son of Benjamin and Mary (Morris) Lindsley, was born in that part of Newark now known as South Orange, in 1752. His name appears among the subscribers to the "Parish Sloop," in 1784. John Lindsley and Aaron Munn were appointed a committee to meet the committee of the Newark church to try and "accomodate the difference existing between Newark church and the church of Orange, respecting the lower parsonage." At the "usual Fourth of July celebration," held in 1814, John Lindsley, Esq., with Major Abraham Winans, were the "bearers of the national standard." This honor was always accorded to the leading men in the town. In the early records he is mentioned as "Judge John." He was justice of the peace for a number of years and afterwards associate death. Judge John Lindsley married judge of one of the county courts until his

Phebe Baldwin, daughter of Israel Baldwin, and had issue, Lydia, Sarah, Mary (Squire Stephen D. Day married Sarah, and on her decease, married Mary), Matilda, John Morris, born 1784, Benjamin, Phebe, Eliza.

John Morris Lindsley, son of Judge John and Phebe (Baldwin) Lindsley, was born in Orange, in 1784. He was a leading man in the community and was one of the first to start a country store. He was associated with his brother-in-law, Stephen D. Day, until 1806, when the firm was dissolved and the business continued by Mr. Lindsley in the store built for the firm on the easterly corner of Cone street, the site of which is now occupied by the Orange Savings Bank. He continued to do a thriving business for many years and was recognized as one of the leading and most enterprising merchants in Essex county. When his sons Nelson and George arrived at the proper age they were taken into partnership and the business continued as John M. Lindsley & Sons until his death. In 1850, Nelson and George established the coal business, being the first to introduce its use in Orange. They built up an extensive business in this line and gradually reduced their stock of general merchandise, limiting it to that of coal and hardware.

While taking no prominent part in politics, he encouraged improvements in every direction and had great faith in the ultimate development of his native town. He witnessed its growth from a simple farming district to a flourishing township, which gradually developed into a prosperous city. He married Charlotte Taylor, a descendant of Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first pastor of the Mountain Society. His children were: Nelson, born August 23, 1808; Romana A., married Philip Kingsley, the first lawyer

of Orange, afterwards Locke Catlin; John; Ann E., married Edward Truman Hillyer; James Girard; George.

Nelson Lindsley, eldest child of John Morris and Charlotte (Taylor) Lindsley, was born at the homestead of his father, on the corner of Main and Cone streets, on the site now occupied by his son as a hardware store, August 23, 1808. He attended the public school and the Orange Academy, and entered his father's store as clerk and, together with his brother George, succeeded to the business. In 1862 the new brick building was erected on the opposite corner, and for twenty years the firm was the most prosperous of any in the county outside of Newark. In 1883, owing to increasing weakness, Nelson withdrew from the firm, the business being continued by his brother.

Mr. Lindsley had no desire for politics or social life, but was a staunch Republican and always a leader in every movement tending to improve the town or benefit his neighbors. He was especially active in the movement made in 1857 to secure better facilities on the Morris & Essex Road. He was one of a committee which waited upon the managers of the Morris & Essex Railroad to protest, in the name of Orange, against an increase of fares to New York and Newark, of fifty and twenty-five per cent. He continued to agitate the matter until the object was accomplished. He also assisted in securing the incorporation of Orange as a town. The agitation was begun in 1859, and he called to order the first public meeting held to consider that question, in Willow Hall, November 17, 1859. He was elected to represent the third ward in the following year, when the first town committee was organized. He served one term

of three years. Mr. Lindsley was president of the Rosedale Cemetery Association for many years and spent much of his time in bringing the cemetery to that state of development which has since characterized it. Under the old militia system he took an active interest in military affairs and was adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Essex Brigade. There were few men who occupied a more important position or exercised greater influence in the community. He was a devoted husband and a model father. He married Ann Harrison, daughter of Caleb Harrison (son of Caleb, of George, of George, of Sergeant Richard), and had issue, Charlotte; Edward; Anna, married, first, Farrand Dodd, second, Orrin S. Wood; John N.; Walter. Mr. Lindsley died Sunday, July 1, 1888.

THE MANDEVILLE FAMILY.

The Mandevilles of America all have a common origin and are descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of France. An inscription on a plate over the gate at the entrance of Rouen, in Normandy, France, whence the family came originally, shows that they had achieved great distinction in the early history of that ancient city. When William, duke of Normandy, "the Conqueror," passed over into England, A. D. 1066, he was accompanied by one Godfridus de Mannavilla, who, on the distributory lands and lordships which afterwards took place, was very liberally rewarded for his services. A grandson of the latter was the first earl of Essex.

Giles Jansen De Mandeville, the American ancestor of this family, fled from the city of Rouen, Normandy, France, to Holland, and in the province of Guilderland he

married Elsie Hendricks, about 1640. He received from the Dutch government a grant of land at Flatbush, Long Island, and came to this country in 1647, on the ship Faith, in company with Peter Stuyvesant, afterwards governor of the colony, who was a great friend of the family and who, later, gave his friend Mandeville a grant of land on the Hudson river, extending from Ganzevoort street upwards and including the present Abington Square, which was then the family burying-ground. The locality was Greenwich village.

Hendrick Mandeville, the eldest child of Giles Jansen De Mandeville, came into possession of the Flatbush property, which he sold and then removed to Pompton Plains, New Jersey. He was twice married and had six children, viz.: David, Peter, Antje, Johannis, Hendrick and Giles. Giles Mandeville, youngest child of Hendrick, was born at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, January 25, 1708; died August 8, 1776. His first residence was in a log house, which was destroyed by fire in 1742. He built a stone house on the same site, which is still standing. He married Leah Bruen or Brown and had eight children, viz.: Hendrick (3), born 1732; Elizabeth, born 1736; William, born 1739; Johannis, born 1740; Anthony, born March 7, 1742; Grietje, Giles, Abraham.

Abraham Mandeville, youngest child of Giles and Leah (Brown) Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, October 25, 1750. He was a man of considerable means and influence in the community. He married Antje Van Wagoner. Their children were: Catherine, born August 7, 1775, died in infancy; Gellis, or Giles, born November 29, 1777; Cornelius, born November 20, 1779; William, born May 20,

1782; Helmah, born August 18, 1785; Abram, born May 14, 1788; Catherine, again, born July 24, 1789; Leah, born June 8, 1795.

Giles Mandeville, eldest living child of Abraham and Antje (Van Wagoner) Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, November 29, 1777; died in Orange, June 14, 1863. He was a prosperous farmer and a man of more than ordinary intelligence, possessed of a retentive memory and fond of books, of which he had a large and varied collection. He was well informed on the leading topics of the day and was a man of much ability and influence. He was the founder of the Orange branch of the family, having settled here in 1800, being then a young man of twenty-two. He was interested in educational matters and founded the first public library ever established in the Oranges, his own collection of books forming the nucleus. It was well patronized by the young men of the day, who derived great benefit from it, and Mr. Mandeville was recognized as a public benefactor. He died June 14, 1863, and was buried in the old Orange burying-ground, but afterward was removed to Rosedale cemetery. He was a man of honest convictions, but simple and unaffected in his manner. In appearance and personal characteristics he showed the hereditary traits of the family. He married Sally, daughter of Henry Wick, of Morristown, New Jersey, and had issue: Abraham; James Camp; Elizabeth, married Cyrus Baldwin; Henry Sears, and Preston. Giles Mandeville married, second, Abigail Crane, a descendant of Jasper Crane, who married the daughter of Governor Treat, of Connecticut, and one of the original settlers of Newark.

Abraham Mandeville, eldest child of Giles and Sally (Wick) Mandeville, was born in Orange, August 27, 1805. He was educated at Colonel Chester Robinson's school and later engaged in mercantile affairs and held many offices of trust and honor. He was coroner and was for fifteen years justice of the peace. He was one of the incorporators of the Orange Savings Bank and continued on the board of management up to the time of his death. His early connection with the Masonic fraternity was a notable event in his life, having been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, February 20, 1827, in Union Lodge, No. 11, only a few weeks before the corner-stone of Masonic hall was laid. Stephen D. Day, one of the founders of the lodge, was grand junior warden of the state at the time, and took an active part in the ceremonies. Dr. Daniel Babbitt, who afterwards became grand master of the state, was worshipful master of Union Lodge at the time, and from him Mr. Mandeville received his first lessons in speculative Masonry, and exemplified its teachings during the remainder of his life. During the anti-Masonic excitement, from 1836 to 1846, he remained firm and loyal to the order, and at the time of his death was the oldest living Master Mason in Orange, having been a member of Union Lodge for over half a century. When work was resumed by the lodge, after a lapse of many years, he was among the first to take his place among his brother members. He died in May, 1887, age eighty-one years and nine months. He married Lydia L. Kilburn, daughter of Daniel Kilburn, of Orange, a descendant of "Sergeant John" Kilburn, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, whose ancestry dates back to that of William de Kilbourne, lord of the manor

of Kilbourne, in Yorkshire, born A. D. 1173. The children of Abraham and Lydia L. (Kilburn) Mandeville were: Lewis A., Sarah E., Giles P., Phebe A., and Mary K., who married Joseph A. Minott.

James Camp Mandeville, second child of Giles and Sally (Wick) Mandeville, was born in the house, on Main street (still standing), opposite the Methodist church, about 1807. He received a good common-school education, and learned the trade of coach-making with Hedenburg, Pickett, Cooper & Company, and was associated with them in business. He made considerable money, but through the failure of his old employers, in 1841, he lost it, and was obliged to go to work as a journeyman. He removed to Newark and lived there during the remainder of his life. He married Caroline Van Vilsor, of Hempstead, Long Island, and had issue Dr. Frederic B. and Anna M., who married Edwin Scudder.

It is not surprising to find a physician in this branch of the family, as there have been several members of the different branches who have attained distinction in this profession. Sir John Maundeville, born in St. Albans, England, about 1300, was a man of scholastic learning and also acquainted with medicine and natural science, as understood in that day. Bernard Mandeville, M. D., born at Dordrecht about 1665, was settled as a physician in London, where he died January 21, 1733. Several members of the American branch have been prominent as physicians.

Frederick B. Mandeville, eldest son of James Camp and Caroline (Van Vilsor) Mandeville, was born at 291 Washington street, Newark, August 17, 1840. He evinced early in life a thirst for knowledge

and a determination to adopt a professional life. With bright hopes for the future, the father gave him every encouragement, and his preliminary studies were pursued under the direction of Nathan Hedges, Rev. William Bradley, and the distinguished classical teacher, Rev. Dr. Weeks. He completed his preparatory course at the Newark Academy, and soon after entered Rutgers College. At the end of his sophomore year he decided to give up his studies and pursue a mercantile career. He began as clerk in the mercantile establishment of S. R. W. Heath & Company, and soon won the confidence of his employers and was duly promoted. The desire to enter the medical profession returned and he applied himself diligently, during his leisure hours, to the study of such works on medicine as would enable him to enter a medical college. He became interested in the theories of the new school of practice and, at the age of nineteen, entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1861. While pleased with the new school of practice, he determined to obtain a knowledge of the old as well, and after completing his course in the first, he entered the New York Medical College from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1863. While pursuing his studies in the latter college he availed himself of the opportunity occasioned by the civil war and obtained an appointment as medical cadet in the United States service, and was assigned duty at the Ward United States Hospital, in Newark. After a brief experience he was promoted to acting assistant surgeon. His experience in this hospital proved of great advantage to him in his subsequent practice. He was associated for a year with Dr. Charles R. Fish, a

homeopathic physician, in Newark, New Jersey. On the latter's removal from Newark, Dr. Mandeville succeeded to his practice. During this period he continued his studies and his mind broadened and expanded and he was led to take a more liberal view of the old and new schools and adopt such methods as seemed best adapted to circumstances. The wisdom of this course was soon manifest, and his clientele increased from year to year and the "God bless you" fell from the lips of many who had experienced the benefit of his independent methods. During his long and successful practice, Dr. Mandeville has kept apace with the times, ready at all times to adopt the best methods of others, even where it conflicted with his pre-conceived theories. He enjoys a high reputation among those of his professional brethren who are not wedded to iron-clad theories, and is admired for his bold, independent, manly course. In 1869 he was appointed to the chair of diseases of children and hygiene, in the New York Homeopathic Medical College; his professional duties, however, compelled him to decline the honor.

The cause of education has always been one of deepest interest to Dr. Mandeville, and he has never neglected any opportunity to place the best means and facilities within the reach of the masses. He was elected a member of the board of education of Newark, in 1872, continuing for nine years, until his removal from the ward, in 1881, necessitated his retirement. For seven years of this period he was chairman of the teachers' committee. He was for some years a member of the Newark board of health, having succeeded Dr. J. D. Brumley to that position in 1882. He was twice president of the health board and was

chief officer of health for five years under the old regime, and during this period he recommended many changes and improvements which were of great benefit to his native city. He served as president of the new board of health for one year. Dr. Mandeville was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society and served two terms as its president. He is a member of the New Jersey Medical Club and American Institute, and an honorary member of the New York and Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Societies. He has been for many years a contributor to the medical journals, his articles evincing originality and independence of thought as well as careful study and thorough investigation. He is a member of the New Jersey Club, composed of physicians residing in Union, Hudson, Essex and Passaic counties, New Jersey.

Dr. Mandeville has been identified with various business enterprises, which have profited by the results of his early business experience. His reputation for business sagacity and foresight shows that the time spent during his early days in acquiring this knowledge was not in vain. He was one of the organizers of the Schuyler Electric Light Company; was its first vice-president, and was its president until its consolidation. He was one of the organizers of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, of Newark, which enabled the poorest men to avail themselves of its benefits, relieving want and misery in thousands of cases which the old plan of life insurance, under its costly methods, would have failed to meet. He was its medical director and vice-president, and was elected president in 1892.

In his religious connections Dr. Mande-

ville was first with the Reformed Dutch church, afterward elder of the Park Presbyterian church, and when that was removed to the north end of the city he united with the old First Presbyterian church. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark. Socially, Dr. Mandeville is one of the most genial and entertaining of men. Kind-hearted and charitable, he has always been foremost in performing good deeds, and relieving those in trouble and distress. He is still in the prime of life; his physical manhood strong, vigorous and pure. He is beloved by his associates, as well as by those under him, over whom he exerts a kind and fatherly influence. He married, October 7, 1863, Sarah Teel, daughter of George Tucker Teel, of New York. They had issue, Frederick Allen, born August 17, 1864; Henry C., deceased; Mary, married E. W. S. Johnson, of New York; James Arthur.

Frederick Allen Mandeville, M. D., eldest child of Frederick B. and Sarah (Teel) Mandeville, was born at the home of his father, on Washington street, Newark, August 17, 1864. His early instruction was received at the public schools of Newark, his father being at that time greatly interested in the cause of public education, and a member of the Newark board of education. Frederick A. was prepared for college at the Newark Academy, and entered Rutgers College in the class of '85, graduating with honor. He was graduated and received his degree of M. D. from the New York Homeopathic College in 1890. He established himself at 224 Belleville avenue, Newark, depending wholly upon his own exertions, and at the end of two years had a lucrative practice among the best people of the eighth ward. In 1892 he made a trip to

Europe and took a post-graduate course at the University of Vienna, his preceptors being the eminent Drs. Albert and Bilroth. In 1893, soon after his return home, he combined his own with his father's practice and formed a co-partnership, which still exists, although Frederick A. has now almost the entire control of it. Like his father, he is not tied down by any iron-clad rules or system, but adapts his methods of treatment to suit each particular case. He loves his profession, and is ready to make any personal sacrifice to achieve success, regardless of the criticisms of those who are wedded to stereotyped methods of either the old or new school. He has original ideas and has invented and devised apparatus and improved methods which have been of great benefit to the profession.

His inventions have been favorably noticed by the press, and had he chosen to avail himself of the commercial advantages to be derived therefrom he might have added materially to his exchequer, but in all his inventions he has strictly observed the unwritten code, which debars the profession from reaping any pecuniary benefit from their inventions. Even had there been no barrier, Dr. Mandeville could never be induced to restrict the use of any discoveries of his own that would help to relieve the sufferings of his fellowmen. He inherits from his father those strong sympathies for suffering humanity that would lead to great personal sacrifices for the accomplishment of the ends sought. Like one of his distinguished ancestors, his mind runs more in the line of scientific than medical research, yet his researches all tend to increase his medical knowledge. He is a member of the New York Microscopical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Torrey Botanical

Club, the MacKeon Club, and the several Columbia College societies.

JOHN L. JOHNSON

is numbered among the legal practitioners of the bar of Newark and has attained considerable distinction by reason of his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the law, his painstaking preparation of cases and his absolute fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care.

Born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1847, he is of Scotch-Irish descent. The family was founded in Vermont at a very early day in the history of the colonies and among the first of the name of whom we have record is Obadiah Johnson. William Pitt Johnson, the father of our subject, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and after attaining his majority married Abigail Adaline Bell, who was born near York, Scotland. This worthy couple became the parents of five children who reached adult age, John L. being the youngest of the family. He gained a liberal education in the public schools and supplemented the same by attending the Albany Normal School, of Albany, New York. He then ceased to be a pupil and became an instructor, following the profession of teaching for a number of years. In 1871 he came to New Jersey and engaged to teach in Hoboken. From 1872 to 1882 he was employed as professor of mathematics in the high school of the city of Newark, and was recognized as one of the ablest educators that has been connected with the educational department of the city.

In the meantime Mr. Johnson took up the study of law and was admitted to the



John A. Hudson

bar. In 1883 he was appointed by Governor Ludlow to the office of associate judge of the court of common pleas, serving in that capacity for a term of five years, with strict impartiality and fairness. His superior knowledge of the elemental principles of jurisprudence, as well as his accurate comprehension of the finer shades of meaning which are often found in the law, eminently qualified him for judgeship. On his retirement from the bench he established an office in Newark, and his eminent abilities soon won him a distinctive clientele, which he has since retained.

In 1872 Judge Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Alice, daughter of Stephen Personette, of French Huguenot descent. Two children were born to them, but one is now deceased. The mother of this family passed away in 1879, and in November, 1880, the Judge was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice L. Thornton, by whom he has one child, Maria J. Judge Johnson is a Knight Templar Mason and Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark. He has a wide acquaintance in this city and in professional and social circles his many excellencies of character command high regard.

HON. MARCUS L. WARD.

Hon. Marcus L. Ward, ex-governor of New Jersey, was born November 9, 1812, in the city of Newark, where his paternal ancestors have resided since 1666. The Wards are of English stock, and their home was in Northamptonshire, where the records of the family may be found. Stephen Warde married Joice Traford, and after his death his widow, with some of their children, including John Ward, came to New

England in 1630, and in 1635 settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. John Ward came to Newark in 1666, in company with about thirty families, and these formed the first settlers on the shore of the Passaic, laying out the present city of Newark. A son of John Ward, of the same name, was shortly after married to Abigail Kitchell, the granddaughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the pious and eloquent pastor of the settlers, in honor of whose birthplace in England the name of Newark was conferred upon this, his new home. From such a stock one might well expect an honored progeny, and it is not too much to say that during seven generations this family have been distinguished by the highest qualities of integrity and personal honor.

In early life Governor Ward entered into trade, in connection with his father, and soon became connected with the financial institutions and public enterprises of the city. His wise counsel, his prudent judgment, his unswerving integrity have been felt in their management and success; and thus he gained that confidence which he retained to the close of his life, through the passage of years, the virulence of party warfare, and through the strongest test,—that of public position and administrative responsibility. Governor Ward's political associations were with the Whig party, but he was among the earliest to recognize the necessity of a stronger organization to curb the growing domination of the south. He supported Fremont and Dayton in the presidential campaign of 1856, but his attention was not seriously drawn to political subjects until the summer of 1858. In that year the exciting contest between slavery and freedom called him to Kansas, and while there he fully saw

and appreciated the importance of the struggle going on in that territory. He gave, while there, his prudent counsels and generous contributions to the Free State party, and on his return to New Jersey he engaged warmly in the work of rousing public attention to the pending issue. At a time when party spirit was thoroughly aroused, and when constant misrepresentations sought to confuse the public mind, his clear and unanswerable statements of fact were received with the confidence which his character always inspired. He was deeply interested in the political contest of the ensuing autumn, and none rejoiced more sincerely over the result in New Jersey, which secured a United States senator and an unbroken delegation in the house of representatives against the Leecompton fraud.

In 1860 the growing political influence of Governor Ward began to be felt and acknowledged, and he was unanimously chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention, the proceedings of which culminated in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In the contest which ensued he bore his full part, and when the result was reached he felt amply repaid for all his exertions. He neither challenged nor sought to avoid the consequences of that success. When the signal was given for that revolt which had long been preparing in the southern states, it found him ready for any services or sacrifices which were necessary to defend the right. He was neither discouraged by defeats nor unduly elated with transient successes, but his efforts were devoted to the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. At the outbreak of hostilities he led in a call for a public meeting to sustain

the government. As the struggle increased in importance and drew into the ranks of the patriot army regiment after regiment of New Jersey troops, Governor Ward saw the necessity of sustaining the families of the volunteers during their absence. Alone and unaided, he devised and carried out that system of relief the advantages of which were felt in every county of the state. The pay of the volunteer was collected at the camp and passed over to the wife and children at home; if killed or wounded, the pension was secured; and this continued until after the close of the war, without a charge of any nature upon these sacred funds. Hundreds and thousands of families were preserved from want and suffering by this wise and considerate scheme, and of all the means devised to sustain the state in its patriotic efforts none were more potent than this.

But his active efforts did not terminate here. It was through his efforts and influence with the general government that a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was established in Newark, and in view of his loyal action his name was bestowed upon it. Ward's Hospital became known as one of the best controlled institutions of the kind in the country. His sanitary arrangements were fully appreciated by those most competent to judge of them.

In 1862 so strongly did his services impress the Republicans of his state that he was unanimously nominated for governor, but in the absence of the loyal soldiers of the state in the field, and in the deep depression of that memorable year, he was defeated. This did not change his unswerving loyalty nor affect in the slightest degree his constant and unwearied labors for the right. In 1864 he was a delegate at

large to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, which renominated Mr. Lincoln.

In 1865 he again received the Republican nomination for governor, and after an unusually exciting contest he was elected by a large majority. His administration was in all respects one of the best which New Jersey has known. His executive ability was fully demonstrated, and his honesty and fidelity were unquestioned. Every department of the public service, so far as his influence could reach it, was economically and faithfully administered. The laws passed by the legislature were carefully scanned, and pardons for criminal offenses were granted only when mercy could be safely united with justice. His appointments to office were widely approved, because he regarded capability, honesty and worth as the basis for them. To his administration New Jersey was deeply indebted for many important measures affecting the interests of the state. The present public-school act was passed upon his strong and urgent representations, and its advantages have been felt in the increased educational facilities of the state and the more thorough character of its schools. The riparian rights of the state were called by him to the attention of the legislature, and a commission secured, through which its large and valuable interests have been protected. His constant and persistent representations to the legislature, in his various messages, of the mismanagement of the state prison, under both political parties, contributed largely to the passage of an act removing it, as far as possible, from partisan government, and the result has been large savings to the state.

In 1864 Governor Ward was placed upon

the Republican national committee, and in 1866 he was chosen chairman. In this capacity he made the preliminary arrangements for the national convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for president of the United States. He took a decided part in the campaign which followed, and his services and efforts were fully acknowledged.

During a few succeeding years Governor Ward lived in comparative retirement, but was frequently called to duties of a public character. He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and by his efforts contributed largely to its success. The Soldiers' Home, of Newark, was originally established through his exertions, and as one of its managers and the treasurer he gave it constant and unwearied service. It seemed natural and proper that the man who, during the war, had protected the interests and families of the loyal soldier, who had provided him with the care and attendance of a hospital when sick and wounded, should, when the war was over, still secure him, crippled and maimed, the comforts of a "Soldiers' Home."

During the presidential campaign of 1872, Governor Ward was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the sixth district of New Jersey, and was elected by over five thousand majority. Upon taking his seat in the house of representatives he was recognized as one of its most valuable members. He was placed on the committee of foreign relations, where his influence was felt, and always in the direction of the public interests. Governor Ward made no pretensions to the role of a speaker, but on a few occasions when he addressed the house he commanded its attention by clearly expressed views and the thorough hon-

esty of his convictions. In 1874 Governor Ward was unanimously renominated for congress, but the condition of the country was unfavorable for success. Financial disaster disturbed all the marts of trade, and the large manufacturing district he represented was most severely affected. Thousands of laborers were unemployed, and the hope that a political change would return prosperity influenced their action. The tidal wave which swept over the strongest Republican states submerged his district also, although, as usual, he stood the highest on the Republican ticket. The confidence and attachment of the people were never shown more clearly than in the regret and disappointment which this defeat occasioned. After the expiration of his congressional term he was tendered by the president the important post of commissioner of Indian affairs, but it was declined, while fully appreciating the compliment thereby conveyed.

The next ten years of Governor Ward's life were spent in attention to his private affairs, and in two trips to Europe, which gave him great and unalloyed pleasure. In the beginning of the year 1884 he seemed in excellent health, but in March he determined on a trip to Florida with a portion of his family. While there he was subject to malarial influences, which developed in his system during his return, and detained him sick in Washington for a few days. He was, however, brought back to Newark, where he had the advantage of the best of care and the highest medical skill, but all in vain; he expired on the 25th of April, 1884. The knowledge of his death was received by the community in which he lived with universal sorrow. The minutes of the institutions with which he was con-

nected show their appreciation of him, and that of the managers of the Soldiers' Home was a most eloquent tribute to the man.

In 1840 he married Susan L. Morris, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Longworth Morris. They had mourned the loss of children; but two sons remained, around whom centered their hopes and affections. His life was singularly free from difficulties and anxieties. Accumulating by care and prudence a large fortune, his life was full of deeds of considerate charity, which have been as numerous as they have been blessed. Many a struggling artist has received from him the generous order which did not degrade the spirit, while relieving the necessity. His charities have frequently been pursued for years, unknown to the world, the result of the native kindness of heart which characterized him. Few men ever brought to public duties a greater amount of conscientious principle. Every public act was governed by that law of justice and of right which would stand the test of the closest scrutiny. Popular in the highest and purest sense of that term, he would not sacrifice his judgment or his convictions to the caprices of the multitude. His manners were unassuming and popular, but he reached position because of the qualities which should command it. He preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied by all who seek distinction and success in public life.

HENRY J. SCHAEDEL

is a leading representative of the building interests of Newark, where as a contractor he has attained prominence among the business men of the city. In many respects

his life is worthy of the highest commendation, for he has been the architect of his own fortunes as well; and enterprise, energy, strong determination and capable management are the essential factors in his deserved prosperity. Thirty years have passed since he became identified with the building interests of Newark, years in which he has erected many of her best buildings and in which he has gained and retained the respect of his fellow townsmen by reason of his honorable dealing.

Mr. Schaedel was born in Hessen, near Frankfurt-am-Main, June 27, 1845, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hauser) Schaedel. His father held a responsible position in a steam printing establishment and was an enterprising business man. His wife still survives him and is living with her son, Henry J. Schaedel, being now eighty years of age. She has three children, one of whom, Charles Schaedel, holds the responsible position of superintendent of the Boston Rubber Company at Fells, Massachusetts.

Henry J. Schaedel was educated in the fatherland, in a technical school, pursuing his literary studies in that institution, while in the daytime he worked in the shop, completing a regular apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade. His apprenticeship covered a period of four years,—from 1859 to 1863. Following the completion of his trade he remained in the land of his nativity for three years, during which time he had accumulated a small sum of money which was used in defraying the expenses of the voyage to America. Influenced by an uncle to come to America, where he believed better opportunities were afforded young men, he sailed from Frankfurt in September, 1866, and seventeen days later landed at

Castle Garden, New York city. Coming direct to Newark, he at once secured employment at the carpenter's trade and for three years worked as a journeyman, in which time he managed to acquire a fair knowledge of the English language and also a small amount of capital. He then began business on his own account, as a contractor, and gradually won a success that placed him among the substantial citizens of the community. As his financial resources increased he made investments in real estate, and when the financial panic of 1873-75 came, so much of his capital was thus in use that in order to meet the demands of the day he had to dispose of much of his property at a great sacrifice. He then ceased contracting for a time, and with his tool-chest went to Philadelphia, where he secured employment on the buildings then in process of construction for the Centennial Exposition, and for a year his time was thus passed.

He then returned to Newark and with the assistance of a kind friend, one of the well known business men of the city, he was enabled to buy a boarding-house and saloon, which he conducted through the succeeding six years, recovering in that time much of the amount that he had lost in the panic. In the meantime the building interests of Newark were again in a flourishing condition and he resumed operation as a contractor, which industry has received his attention continuously since. Many of the best structures of the city have been erected under his supervision, including the corset factory at the corner of High and Orange streets, the Turn Verein hall, the Saengerfest hall, Feigenspan's and the Essex County breweries and the Freie Zeitung building, which he erected in 1873.

Also he has taken the contracts on many of the fine residences of the city, and has received a most liberal patronage, his faithful performance of his part of a contract and his uniform courtesy and honesty and his reliability securing him a large and constantly increasing trade.

Mr. Schaedel entered upon the pleasures and duties of home life in Newark, September 10, 1869, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Ida, daughter of Joseph Stueble, of Baden, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schaedel have had the following children: Charles Henry, who married Lizzie Dry, and is a carpenter by vocation; Joseph, who is a paint merchant; John, a carpenter; August, who is an apprentice in the plumbing business; Edward, in the public school.

In his political associations Mr. Schaedel is a Republican and at the earnest solicitation of friends became a candidate for alderman in the sixth ward at the spring election of 1897, but was defeated. He is treasurer of the Boss Carpenters' Association, is president of the board of directors of the Beacon Street German and English school, is president and one of the organizers of the Improved Building & Loan Association and a director of the German Building & Loan Association. Thus through his connection with the various building enterprises he has aided largely in the upbuilding and improvement of the city and has enabled many men in moderate circumstances to gain homes where otherwise they could not do it. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and earnestly co-operates in all measures that tend to the public welfare. He is a popular member of the Turn Verein and of the Masonic fraternity, and has the high regard of

all with whom he is brought in contact through business or social relations.

J. H. L. CADMUS.

In the seventeenth century the Cadmus family was founded in New Jersey and its representatives have since been prominently and honorably connected with the development and progress of the state. Two brothers of the name emigrated from Holland at a very early period in the colonization of America and settled on the Jersey coast in Bergen county. The grandfather of our subject was Henry Cadmus, who was born in 1764 and was one of the colonists who resisted the oppression of the British government, bearing arms against that country until American independence was achieved. He was a deacon in the Dutch Reformed church, of Belleville, and was a leading and influential citizen of his day. His wife bore the maiden name of Letty McKeen, and was born in 1767.

Abram H. Cadmus, the father of our subject, was the eldest son of Henry and Letty Cadmus, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Mary Brown, by whom he had thirteen children, ten of whom reached years of maturity. He was also a deacon in the Dutch Reformed church, of Belleville, and when his country again became engaged in war with Great Britain, like his father, he went to its defense, serving in the American army in 1812-13. Three of his sons aided in the preservation of the Union during the civil war, James, the eldest, and George, the youngest, being members of General Sickles' brigade, while Abraham enlisted in the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, all going to the front without receiving bounties. There were also

several grandsons in the rebellion, among whom was Abram, the eldest son of James. He enlisted as a private at the beginning of hostilities, and served all through the war without being wounded, his meritorious conduct on the field of battle winning his promotion to the rank of captain. He was afterward killed by a stroke of lightning while working on a church in Nebraska.

J. Henry Lafayette Cadmus was born July 24, 1824, and is the seventh son of Abram and Mary Cadmus. At the time of his birth the Marquis de La Fayette, who was visiting in this country, came on the packet Cadmus to celebrate the birth of his namesake. Mr. Cadmus is a worthy representative of this old and honored family that has not only been prominently connected with the development and progress of Essex county in days of peace, but has also furnished its loyal members to the nation in times of war. On the last published list of voters in Bloomfield there were thirty-four of the name of Cadmus, all adherents of the Republican party.

CHARLES HENRY WEEKS,

of East Orange, was born in Hudson City, New Jersey, September 9, 1861 (and is a son of Frederick W. and Joeann (Brown) Weeks. The Weeks family is of English origin and for many generations its representatives were known as navigators. The father of our subject was born in New York city, where he acquired a good common-school education and learned the trade of ship-calking, which he followed during the greater part of his business career, principally in the city of his birth. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are people of the high-

est respectability. In their family are three children: Charles Henry; Addie Eveline, a graduate of the New York schools, now employed as a stenographer in that city; and William Herbert, also a graduate of the New York schools and assistant teller for the Holland Trust company, with which he has been connected for five years.

Charles H. Weeks acquired his early education in the common schools and remained at his parental home until he had attained the age of twenty, when he secured a position as pilot on the East river. For twelve years he was employed in that capacity, and on the expiration of that period, in 1893, he formed a connection with the Crocker & Wheeler Electrical Company, entering the enameling department, of which he is now serving as foreman. Well qualified for the position, he is discharging his duties with marked fidelity and promptness, and his careful oversight of the department adds not a little to the success of the concern.

Mr. Weeks is a member in good standing of Council No. 162, Junior Order of American Mechanics, at East Orange; of Council No. 33, Daughters of Liberty; also of Apex Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of East Orange, and the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, of Newark. In his political views he is a Republican, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In Brooklyn, New York, on the 3d of January, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Weeks and Miss Jennie E. Wilson, a daughter of Albert A. and Hettie (Peer) Wilson, both of English descent, her birth having occurred August 15, 1861. Their home has been blessed with the presence of two children: Florence May, born Janu-

ary 14, 1884; and Hettie Peer, born March 16, 1887.

MELANCTHON W. JENKINS.

It would be difficult to find one who more fully exemplifies the American spirit of enterprise, progress and unfaltering persistence than this gentleman. The measure of man's success is not determined by the heights he happens to occupy, but by the distance between his present position and his starting point. Reckoned in this way, Mr. Jenkins has made a most creditable record, for he began business life in very limited circumstances and has steadily worked his way upward to the planes of affluence. He is now engaged in the manufacture of brushes in Cedar Grove, and is accounted one of the leading business men of the town.

A native of Montclair, he was born September 28, 1854. His grandfather lived in Essex county for many years, but spent his last days in Geneseo county, New York. His parents were Smith and Caroline (Jacobs) Jenkins, natives of New York. During his early boyhood the father was bound out to a farmer in Short Hills, Essex county, and subsequently learned the shoemaker's trade. For a short time he was in the charcoal business in Newark, and then removed to Montclair, erecting the first house on Park street. There he followed his trade of shoemaking, doing quite an extensive business. He married Catharine Wilty, and they became the parents of the following: Moses C., deceased; one who died in infancy; Harriet L., Oliver S. and Charles W. For his second wife the father married Caroline Jacobs, and their children were Kinie, Anna R., Melancthon W., Hat-

tie, John and William. Their father died April 6, 1886, and their mother in July, 1885.

Melancthon W. Jenkins was reared and educated in Montclair, and early in life began earning his own living, following various pursuits. He afterward learned the painters' trade, which he pursued for some time, when he removed to Verona and became keeper of the toll-gate for a year. His next service was as a clerk in a grocery store owned by Jacob Braino, and in the same capacity he served Charles Ogletree. He went to Newark as a salesman, but not finding that work congenial, he came to Cedar Grove, and on the 13th of August, 1877, entered the employ of Jonathan B. Ward, a brush manufacturer, for whom he acted as traveling salesman, traveling extensively throughout New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. He continued with that house until the factory was burned down, when he resolved to engage in business on his own account. He had but sixty dollars, but with undaunted energy and courage he began manufacturing brushes, doing business under a tree. It was, of course, impossible for him to work in wet weather, so he soon built a little shed, and from that time on his business has prospered and increased in volume. He now has a well equipped establishment and employs about seven men. He manufactures a general line of brushes, but makes a specialty of brushes for jute mills, hat factories and all kinds of machinery. His trade comes from adjoining states as well as New Jersey, and the business has assumed important proportions and brings to him a good income.

Mr. Jenkins has served his township as committeeman, also treasurer in Caldwell



MELANCTHON W. JENKINS.

township, and was one of the first elected to that office after the organization of Verona township. He is at present one of the members of the board of education. His public service has been marked by the strictest fidelity to duty, and has won him the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens.

Fraternally Mr. Jenkins is a member of National Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In 1880 he wedded Miss Mary E., daughter of Jonathan B. and Martha (Dean) Ward. In their family are six children: Mabel W., born May 26, 1881; Lillian M., June 8, 1883; Edna L., September 1, 1885; Melancthon Warren, October 8, 1887; Edward S., January 18, 1889; and Martha C., June 19, 1897.

OLIVER S. JENKINS,

proprietor of the Roseville bakery, was born in Newark, June 27, 1835, and is a son of Smith and Catherine (Witty) Jenkins. He was reared and educated in the city of his birth and in early life learned the trade of shoemaking with his father. He followed that pursuit until 1887, at which time he took charge of the bakery in Roseville and has since conducted a profitable business there, enjoying a large patronage.

Mr. Jenkins in his early manhood was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Corby, who died, leaving one child, William E. For his second wife he chose Rachel Jacobus and by this union were born three children: Delia, Frank and James. The present wife of Mr. Jenkins bore the maiden name of Gertrude Burt, and was a

daughter of John and Alida Burt. Her father belonged to one of the old Jersey families of Morris county, who furnished its representatives to the Colonial Army in the war of the Revolution. Three children have been born by the last marriage: Oliver L., born April 24, 1880; A. Irving, born April 6, 1885; and Eva G., born May 13, 1887.

Prior to becoming the wife of Mr. Jenkins, Gertrude Burt had also been previously married. On the 26th of October, 1865, she became the wife of Charles Aldred, of Somerville, and her son by that union is Frederick, who was born August 2, 1866, and is a traveling salesman living in Ohio. On the 17th of December, 1869, Mrs. Aldred was joined in wedlock to John William and they had two children: Robert, who was born April 15, 1871, and is a clerk for the Mutual Life Insurance Company; and John H., who was born February 15, 1873, and has for ten years been a clerk in the Central Railroad office, his home being in Roseville. After the death of Mr. William, his widow, now Mrs. Jenkins, took charge of the bakery which had just been opened, very successfully conducting it and building up an excellent trade. She is careful in management, of good executive ability and managed the enterprise, with success, until her last marriage. They now have a large number of customers and their patronage is steadily and constantly increasing. Mr. Jenkins is a Democrat in his political belief, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests. As a citizen he is true to all the duties that devolve upon him, and Roseville numbers him among her worthy representatives.

MARCUS S. CRANE,

of Caldwell, who devotes his energies to agricultural and milling pursuits, claims the distinction of being a direct descendant of Jasper Crane, one of the heroic little band of Puritans who, in search of religious freedom, braved the dangers of a voyage over an unknown sea, in order to have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience in the forest of America. Landing on the bleak coast of New England, Jasper Crane made for himself a home, and his descendants scattered throughout the New England colonies. The branch that located in Connecticut sent its representatives to New Jersey, and the family was thus founded in Essex county. The line of descent is traced down from Jasper Crane through Azariah, Nathaniel, Noah, Samuel, Cyrus and Asher B. to Marcus S. Crane, the subject of this review.

Samuel Crane, the great-grandfather, was born on the 29th of October, 1747, and died February 28, 1811. In 1768 he was united in marriage to Mary Baldwin, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baldwin, who was born October 3, 1747, and died January 26, 1817. Their children were Caleb; Zenas; Dorcas, who married Timothy Crane; Cyrus; Betsy, who became the wife of Matthias Canfield; Polly, wife of Samuel Harrison; and Major Nathaniel Crane. The grandfather, Colonel Cyrus Crane, was born October 23, 1779, and died November 17, 1827. His wife was in her maidenhood Hannah Crane, and by their marriage they became the parents of seven children. The oldest daughter, Dorcas, became the wife of Demas Harrison, and the oldest son, Asher Crane, was born

November 30, 1809, and was a prominent farmer, whose interest in public affairs was marked and commendable. He was at one time a member of the board of freeholders of Essex county, and also served on the town committee. In his political affiliation in early life he was a Whig, afterwards a Democrat, and joined the Republican party during the early part of the civil war. He held a membership in the Presbyterian church in Caldwell and served as trustee and elder therein. He was twice married, his first union being with Eunice Baldwin, who died April 14, 1848, leaving a son, Cyrus B. Another son of this marriage, Joseph E., is now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Crane chose Joanna Harrison, daughter of Samuel Harrison, and to them were born two children: Mary E., deceased, and Marcus. The father died March 4, 1888, and his death was mourned throughout the community, for he was a worthy citizen, a faithful friend, a devoted husband and father and a consistent Christian gentleman.

Marcus S. Crane was born on the old family homestead, April 21, 1853, and there spent his boyhood days, assisting in the labors of the farm and conning his lessons in the district school of the neighborhood. He supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the Newark Academy and then returned home, resuming the work of the farm, which he has since continued. The land is under a high state of cultivation, the improvements are in keeping with those of the model farm, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place well indicates his careful supervision. He has erected new and commodious buildings, and is methodical, systematic and painstaking in his work. Since 1894 he has also

carried on the lumber and milling business; having purchased of the other heirs their interest in the saw and grist mill built on the farm by Caleb Heatfield and sold by him to Samuel Crane about the time of the Revolution. He is a worthy successor of an honorable and honored ancestry, and his undertakings have been rewarded with that return commensurate with his great industry and untiring energy. Mr. Crane is an officer in the Caldwell Presbyterian church and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. His deep interest in the public welfare is indicated by his advocacy and liberal support of all measures for the public good, and he is ranked among the valued citizens of the community.

J. FRANK SMITH,

a hat manufacturer of Orange, claims Connecticut as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Newtown, on the 27th of August, 1852. Tradition says that the family of which he is a representative was founded in America by three brothers, one of whom settled in Ridgefield, Connecticut, the second in Ridgebury, same state; and the third in another part of that state. From the first descended those through whom J. Frank Smith traces his ancestry. The first of whom we have authentic record was Daniel Smith, the great-grandfather, who was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and there spent his entire life, following the occupations of farming and butchering. He married Miss Phoebe Whitney, also a native of Ridgefield, and they became the parents of four sons and five daughters, as follows: Gamaliel; Daniel; Harry; Samuel; Phoebe, who became the wife of Orman Broadway; Lucy, who mar-

ried William Clark; Eliza, who wedded Benjamin Seymour; Sarah, wife of Matthias Comstock; and Catherine, who married Daniel Shoals. Both Daniel Smith and his wife died in Ridgefield after attaining an advanced age, and their remains were interred in the family burying-ground on the old homestead.

Henry Smith, the grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Ridgefield, followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood, and with the exception of a few years spent in New York passed his entire life in Connecticut. His children were: Sarah Esther, who is the widow of Charles Olmstead, and resides on the old homestead at Ridgefield, Connecticut; William; Gamaliel, deceased; Henry; Samuel A., who was killed by a train at Kensico, New York, April 12, 1897; George C. and Daniel, both deceased; and Phoebe E., wife of Elisha Brown, a resident of Ridgefield, Connecticut. The grandfather died in his native town, December 24, 1885, and his wife passed away many years previously, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Henry Smith, the father of our subject, was also born in Ridgefield, his natal day being October 3, 1827. He spent his boyhood days upon the homestead farm, and acquired a district-school education. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the hatters' trade, which he has made his life occupation, having for thirty-three years engaged in manufacturing hats in Orange. He was married in Newtown, Connecticut, on the 13th of October, 1851, to Miss Ann J. Crofutt, a daughter of Russell and Ann (Peck) Crofutt. She was born in Newtown, November 7, 1832, and by her marriage has become the mother of five sons, namely: John Frank, of this review;

Edwin and Edward, who were twins, born at Newtown, November 21, 1853, but the former died in January, 1895; Charles H., born in Ridgefield, July 9, 1858; and Harry W., born in East Orange, July 4, 1873. The sons are all engaged in the manufacture of hats with the exception of Harry W., who is now an engineer on the Greenwood Lake Railroad. In his political views the father of this family is a staunch Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Bethel church, in which he is holding the office of deacon.

J. Frank Smith was only a year old when his parents removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut, and was a lad of ten summers when they came with their family to Orange, New Jersey. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools of Ridgefield, continued his studies in the high school of Orange, and completed his education in a private school conducted by the Misses Robinson. When he laid aside his text-books he entered upon an apprenticeship at the hat-maker's trade in the factory of Porter & Crofutt, and after completing his term of service he worked at his trade as a journeyman for some years. For the past twenty years he has conducted business on his own account, and is regarded as one of the leading hat manufacturers in Orange. He is a man of keen discrimination, sound judgment and excellent business and executive ability, and these attributes of his character have contributed largely to his success. He has a plant supplied with the most improved machinery and equipments, and turns out an excellent grade of work.

Mr. Smith was married on the 23d of September, 1873, to Miss Jane Hunter, who was born on Staten Island, New York,

and is a daughter of Robert and Ellen Hunter. They now have three children: George H., born on Sunday, June 28, 1874; Frederick D., born Saturday, June 10, 1876; and Eva May, born Monday, October 3, 1878.

In public affairs Mr. Smith takes an active and leading part, and for four years efficiently and faithfully served as a member of the town council. He is a past master of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange, and a member of Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M. In his political faith he is a Republican.

EDWARD S. WILDE, A. M.,

a lawyer residing at Glen Ridge, formerly a part of Bloomfield township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a representative of a well known New Jersey family.

He was born on the family homestead in Bloomfield, December 30, 1838, being the only child of James and Eliza Cook (Cadmus) Wilde. James Wilde was a native of England, born in Yorkshire, August 14, 1793, and came to America when about thirty years of age: he died October 16, 1877. Eliza Cook Cadmus was born in Bloomfield, July 28, 1800, and died August 10, 1882: she was the only child and heir of Hermon Cadmus, a son of Thomas Cadmus, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and held a colonel's commission prior to the war. Hermon Cadmus was born in Bloomfield—then Wardsession—December 7, 1774, and died March 5, 1869. The maternal grandmother of our subject was Sarah Ward, a representative of the family of that name coming from Danbury, Connecticut, and settling at what is now Bloomfield: this patronymic gave then

the name to the place. She was born March 17, 1775, and died January 25, 1863. All the above-named ancestors of Mr. Wilde died in the homestead where he was born. A part of the homestead still stands on the northerly side of Park street at the junction of Bloomfield avenue, opposite Christ church. It was built by Colonel Cadmus for his son Hermon, in the year 1800, the title in the family going back to the reign of Queen Anne.

Edward S. Wilde, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was reared at the old homestead in Bloomfield township, receiving his early education at Bloomfield and later entering Princeton College, of which noted institution he is a graduate with the class of 1861, having been a junior orator from Clio Hall in 1860. On leaving college he took up the study of law, diligently pursued the same and in due time was admitted to the bar, his admission to practice before the supreme court at Trenton being in 1864. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Newark, New Jersey, and continued in active practice there until 1873. That year he turned his attention to the settling up of his grandfather's estate and to looking after his own private business, being the owner of considerable valuable real estate, which came to him through his mother, and has since occupied his time chiefly in this way. Mr. Wilde owns a pleasant home with attractive surroundings, a part of the homestead property, on Ridgewood avenue and Wildwood Terrace. The opening of these and other avenues upon the family property and the fine improvements resulting are due to him.

Mr. Wilde was married June 15, 1864, to

Miss Helen A. McComb, of New York city, daughter of John and Fanny (Gale) McComb. Mr. and Mrs. Wilde have had three children: James, deceased; Frances Gale and Helen A. In his political views Mr. Wilde harmonizes with the Democratic party.

ROBERT CHESNEY.

who is the owner of large greenhouses on Pompton turnpike, Verona township, Essex county, was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, March 30, 1842, and is the third in order of birth in the family of eight children of Hugh and Mary (Coburn) Chesney. To the public schools of his native land he is indebted for the educational advantages he received, and in that country he was also trained to the business of floriculture. However, on coming to the United States, in 1862, he took up the leather business in New York city and followed that pursuit for three years, but on the expiration of that period he resumed his labors as a florist and established an extensive business with large greenhouses between Kingsbridge and Enwood. For nearly twenty years he conducted his enterprise there and built up a very large and profitable business, but in 1884 he disposed of his plant by sale and transferred his interests to New Jersey, purchasing a tract of land and founding his present business in Verona township, Essex county. He has here thirty-five thousand square feet under glass, and requires the assistance of his three sons to carry on the business. His trade has steadily and constantly increased, and upon his place are found a very great variety of the beauties known to the floral world, including some of the finest specimens of floriculture that have ever been produced. He conducts a

store in Montclair, which is the center of floral attraction in the city, and disposes of much of his surplus stock in the New York markets. His understanding of the science of plant cultivation is most accurate and comprehensive, and the products of his greenhouses vie with any that are placed upon the market.

Mr. Chesney was married in 1874, at Enwood, New York, to Miss Mary Kelly, and their children are: Robert; Mary, wife of George E. Taylor; Hugh, a bookkeeper, of Newark; and Eddie. The parents hold a membership in the Congregational church, and Mr. Chesney has served as school trustee.

JOHN W. STASSE

is a man whom to know is to respect and honor, for his life in all its varied relations has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and to principle. He is now ably filling the position of assistant electrician of the East Orange fire department, and has the confidence and regard of all with whom he is thus associated.

He was born in New York city on the 25th of May, 1855, and is a son of Frederick and Hannah (Hicks) Stasse, the latter of Holland ancestry. The father was a son of Frederick and Annie Stasse, natives of Switzerland, in which country his birth also occurred. He came to America in 1850 and took up his residence in New York city, where he became largely interested in the sale and exchange of real estate, and also dealt largely in real estate in the city of Brooklyn. He became prominently known in both cities, and by his well managed business affairs accumulated a handsome competence, which enabled him to lay aside business cares and retire

to private life in 1870, at which time he removed to Orange. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a staunch advocate of Republican principles. His faithful wife died in 1875, at the age of thirty-seven years. She was an earnest Christian woman and held membership in the German Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stasse had nine children, two of whom died in early life, while the others are as follows: John W.; Barbara, wife of Leonard Spahn, by whom she has two children; Sophia, wife of Augustus Helwig, by whom she has three children; Annie, wife of George Helwig, and the mother of five children; Mamie, wife of Walter Helwig, and the mother of five children; Henry, who is married and resides in Irvington, and has one child; and Herman, who is also married, and resides in Philadelphia, and has one child.

John W. Stasse acquired his early education in the schools of New York city, and remained under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, at which time he began to learn the hatter's trade in the factory of Whiting and Dorn, of Orange. After completing a regular term of apprenticeship he pursued the trade until 1894, when he was appointed to his present position, as assistant electrician in the East Orange fire department, by Mr. Thompson, president of the board. This is one of the most efficient fire departments in the state, and his own faithful and able service fully sustains this well merited reputation. He is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of East Orange, and is now serving as one of its trustees. Politically he is a Republican, content to support the party without seeking returns in the way of official preferment.

Mr. Stasse was married January 7, 1872, to Miss Mary Youmans, a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Little) Youmans. They now have five children: Charles L., Frank; Edward and Edith, twins, and John W. The daughter is now a student in the East Orange high school. The parents are both members of the Sanford Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Stasse has been trustee for twelve years. He takes great interest in its work, and does all in his power for its advancement and growth.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.,

dealer in general hardware and house-furnishing goods at Nos. 149 and 151 Washington avenue, Belleville, was born April 4, 1860, in Belleville, his parents being John and Margaret (Wilson) Campbell. The father is a native of Staten Island, and the son of James Campbell, who was born in Scotland. John Campbell, Sr., first opened his eyes to the light of day March 16, 1834, and in his early youth learned the trade of wire-weaving according to the Fourdrinier process, and is still following that occupation, being now associated with the Dewitt Wire Cloth Company, of Belleville. By his marriage to Margaret Wilson he had five children: James, born August 2, 1857, married a daughter of William Bennett and resides in Belleville, where he is also engaged in wire-weaving; John is the second of the family; Jennie, born in October, 1863, married Archie Allen, of Washington, New Jersey, and they have one son, John; Elizabeth, born in October, 1866, is the wife of John Morgan, of Philadelphia, an engineer for the Heller Manufacturing Company, and they have the following children: Elizabeth, Mary, John, Howard

and Margaret; and Catharine, born March 6, 1869, married Myron Cadmus, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and they have three children,—Myra, James and John. The mother of these children died in the autumn of 1871, and John Campbell, Sr., was again married in 1882, his second union being with Miss Ricarda Mawhis, of New York city. They now have four children,—Anna, William, May and Gertrude.

In his native village the subject of this review pursued his education in the common schools, and in early life started out to make his own way in the world, following the trade which his father had learned in early manhood. He has been associated with the Dewitt Wire Cloth Company, of Belleville, for twenty-one years, and is now an enterprising and prosperous merchant of the city, conducting a large and well-equipped hardware store on Washington avenue, where he also carried a complete line of house-furnishing goods. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts. He is industrious, energetic and not easily discouraged, and pressing forward resolutely to the goal of prosperity he has gathered many of the rich fruits of successful management and earnest labor.

Mr. Campbell was married May 21, 1885, to Mary E. Widmer, a daughter of Jacob Widmer, of Newark, who was one of the early German settlers of that city. He was one of the founders of the German hospital there, also of Green's German school. He was successful in his undertaking, and for over thirty-seven years was in business at the corner of Commerce and Mulberry streets, Newark. Mrs. Campbell was born in Newark, May 1, 1860, and by her marriage has five children: Alvin Allen, born

February 9, 1887; Ruth Widmer, born March 5, 1890; Leggett Charles, born June 15, 1892; Eleanor Wilson, born March 18, 1895; Mary Evelyn, born July 14, 1897.

Mr. Campbell is a member of Boyden Council, No. 1356, Royal Arcanum, of Belleville. In politics he is an ardent Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of his party and the triumph of its issues, but is not active in local politics. In the year 1881 he was elected district clerk of Belleville township, and filled the office in a most creditable manner. On the 1st of May, 1897, he was further honored by receiving the appointment of justice of the peace of Belleville. He is at all times an honorable, energetic young business man, and is in thorough sympathy with all enterprises that tend to elevate humanity. In 1892, through the instrumentality of Dr. William J. K. Leggett, Ph. D., now of Nyack, New York, he espoused the Christian faith and became a member of the Dutch Reformed church of Belleville. He has since been elected deacon and treasurer, and is also assistant Sunday-school superintendent. He is an ardent and zealous worker in the church, and has also a high standing in social as well as church circles.

FREDERICK W. MASSMANN.

a prominent florist of East Orange, was born in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 3d of June, 1859, and is a son of William and Sophia (Vogt) Massmann, both of whom are deceased. The great-grandfather on the father's side was originally from Denmark, and came to Germany at an early date, and there William Massmann was born, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, on the 1st of August,

1825. He was reared, educated and spent his entire life in Germany, where he followed the occupation of painter and decorator until his death, in July, 1884. The maternal ancestors of our subject were of German stock, and Mrs. Massmann spent her entire life in the fatherland, dying there in 1864. To this worthy couple were born six children, of whom the following record is given: Frederick, who died in the German army at the age of twenty-four; Carl, who resides in Segeberg, province of Schleswig-Holstein, and conducts the business formerly carried on by his father; Frederick W., our subject; Herman, who resides in Athens, near Nordenham, Gros-herzogsthum Oldenburg; Emma, who is the wife of Frederick Gosch and resides in Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein; and Frieda, the wife of Frederick Dencker, a school-teacher. William Massmann, the father, was an officer in the German army and served with distinction during the war of 1848, between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein.

Frederick W. Massmann was educated in the excellent public schools of his native land, after leaving which his great admiration for nature determined him to embark in the occupation of florist, and as such he was engaged in various parts of Germany, subsequently spending two years in France and two years in England, leaving London in 1886 to come to the United States. Upon his arrival in this country he located at Irvington, New York, where for two years he was in charge of Jay Gould's fruit and orchid conservatories. In 1888 he made a journey to South America for the purpose of collecting orchids, subsequently making five other trips with the same object in view, and the orchids thus procured were brought north and sold in the New



FREDERICK W. MASSMAN.

York markets. During one of these trips Mr. Massmann was fortunate in discovering a very rare specimen—the only one of its kind in the world, so far as is known—and this plant is now owned by Henry Graves, of Orange, who has refused the extraordinary sum of three thousand dollars for it! In 1892 Mr. Massmann went to the Himalaya mountains, in India, for more varieties of this beautiful flower, and returned a year later with some very rare specimens. He then located in Newtown, now Elmhurst, Long Island, and in connection with I. Forsterman, carried on an extensive floriculture trade until November, 1893, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Massmann removed to East Orange and there established his present business.

The marriage of our subject was consummated on November 25, 1893, when he was united to Mrs. Lena Mau, widow of Frederick Mau, and to Mr. and Mrs. Massmann has been born one son, William Carl Henry. By her former marriage Mrs. Massmann had three children, Hettie, Margaret and Frieda.

Socially, Mr. Massmann is a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange; the New Jersey Horticultural Society; and the Schwaebischer Volksfest Verein, of Brooklyn, New York. In his religious faith he is an attendant of the Central Presbyterian church, of Orange.

BENJAMIN SOMMERS CROFUTT,
for some years prominently connected with the manufacturing interests of Orange, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, April 13, 1830, and is a son of Russell and Ann (Peck) Crofutt, the latter a daughter of Gideon Peck, a resident of the Nutmeg

state. Russell Crofutt was a son of Samuel Crofutt, a resident of Stratford, Connecticut, who followed navigating on the Connecticut rivers during a large portion of his lifetime.

In his early manhood Russell Crofutt learned the hatters' trade at Newtown, Connecticut, and made it his life work. His death occurred at that place, when he had arrived at the age of eighty-five years, and his remains were interred in the old family burying-ground at Newtown. He never rode on a railroad train during his entire life! His brother Samuel took only one railway journey, and that was in his later manhood. He started to visit his daughter in New York, and in a collision between two trains lost his life! In 1888 Martha Jane Crofutt, a sister of our subject, while walking upon the railroad tracks of the Erie road during a blizzard in Orange, was run over by a locomotive, and a cousin of the family was also killed by a train in Milford, Connecticut! The children of Russell Crofutt, five in number, were as follows: Benjamin S.; Ann Jeanette, wife of Henry Smith, of Orange; Lydia Ann, wife of Norah Sherwood, of Reading, Connecticut; Susan E., wife of George O. Smith, of Orange, by whom she has three sons,—Henry R., Charles and Wallace; and Martha Jane, mentioned above.

Benjamin Sommers Crofutt acquired his education in Newtown, Connecticut, and in early manhood learned the hatters' trade, which he pursued in New England until 1856, when he came to Orange and established a successful business here in the same line. He established the firm of Porter, Crofutt & Hodgkinson, and for a number of years did a good business in the line of manufacturing hats.

Mr. Crofutt was married in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, to Miss Caroline Amelia Moorehouse, daughter of George and Dehlia (Johnson) Moorehouse. One son was born of this union, George Benjamin, October 20, 1864. Mrs. Crofutt's maternal grandparents were Abraham and Sarah (Briscoe) Johnson, and her paternal grandparents were Aaron and Urana (Starr) Moorehouse, of English ancestry. The early progenitors of the Moorehouse family made their first settlement in America at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640. This was Thomas Moorehouse, and he was one of the original twenty-nine settlers who located there and purchased the ground from the New Haven colony that had previously bought it from the Indians for one hundred bushels of corn. The descendants of Thomas Moorehouse are now found in Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark and other points in New Jersey.

JACOB KIERSTEAD,

for many years an honored citizen of Franklin, was born in Little Falls, Passaic county, New Jersey, November 6, 1833, and is a son of Major Isaac and Mary (Vreeland) Kierstead. His father was born May 24, 1795, served in the war of 1812 and was mustered out with the rank of major. He lived to be more than four-score years of age, and reared a family of seven children.

In his youth Jacob Kierstead removed to Brookdale, Essex county, and thence to Franklin. He learned the carpenter's trade, but did not long pursue that occupation. Later he engaged in the contracting and draying business, and for a long time did the hauling for the Stitt & Underhill Manu-

facturing Company, in Franklin, and later was connected in the same way with the firm of A. T. Stewart & Company until 1875, when he established the coal yards at Franklin, on the Erie Railroad. He established a reputation for integrity that was indeed enviable. His charities were many and unostentatious; no one knew of them except the recipient, yet no one in need ever went to Jacob Kierstead who did not receive help, and many times it was done when it resulted in his own inconvenience.

Mr. Kierstead was always active in the political development of the township. He was a member of the citizens' committee that visited Trenton to advocate the separation from Belleville, and was a member of the first township committee. He served several years as assessor and was four times elected freeholder, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1895. For ten years prior to his demise he was the recognized leader of the Republicans in Franklin, and during that period was continuously their representative in the county committee, serving during the greater part of the time as a member of the executive committee. He was fearless in defense of his principles, and open in his opposition to the Democracy.

A local paper said of Mr. Kierstead: "As a neighbor and friend he was the best. He had a wider acquaintance than fell to the lot of most men, and he was a friend to every one. No matter how lowly was a man's position he had a good word for him, and was ready to encourage and aid him. In his death Franklin has lost her leading citizen, foremost in all that went to forward her prosperity. He was one of the organizers of and active workers in the Building & Loan Association, that great help to the

advancement of the township. In all things looking to the development of Franklin he found his place. He was a charter member of Granite Council, O. U. F., of the Franklin Club, now the Nutley Athletic Club, and was one of the organizers of the Yauticaw Improvement Association, and in all was active up to the time of his death. He will be missed in all our councils and meetings, and his place will be hard to fill. He left behind him the most enviable of qualities—an unsullied character and an untarnished name.”

Mr. Kierstead was married at Stone House Plains, in Bloomfield township, December 24, 1855, to Eliza E. Post, a daughter of Abram and Anna Post, both of whom were born in Bloomfield township, Essex county. Mr. and Mrs. Kierstead were the parents of three children, all sons,—Wilson G., Jesse R. and Charles H.,—who since their father's death have continued the coal, wood and ice business, in the name of Jacob Kierstead's Sons.

WILLIAM HEMMER,

deceased, was long and prominently connected with the industrial interests of Essex county and established one of the largest office and library furniture manufactories in this section of the state. He possessed superior business ability, keen discernment and sound judgment, and his well directed efforts brought to him a handsome competence. He came to America with little capital and from a humble beginning worked his way steadily upward to success.

He was born in the ortschaft of Neukirchen, an old village situated near Kaiserslautern, in the Rhine-Pfaltz, of Bavaria, Germany, May 29, 1810. His parents were

Johannis and Magdalena (Wildanger) Hemmer. The former, a blacksmith by trade, followed his chosen vocation in the ancient town of Neukirchen and was a skillful and ingenious mechanic, a thorough master of his trade. He was born at Frehner Hof, the ancestral home of his family, and died at the ripe old age of seventy-five years. His faithful wife survived him about three years and was seventy-five years old at the time of her demise. Both were of the Roman Catholic faith.

This worthy couple had fifteen children, of whom John Adam, Sebastian, Christian and William all came to America. Sebastian crossed the Atlantic about 1833, taking passage on a French sailing vessel. He is known to have landed at New York and to have taken passage on the same vessel on her return trip to Europe, but after sailing from New York no news was ever received from him. His two brothers came to America soon after, landing in the metropolis, where they remained for a short time and then came to Newark, where they spent their remaining days. Both married and reared families.

William Hemmer, whose name begins this article, was educated in the schools of his native town, according to the laws of his native land pursuing his studies between the ages of six and fourteen years. He was then apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade in Kaiserslautern, and during his four years' term became very proficient, acquiring an excellent knowledge of the business. He then started out in life on his own account and traveled through the southern states of Germany and the countries of southern Europe, visiting the principal cities of the continent,

wherein he worked as a journeyman. Before attaining his majority he returned to the place of his nativity and soon after was drafted into the military service, becoming a member of the Ninth Bavarian Infantry. After having served for three years he decided to hire a substitute to fill out his entire term of six years, in order that he might resume work at his trade, and accordingly he paid the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for a substitute, to obtain his release.

In 1835 Mr. Hemmer was united in marriage to Miss Apollonia Schall, who was born in the village of Heiligenstein, situated in Rhenish Bavaria, July 4, 1817, and was an only daughter of John and Magdalena Schall, who had six sons, all older than the daughter. Mr. Hemmer began his domestic life in Heiligenstein, about three miles distant from the celebrated city of Speier, on the Rhine, and there worked at his trade until 1842, when he removed his business to the old fortified city of Germersheim, where he conducted a successful enterprise and became prominently known as a contractor and builder. He was extensively engaged in contract work for the government, frequently employing fifty or more men, and in this way he became prominently associated in social, business and political circles with some of the leading men of the kingdom located at Germersheim. During the political uprising throughout the central German states, which precipitated the revolution of 1848-9, he allied himself with the people who were striving to establish a more democratic form of government and do away with some of the extravagances of the royal family who in this way had done much to deplete the public treasury. It was also the wish of the

revolutionists to ultimately consolidate the German states under one head and one government, but the time seemed not yet ripe for this movement and history tells of the disastrous defeat which followed the war, causing great loss of life on both sides.

Mr. Hemmer's support of the defeated army led to the loss of his position; many of his one-time friends turned against him through the stress of party feeling, and rather than humble himself to ask for his position again and a renewal of the old friendship of his former associates, he decided to come to America. Accordingly, in November, 1849, he left his home and made his way to Antwerp, where he took passage on the barque Cotton Planter, which after a voyage of forty-seven days dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, January 13, 1850. When his old associates found that he had gone they expressed great regret, for all acknowledged his fidelity to the duties which had been entrusted to him and noted his very efficient services.

On reaching this country Mr. Hemmer at once sought employment at his trade and his excellent workmanship enabled him to command high wages. Becoming convinced that the advantages here afforded were superior to those of the Old World, he sent for his family to join him, and his wife and five children accordingly sailed from Havre, France, on the ship La Duchesse d'Orleans, which crossed the Atlantic in thirty-two days, reaching New York November 1, 1850. Mr. Hemmer settled with his family in that city and engaged in business on his own account at No. 375 Madison street, where he met with gratifying success until 1860, when he removed to Newark. Here he purchased

the land at Nos. 29 and 31 West Parker street, erected thereon a substantial plant, and began the manufacture of desks and office furniture. He made his own designs and styles and perfected a model for an office desk, which he later patented and manufactured exclusively for his own trade. In his new enterprise he met with the satisfactory results which always follow well directed and honorable efforts.

Mr. Hemmer's labors, however, were interrupted in 1861, for his spirit of patriotism would not let him remain quietly at home when his adopted country was in the throes of civil war, and on the 25th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Regiment of New York Volunteer Engineers, under Colonel Edward W. Serrell. He participated in the campaign until November 23, 1863, when he was discharged at Folly Island by reason of physical disability. Returning then to Newark, and after he had regained his health, he resumed business and met with splendid success, his trade constantly increasing until it had assumed very extensive proportions. He continued to operate the factory on Parker street until October 7, 1870, when he removed to the site of the present commodious factory, now operated by his sons, on Bloomfield avenue and Morris canal. The first building erected consisted of the wing on the north side of the main building, and here he began to use steam power in the manufacture of his wares. Year after year the volume of the business increased, and he was compelled to enlarge the plant in order to meet the growing demands of his trade. A handsome financial return crowned his efforts and he continued in active business until his death, which occurred January 17, 1881. He was a skill-

ful and ingenious mechanic, persevering and energetic in all his undertakings, just and conscientious in all his business transactions. He won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact and his loss was mourned throughout the community.

Mr. Hemmer was a very charitable and benevolent man and no worthy person was ever turned from his door empty-handed. He contributed liberally to church and charitable enterprises and was a devout member of St. Augustine's church, Roman Catholic. In politics he never swerved from the Democratic principles as laid down by Jefferson, and was always a staunch advocate of his party. His wife, who was also a communicant of St. Augustine's church, survived him a number of years and passed away on the 31st of July, 1883.

The following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hemmer:

Peter, the eldest child, born April 12, 1837, died in early life.

Frederick, whose sketch appears elsewhere.

Peter Hemmer, the third child of William and Apollonia Hemmer, was born February 19, 1841, and married Magdalene Stroebert, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ebert) Stroebert, who was born in Newark November 16, 1844; and this union has been blessed with the following children: John Peter (1st), born April 26, 1867, and died September 13, 1875; Magdalene (1st), born November 29, 1868, and died September 10, 1869; Magdalene (2d), born September 16, 1870; Anna, born November 15, 1872, and died in November, 1877; William, born December 21, 1874, and died in 1880; Peter J., born January 29, 1876, and died the same year; Frank J., born

June 29, 1878; John Peter (2d), born September 20, 1880; William H., born May 9, 1883; and Frederick A., born January 29, 1885.

The father of these children was one of the "boys in blue," having enlisted on September 30, 1861, in Company C, First Regiment of New York Volunteer Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of corporal for meritorious and faithful service, and he was honorably discharged at New York city, October 13, 1864.

Max Hemmer, the fourth of the family, usually known as Maurice, was born at Germersheim, Germany, August 11, 1843, and married Matilda Burgmeier, a daughter of Joseph and Margaretta (Saxer) Burgmeier, by whom he has two children: Maximilian Joseph, born October 6, 1882; and Matilda Margaretta, March 18, 1885. The parents of Mrs. Max Hemmer were both natives of Germany, but were married in New York, where they resided for some time, but on account of ill health Mr. Burgmeier returned with his family to his native land and died in the ortschaft of Oggersheim, in Wurtemberg. His widow afterward married Peter Hemmer, by whom she had three children, namely: Frank, who died at the age of five years; Peter, who married Annie Schmeckenbecker and resides in Brooklyn, New York; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. The children of her first marriage are Louis, who married Caroline Schalter and resides in Brooklyn, New York; Otto, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Sophia and Lena, who died in early childhood; and Mrs. Max Hemmer.

August, the fifth child of William Hemmer, was born December 23, 1845, and died November 18, 1851, in New York city.

Anna Maria, the sixth, was born May 10, 1848, at Germersheim, was married November 25, 1867, to Joseph Abendschoen, and to them were born the following named: Joseph, who was born September 5, 1868, and died July 8, 1874; Annie, who was born May 6, 1870, and is now Mrs. Aloise Kramer; Mary, who was born June 17, 1872, and died May 30, 1874; William, who was born June 2, 1874, and married Rosa Haasenfutter; Julia, born June 6, 1876; Frank Joseph, born September 23, 1880; Lawrence Edward, born August 11, 1884; Peter Paul, who was born January 24, 1889, and died September 10, 1891; and Aloise Peter, born August 20, 1895.

Maria Magdalena, the seventh member of the family, was born January 1, 1852, in New York city, and died in September, 1883. She became the wife of John Schumacher, and had three children,—Magdalena, Anna and Matilda.

William, the eighth member of the Hemmer family, was born February 3, 1855, in New York city, and was married in St. Peter's church, Roman Catholic, in Newark, June 19, 1883, to Elizabeth Nigel, who was born April 9, 1864, a daughter of George and Magdalena (Holdenried) Nigel. They have five children, namely: Louisa Elizabeth, born July 20, 1884; Magdalena Elizabeth, born April 8, 1886; William Peter, born October 18, 1887; Amelia Apollonia, born January 16, 1890; and Marie Theresa, born July 19, 1892.

Frank, the youngest member of the Hemmer family, was born September 10, 1857, in New York city, and was married in St. Mary's church of the Immaculate Conception in New York city, November 25,

1884, to Miss Louisa Freese, who was born December 21, 1864, in New York city, and is a daughter of John and Catharina (Lanzer) Freese. They have seven children, as follows: Catharina, born November 7, 1885; Frank William, born April 6, 1887; Louise Theresa, born July 31, 1888; Martha Frances, born August 12, 1890, and died on the 6th of November following; Blanche Barbara, born November 28, 1892; John Louis, born April 3, 1894; and Bertha Anna, born September 11, 1896.

This family was represented in the civil war not alone by the father, for two sons, as well, "donned the blue" and went forth to the defense of their country. Peter enlisted September 30, 1861, in Company C, First Regiment of New York Volunteer Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of corporal for meritorious and faithful service. Maurice Hemmer enlisted at the same time as his father,—August 25, 1861,—becoming a drummer boy in the same company to which his brother belonged, and both served until October 13, 1864, when they were honorably discharged in New York city. They then returned home and entered their father's employ.

Each of the sons had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business under the direction of their father, and on his death they succeeded to the ownership. They have a very large and splendidly equipped plant and theirs is one of the leading industrial concerns in the city. In 1885 they were forced to increase their facilities in order to meet the demands of the trade, and their output of office and library furniture is very extensive, comprising all kinds from the simple in design and inexpensive to the most elaborate and beautiful. In 1882 they invented and perfected an auto-

matic combination lock, which they use exclusively on the desks which they manufacture. The Hemmer brothers are all men of well known business powers and reliability, and the house sustains a reputation in trade circles that is indeed enviable. Their policy with their patrons and with their employes is most honorable and commends them to the confidence and the business support of all. The family name is honorably connected with the business and social interests of Newark, and this work would be incomplete without the record of the family.

JAMES GILLIAM OSBORNE,

deceased, was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was a son of Charles F. Osborne, a representative of one of the old and honored families of that state. In ante-bellum days, Mr. Osborne, Senior, brought his family to the north, locating in New York city, where he was prominent in the Church of the Holy Communion, and filled the office of Senior Warden.

James G. Osborne was educated at Columbia College, where he pursued the study of law, which he afterwards practiced for several years in New York city. He then abandoned the law, and turned his attention to the tobacco trade, which he carried on with most excellent success, securing a custom which made the enterprise a very profitable one.

Forty years ago he removed to South Orange, where his father purchased the present home of the family, "Ashford." He afterwards made many improvements there, and transformed the place into one of the most beautiful residences in this sec-

tion of the county, adorned in a most tasteful way, while the furnishings of the house indicate a refined and cultured taste.

Mr. Osborne married Miss Alice Clifton Terry, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Terry, also of an old and well-known Virginia family. Two children were born to them, namely: Alice Harrison and Mary Gilliam.

Mr. Osborne was an influential and generous member in the church which his father founded in South Orange, also called the "Church of the Holy Communion," and served there as Junior Warden for many years. He was a member of several secret societies connected with the colleges, and was popular with all by reason of his kindly, sympathetic spirit, generous, frank nature and engaging manner. He died in 1889.

DAVID AUSTEN RYERSON,

who for more than a quarter of a century has maintained a distinguished place at the bar of Newark, is one of the most competent and able lawyers in Essex county. Well versed in the science of jurisprudence, strong in argument, logical in his reasoning, he prepares his cases with the utmost thoroughness and exactness and provides for every possible contingency. To his position of eminence he has attained by earnest effort, for in the law more than in any other profession advancement depends upon individual merit.

Mr. Ryerson was born in Pompton, Passaic county, New Jersey, a son of Peter M. and Mary A. Ryerson. He is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors coming from Holland at a very early date and locating in the vicinity of New York city, whence they removed to New Jersey in the early part of the eighteenth century. The subject of

this review, having acquired his preliminary education in private schools, was graduated at Rutgers College in the class of 1858, and then took up the study of law under the direction of John Whitehead, Esq., of Newark. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, in June, 1861, and began active practice in Newark, but his legal career was interrupted by his military service.

Prompted by a spirit of patriotism to defend his country in her hour of trial, he enlisted in August, 1862, and raised Company C of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain on the 25th of August. His regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, and subsequently to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on the 5th of April, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was detailed as judge advocate of court martial of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in Tennessee, and also as judge advocate of a military commission during the winter of 1863-4, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, and Antietam, same state, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1-3, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, being wounded on the latter day; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 8-11; Resaca, Georgia, May 15; Cassville, Georgia, May 16; Dallas, Georgia, May 25; Pine Knob, Georgia, June 16; Kulp's Farm, Georgia, June 22; and Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. On



David A. Johnson

the 16th of July, 1864, he resigned and returned home.

Mr. Ryerson resumed the practice of law in Newark and in 1871 was licensed to practice as a counselor. He served for several years as city attorney of Newark. His knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is accurate and extensive, and his clientage is large and of a very important character. His strong mentality, his clear insight and his ready mastery of the intricate points of a case give him a strength before court or jury that is much to be desired.

On the 27th of November, 1883, Mr. Ryerson was united in marriage to Miss Mary McIlvaine Brown, a daughter of James and Eliza (McIlvaine) Brown, of Philadelphia. His social qualities and sterling worth make him a popular citizen and he is highly esteemed by all classes.

CORNELIUS SMITH,

a prominent dealer in flour, feed and grain in Newark, was born at Mount Horeb, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 1st of March, 1844, and is a son of William and Harriet (Coddington) Smith, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, a descendant of Anglo-Saxon stock. His education was acquired in the district schools, and upon attaining his majority he chose farming as his occupation, which he followed most of his life in Somerset county. He was a just and conscientious man, a good citizen, always taking an active part in local affairs, and he served in the various offices of his township. Politically he was at one time a Whig, but after the formation of the Republican party he became one of its most ardent supporters and still main-

tains a deep interest in its welfare. He is living at the present writing (1898), having reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His wife, who was born in 1808, a daughter of John and Mary (Coon) Coddington, was a consistent Christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was known to have been a most charitable woman, aiding the poor of her neighborhood on numerous occasions, and her death, which occurred on the 28th of March, 1887, was sincerely mourned by those who had enjoyed her generous hospitality as well as by a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of the following children: Catherine, who married Manning Titus and now resides in Jersey City; her husband (deceased) left four children,—Keziah, Joshua, Cassie and Manning, the latter of whom died in 1882; Mary L. is now deceased: she married Joshua G. Slocum, and they resided in Newark, and had two children,—Walter W. and De Witt T.; John C. married Miss Louisa French and they are living in Newark, and have one daughter, Laura; William, Jr., married Miss Mary Lawler and they are residing at Burlingame, Kansas, where their children comprise the following: Myra, Jennie, Fanny and Salis; Harriet became the wife of Samuel Edmunds and they live in Somerset county, New Jersey; Sarah Jane married Bergen Huff, of Newark, their children being William B., Hattie M., Dudley B., Julia E. and Charles L.; George W. married Miss Mary K. Schott, and they also live in Somerset county, with their four children, Frederick, George, Bertha and Warren; Cornelius, our subject; Silas O., who married Miss Elizabeth Skinner, and resides in Newark, their children being Daisy, Nor-

wood, Lester, Avery and Ethel; Albert C. married Miss Clara Moore, moved to Chester, New Jersey, and has two children, Howard and Mabel.

Cornelius Smith received a common-school education and remained under the parental roof until he was sixteen years old, when he engaged in farming and milling at Bedminster Mills, Somerset county. After the declaration of war young Smith, filled with a spirit of patriotism, enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, under Captain C. T. Cox, and served nine months, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and others. After completing his term of enlistment he was discharged in Virginia and returned home, where he remained but a short time and then went west, locating in Illinois, where he engaged in farming. After a year thus employed he returned to Somerset county and embarked in the mercantile business for one year, was then employed as bookkeeper, collector and salesman for his brother, John C., in the grain and commission business, and remained in that capacity for a period of ten years, when he entered the flour, feed and grain trade on his own responsibility, his place being located on Plane street, Newark, New Jersey. In 1895 he established himself in the large and commodious warehouses on Fourteenth street, where he has since remained, and he has met with pronounced success in this line of enterprise. He is a self-made man in the strongest sense of the term, and may be classed among the prosperous and enterprising business men of Newark. Socially he is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the North End Club.

Mr. Smith was married at Newark, in

1868, to Miss Mary A. Luke, a daughter of Charles Henry Luke. The mother of Mrs. Smith died while she (the former) was yet an infant. The following children have resulted from this union: Charles Harold, who is a graduate of Miller's (New Jersey) Business College; Ada Z., who is a graduate of the Penington Seminary; Halsey Elwood, who is likewise a graduate of Miller's Business College. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are faithful adherents of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal church, which the children also attend.

HENRY J. STRUCK,

deceased, was a worthy and respected citizen of the Orange Valley, where he conducted a successful grocery business. He was a native of the old town of Burg, situated on the island of Fehmarn and belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, his birth occurring June 13, 1847. His father, John Struck, lost his parents during his childhood. During his early manhood days he learned the tailor's trade, which he made his life work. He married Miss Gertrude Beyer, a daughter of Matthew and Gertrude Beyer, both natives of Schleswig-Holstein. Mr. and Mrs. Struck were worthy Christian people, holding a membership with the Lutheran church.

Henry J. Struck, whose name introduces this memoir, acquired a common-school education and remained in his native town until fifteen years of age, when he decided to come to America, believing that the opportunities here were more favorable for rapid advancement in business life. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for New York. He

landed in the spring of 1863, and finding employment in the metropolis continued there until the following year, when he came to the Orange Valley. Here he was employed by his brother John for some time, and in 1866 he embarked in the grocery business on his own account on the Valley road. He possessed a strong determination to succeed if success could be won by close application to business, honorable dealing and an earnest desire to please his patrons, and these proved the necessary qualifications, for his trade grew and he was soon enabled to purchase the property which he had hitherto rented and to make some excellent improvements thereon. His work was carried on with energy. He carried excellent goods and a large increasing trade brought him a good income. In this way he continued until 1884, when failing health caused his retirement, and he was compelled to travel. He went abroad and upon his return home traveled for some time in the west and south, hoping to be benefited thereby, but all to no avail; and on the 27th of November, 1890, he passed away. He was a consistent Christian man, taking an active and commendable interest in church work, and was instrumental in the organization of the Hillside Presbyterian church, at Orange. He was charitable and benevolent, honorable and trustworthy, and over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong. He left to his family not only a comfortable competence, but also that priceless heritage of a good name. Socially he was connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor of Orange, and his brethren of the fraternities held him in the highest regard, while all who knew him entertained for him unqualified respect.

His home life was very pleasant. He was married February 26, 1870, to Miss Cecelia Möller, a daughter of John and Catherine Möller, and to them was born one son, August C. W., whose birth occurred February 7, 1871. The mother died February 21, 1871, and Mr. Struck was again married, his second union being with Miss Henrietta W. Timme, by whom he had four children: J. Ernest, born July 21, 1874; Henry J., December 27, 1875; Cecelia G., July 21, 1878; and George F., born August 13, 1880. The mother is still living at the family homestead in Orange Valley. She, too, is a consistent member of the Hillside Presbyterian church, and shared with her husband in the good work of that organization.

Henry J. Struck, Jr., who assists in the management of his father's estate, was born on the old homestead and was educated in the district schools. He received his business training in his father's grocery store and has become a practical, progressive young business man. In his political views he is a Republican and is a popular and enterprising young citizen of Orange Valley whose excellent qualities will undoubtedly win success in the future.

THE LIGHTHIPE FAMILY.

The Lighthipes stand first in chronological order as builders of the Oranges, their connection with Orange beginning two years after it was set off from Newark as a separate township. From that time to the present they have been constantly identified with the growth and prosperity of the township, town and city of Orange, in all of which Charles A. Lighthipe, the present representative, has borne a conspicuous part.

John Lighthipe, the ancestor of the family, came from Brunswick, Germany, about the beginning of the Revolution and immediately joined the Continental army, serving faithfully until the close of the war. He then settled at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, and drew a pension until his death. He was a man of means and considerable influence in the community. He married Mary Duffy, whose parents were natives of Scotland.

Charles Lighthipe, a son of the ancestor, was born at Pompton, New Jersey. He removed to Orange in 1808 and was one of the leading manufacturers of that period. He built what is still known as the Lighthipe homestead, on Main street, near Jefferson, and had his factory on the same property. He was a man of strict integrity and honesty, and highly respected. He married Maria S. Condit, born April 25, 1789, daughter of Captain Moses and Hannah (Smith) Condit. His father was a private in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battle of Monmouth. He was also a captain of militia in the war of 1812. He was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church from 1805 until his death, in 1838. He was a brother of Dr. John Condit, a distinguished officer of the Revolution and for thirty years representative and senator in congress.

Charles Alexander Lighthipe, youngest son of Charles and Maria (Condit) Lighthipe, was born in Orange, at the homestead of his father, on Main street, near Jefferson, October 11, 1824, and attended the little village school which was then located opposite St. Mark's church, and the old Orange Academy on Main street. He served his time at hat-making and afterward became the leading manufacturer in the business

under the firm name of C. A. Lighthipe & Company. He carried on a successful manufacturing business for nearly twenty years, and was known from one end of the country to the other. He was one of the first to adopt the use of machinery which resulted in a large increase of his business. In 1865 he became interested in the hat-forming business, introducing the newly-invented hat-forming machine, which produced a better grade of work, with much less labor. He sold out his hat business in 1863 and became interested in the patent-forming business, preparing the material used by the hat manufacturers. He purchased a large factory property at Millburn, where he carried on the business successfully for many years, until the expiration of the patents, when, owing to the strong competition, it was no longer remunerative.

Mr. Lighthipe was one of the pioneers in the development of Orange and West Orange. He cut through and laid out Central avenue from Centre street to Valley road. He was associated with Mr. Everett in the opening of North Jefferson street, and was also instrumental in laying out Bell street and a part of Essex avenue. He and Mr. Everett opened Lincoln avenue from Main street to Highland avenue, and named it in honor of President Lincoln. He owned, altogether, between seventy-five and one hundred acres. In connection with Mr. Haskell, he opened Park avenue from the Orange line to Valley road, in West Orange. He spent large sums of money in the improvement and development of this property. He also opened New England Terrace. Mr. Lighthipe was elected president of the Orange Bank on January 8, 1862, as the successor of Dr. Babbit, and

continued in that position for twenty-three years, resigning January 13, 1885. His administration of its affairs was wise and judicious, and during this period the bank grew from a small country bank to one of the strongest financial institutions in the state of New Jersey. It was during Mr. Lighthipe's administration that the bank was changed from a state to a national bank. When he assumed charge of its affairs in 1862 the stock was below par; when he resigned the stock was worth 175, and paid 10 per cent. per annum dividends. In 1864-5 he represented his native town in the state legislature. He was an active director of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company until that road was leased to the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.

Every business enterprise with which Mr. Lighthipe has been connected has proved successful. For more than thirty years he has been a director in the American Insurance Company, of Newark, one of the most successful insurance companies in the state of New Jersey. He has also been a director in the Citizens' Gas Company almost from the date of its organization. In 1888 he assisted in organizing the United States Industrial Insurance Company, of Newark, of which he is vice-president and treasurer. This, the second life insurance company in New Jersey, operated on the industrial plan, bids fair to rival its older competitors. Mr. Lighthipe brought to bear a successful business experience of nearly half a century and has devoted all his energies to the development of this wise and beneficent plan of life insurance which enables the industrial classes to participate in its benefits. He has been too much engrossed in business affairs to participate in the public affairs of his native

township, but has worked faithfully in the interests of good government and contributed liberally to public improvements of every kind, being a man of broad and liberal ideas and of generous impulses. In religious matters his interests have been with St. Mark's church, Episcopal, of which he has been for many years a warden and of which his sainted mother was one of the earliest members.

Mr. Lighthipe married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Smith, son of Samuel, son of David, son of James Smith, the ancestor, who married the daughter of Deacon Azariah Crane, the founder of Cranetown, now Montclair. The issue of this marriage is Charles Francis, Arthur Nichols, Herbert, Ernest, Florence and Sarah M.

Charles Francis, the eldest son, was born in Orange, May 25, 1853; graduated at Harvard College, in 1875; read law in the office of Blake & Freeman, at Orange; attended Columbia College Law School; was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878, and as counselor in 1881; and is a practicing lawyer in Orange.

THE EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.

When a town has reached that point where it can support a local paper, its subsequent growth is already assured. This fact was fully appreciated by Stephen M. Long, the enterprising real-estate agent, when, in order to further his business operations, he started a real-estate paper. The first number was issued May 1, 1873, and was a very modest affair. It was an eight-page sheet, 14 x 20 inches, five columns to the page, and was called the East Orange Gazette, the name it still retains. The experiment proved successful, and Mr. Long

found the people of East Orange were ready to support a weekly newspaper of their own, and be no longer dependent on the neighboring township journals for their news. Being a Republican in politics, Mr. Long decided to make it a Republican paper, and received sufficient assurances from the leading members of that party to justify him in this course; it thus became, and still continues as the organ of the Republican party. The paper was subsequently enlarged to 20 x 26 inches, four pages, eight columns to the page. It was printed at first partly in New York and partly in Orange, and for some time at the Chronicle office in Orange.

On May 1, 1882, Mr. Charles Starr, the present proprietor, purchased the good will, etc., of the paper, there being no plant to dispose of. He at once enlarged it to its present size, and a year later put in a complete newspaper and jobbing plant. On January 1, 1893, he moved into his present quarters on Main street, near the junction. He fitted up the office with the best and all the latest improvements in presses, etc., and everything necessary to carry on his business in enlarged quarters. The expectations of the present proprietor have been fully realized; the circulation, as well as the advertising, has steadily increased, and the Gazette is recognized, not simply as the organ of a political party, but as one of the best family papers in the state.

Charles Starr, the editor of the Gazette, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born April 19, 1855. He is the son of Edgar P. and Lucy M. (Jackson) Starr, of New York, and a direct descendant of Comfort Starr, of Boston, who had a son and grandson named Comfort. A descendant of these, General Comfort Starr, was a distinguished

officer of the Connecticut line in the war of the Revolution. Most of the descendants of the first Comfort Starr resided in Connecticut. Charles Starr came east with his parents when he was nine years of age, and since then has been a resident of Orange. He received his education at the public and private schools of the city. He left school at the age of fifteen and spent four years at surveying, in the office of Mead & Taylor. He began his journalistic experience in the office of the Orange Chronicle, as reporter, bookkeeper and finally as local editor. He had an experience of seven years in this line of work, and when, in the spring of 1882, he decided to undertake the publication of the Gazette, he was well fitted and thoroughly equipped for such an undertaking. Although the paper is the recognized organ of the Republican party, Mr. Starr has conducted it in such a manner as to win the confidence of the people without regard to party differences. Upright, honest and fearless in the discharge of his duties to the public as a journalist, he never oversteps the bounds of propriety by personal attacks on the individual, whatever may be the cause of grievance, but presents his facts in a clear, concise and forcible manner, leaving it for his readers to "hear and determine." He devotes his whole time to his journalistic labors, leaving others to manage the political affairs of the township. As a man he is courteous, kind and agreeable, and equally accessible to rich or poor.

He is interested in the various benevolent organizations of the Oranges, in some of which he has borne a conspicuous part. He is past regent of Longfellow Council, No. 675, Royal Arcanum; past commander of Arlington Council, American Legion of

Honor; past dictator of Garfield Lodge, Knights of Honor; past archon in East Orange Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs; a member of Hope Lodge, F. & A. M., of East Orange; of Plato Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal organizations.

Mr. Starr married, October 20, 1880, Minnie E. Smith, daughter of Caleb A. and Mary J. (Munn) Smith. She died December 4, 1891, leaving one child, Charles Edgar. On September 10, 1896, Mr. Starr again married, his wife being Jean Tamezen Slee, daughter of Matthew Henry and Miranda Caldecott Slee, of Auburn, New York.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS.

Of the builders and contractors in Orange, Mr. Matthews has a record of forty-two years' service in that line. Born on the 24th of November, 1833, at the old Matthews homestead, situated on the corner of Scotland street and Central avenue, the subject of this review is the son of the late Albert and Mary Ann (Cary) Matthews. The father, also born on the old homestead, passed his life in Orange, obtaining his education in the public schools of those days, and subsequently learned the shoemaker's trade, in connection with which he contracted for the manufacture of shoes for the southern trade, but later, on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire from that business and engaged in gardening. He was of quiet, unassuming habits, possessing the high regard of his fellow citizens, and spent the autumn of his life in comparative retirement. His death occurred in 1858, and his wife, who is in the ninety-second year of her age, is still living, with mental faculties unimpaired.

They reared five children, as follows: Joseph, who was killed in defending the Union while assisting in storming Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi river; Henry M., our subject; Mary Emily, deceased; William Edgar, who was accidentally killed while assisting in erecting the Brick Church station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Anzenette Lavinia; and there were two who died in infancy.

At the age of two and a half years Mr. Matthews was taken to visit his maternal grandfather, Clement Cary, at Succasunna Plains, Morris county, and became so attached to his grandparents that when his time expired he refused to return home and was consequently adopted by the old folks. He received his education in the district schools, finishing at the academy of Morris county, after which he went to Newark and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he has made his life vocation. Upon completing his apprenticeship, in 1855, he removed to Orange, engaged in business, and for forty-two years he has been continuously engaged in building and contracting.

Mr. Matthews has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Anna Amelia Perry, a daughter of Matthias and Mary (Foster) Perry, who was born in Orange, and of this union two children were born, namely: Mary Alice, now residing with her father; and Frederick Henry, a steamboat purser, who died on the 18th of last March. Mrs. Matthews died in 1864, and our subject contracted a second marriage in 1868, when he was united to Miss Damaris Halsey Foster, daughter of Job and Parmelia (Perry) Foster, a cousin of his first wife, and to them were born three children: Myra Emilie, Clifford Minton and Donald Maxwell.

In his political views Mr. Matthews is a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in national affairs, but has never sought nor desired office. He is one of the founders of the Orange Valley, or Highland Avenue, Congregational church, of which all the members of his family are adherents, and of which he has been a deacon. He has been closely identified with the church and its interests since its organization and is a liberal contributor to its support.

RICHARD A. and ANDREW M.
FULCHER,

hat manufacturers, at the corner of New and Hoyt streets, Newark, occupy a prominent position in industrial circles in the city. Hat manufacture is one of the leading enterprises of Essex county, and it requires splendid executive ability, enterprise and sound judgment to win and maintain the enviable position which they occupy in the trade.

These gentlemen are brothers, natives of London, England, the former born July 27, 1832, the latter March 16, 1836. They are sons of Charles and Sarah (Butler) Fulcher. The former was of French descent and was a silk weaver by trade. During his early manhood he engaged in the manufacture of silk goods, in which enterprise he was very successful, doing a very profitable business and employing a large force of workmen. He died in the autumn of 1854, at the age of sixty-one years, his birth having occurred in 1793. He came to America in 1853 and took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he remained until called to the home beyond, his remains being interred in Greenwood

cemetery. His faithful wife afterward returned to the land of her nativity, where she passed away in 1866, at the age of sixty-nine years. Both held their religious membership in the Episcopalian church.

ARTHUR COLES DOUGHERTY,

son of Alexander N. Dougherty, M. D., elsewhere mentioned, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 10, 1858. He received a good preparatory education in the schools of Newark and spent one year in the College of New Jersey. His medical studies were pursued in the office and under the direction of his distinguished father. In 1882 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and began at once the practice of medicine in his native city. Dr. Dougherty was for a time surgical clinical assistant to St. Michael's Hospital, and is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

THE BALDWIN FAMILY:

The name Baldwin is said to be derived from the words "Bald," quick or speedy, and "win," an old word signifying victor or conqueror,—the true signification being "the speedy conqueror or victor." The Baldwins, earls of Flanders, were contemporary with Alfred the Great, whose son Baldwin (2d) married the daughter of Robert of France, whose daughter Matilda married William the Conqueror. Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, with a train of two hundred horses and three hundred foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas à Becket, went on a crusade with Richard Cœur de Lion, in 1120.

Most of the Baldwins of the Oranges



Richard A. Fulcher



Andrew M. Fulcher.

trace their ancestry, through Benjamin, to Joseph Baldwin, one of the first settlers in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. This Joseph was probably the brother of Timothy and Nathaniel, sons of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, county Bucks, England, whose will was proved in 1633. Joseph removed to Hadley, Massachusetts. His wife, Hannah, joined the church June 23, 1644, and his children were then baptized. These were: Joseph, born 1640; Benjamin, 1642; Hannah, 1644; Mary, 1645; Elizabeth, 1646; Martha, 1647; and Jonathan, born 1649. Joseph (1st) gave his property in Milford to his sons Benjamin, Jonathan and Joseph.

Benjamin Baldwin (1st), second child of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin, was baptized in Hadley, Massachusetts, June 23, 1644, and was taken thence by his parents to Milford. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant, one of the Branford signers of the "Fundamental Agreement," at Newark, in 1666. Benjamin Baldwin's name does not appear on the list, but he evidently came with the other settlers, as his name is on the "Sure List of Every Man's estate," in 1667. His "home lott" in Newark was bounded east by Washington street, west by High street, and extended above the present line of New street to the canal. The Town Records of Newark, September, 1668, contain the following "Item.—the town hath granted to Seth Tompkins, Liberty to lay downe his Own Home Lott and take up that which was formerly Granted to Benjamin Baldwin." Whether Benjamin (1st) removed to South Orange is not definitely known, but at a town meeting held March 19, 1673-74, "it is also agreed that Weavers Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin shall be considered by

the Surveyors to make their out lotts on the Hill shorter."

At a town meeting, January 24, 1686-87, "it is agreed that Benjamin Baldwin's or Stephen Davis's half Bushel shall be the standard which shall be thought most suitable, and all Measures shall be sealed with an N and all Weights shall be tried by brass Weights if they can be had." "Town Meeting, January 1st, 1693-4. Item.—Benjamin Baldwin is chosen constable and he hath chosen Jonathan Baldwin, his son, for his deputy."

The children of Benjamin and Hannah (Sergeant) Baldwin were Benjamin (2d), Jonathan, Sarah, and Joseph. Benjamin Baldwin (2d), eldest child of Benjamin (1st) and Hannah (Sergeant) Baldwin, was born in Newark (probably in that part now known as South Orange) about 1690. His children were David, born 1715; Aaron, about 1717; Sarah, 1720; and Benjamin (3d), 1730.

Aaron Baldwin, second child of Benjamin (2d), was born in South Orange, about 1717. He owned and died in the stone house (still standing, 1896) situated on the northwest corner of South Orange avenue and Munn avenue, in South Orange. He was a member in communion of the Mountain Society prior to 1756. By his will, dated September 7, 1797, he devised to his son Elias "forty acres of my land on the westerly end by Elizabeth River. * * * To son Aaron, my house and all my land which I have not given to Elias," etc. Aaron (2d), however, died intestate before his father, in 1805, and the father, Aaron, Sr., made a codicil to his will in which he devises to grandsons Nehemiah, Joel and Cyrus, and further provides that their mother—the widow of his son Aaron—

should be entitled to the same right of dower in the estate as she would have been had the property been vested in her husband and had he died intestate. The children of Aaron, Sr., were Zenas, born 1748; Aaron (2d), baptized February 5, 1758; Elias A.; Elizabeth, who married Richard Harrison; Eunice; Sarah, born 1766, and married Aaron Munn; Susannah; Tabitha, born 1752, and married Aaron Crane; Hannah, born 1762, and married Deacon Joseph Pierson; and Phebe.

Aaron Baldwin (2d), second child of Aaron (1st), was born in South Orange and baptized at the church in Orange, February 5, 1758; he died in 1805 at the home of his son Nehemiah. He served as a private in the war of the Revolution, as a member of Captain Squiers' company, Second Regiment, Essex; also Captain Craig's company, state troops. He married, May 5, 1780, Sarah Baldwin, of Newark, born July 7, 1762, daughter of Joel Baldwin. Their children were: Mary, born 1780, and married Moses Munn; Nehemiah, November 4, 1783; Samuel, 1786; Cyrus (1st), born 1788, died 1793; Joel, born 1790; Ira; Cyrus (2d), born 1795; Phebe, 1797; Lucetta, 1799; Sarah and Matilda L., twins, June 23, 1802. Both Aaron and his father died at the house of Nehemiah, in South Orange.

Nehemiah Baldwin, second child of Aaron and Sarah Baldwin, was born at the homestead in South Orange, November 4, 1783. The fact that his father and grandfather died at his house shows that he supported both of them in their old age. He married Rhoda Terrill, daughter of Amos Terrill, of South Orange. Their children were: Eliza, Aaron Ludlow, Aaron Riggs, Samuel A., born April 7, 1808, Amarantha,

Phebe Louisa, Mary Elizabeth and George W.

Samuel A. Baldwin, fourth child of Nehemiah and Rhoda (Terrill) Baldwin, was born at the old Baldwin homestead, corner of South Orange avenue and Munn avenue, in South Orange, April 7, 1808. He married, first, September 1, 1830, Letitia Davis Ward, daughter of Abraham K. Ward, and his daughter, Emma Whybrew, married Dr. Joseph A. Corwin, of Newark; Anna Adelaide, born 1834, died 1855; Frederick Wellington, born July 14, 1839; Rev. Theodore Alling, born November 1, 1843, married Matilda Jane, daughter of William E. Layton, went as a missionary to Turkey in 1867 and still resides there. Samuel A. Baldwin married, secondly, Mary Addis, daughter of Miles Addis, of Addisville, Pennsylvania. By this marriage he had Wilmer Addis, Mary Adelaide, Elizabeth and Jane DuBois.

Wilmer Addis Baldwin, son of Samuel A. and Mary (Addis) Baldwin, was born in Newark, July 19, 1854, is a member of the firm of J. W. Goddard & Son, New York, and has resided in East Orange since 1891. He married Anna B., daughter of John Smith Hartshorne, of Newark, and has three children, viz.: Mabel Hartshorne, Anna Hartshorne and Elizabeth Carol.

Benjamin Baldwin (3d), son of Benjamin Baldwin (2d), was born in South Orange in 1730. In his will, dated September 1, 1801, proved April 9, 1804, among other devises, gives "to eldest son Josiah, in addition to the farm he now lives on, all that ten-acre lot I bought of Benjamin Coe, adjoining on Gershom Kilborn. * * * To son Uzal all that farm he now lives on. * * * To son Jephtha all the farm I now live on, including the land I bought of Jabez Pier-

son." The children of Benjamin (3d) were Josiah, born 1755, died 1826, married Lydia Ogden; Jephtha, born 1778, killed by railroad cars at Market street crossing, in Newark, in 1852, married Catharine Bishop; Uzal, married Sarah Parrott; Rhoda, married John Myers; Phebe, married Isaac Condit; Mary, married, first, Joseph Cone, second, John Personette; Abbey, married Jonathan Condit; Eunice, married James Condit; and Zebula.

The Uzal Baldwin farm became the property of East Orange township for use as the poor-farm. The Jephtha Baldwin farm became the property of his son Benjamin and was sold by him to the Montrose Park syndicate, and is now within the precincts of Montrose Park, since annexed to the village of South Orange.

Josiah Baldwin, son of Benjamin (3d), [of Benjamin (2d), of Benjamin (1st), of Joseph], was born in 1755, married Lydia Ogden and had: Abram, who married Sarah Baldwin; Samuel, who married Mary Meeker; Rachael, who married Mr. Munson; Josiah O., born 1796, who married Ann Munn; Elizabeth, born 1782, who married Jonathan Lindsley; Sarah, who married Joel Harrison; Mary, who married Cyrus Baldwin; Abbey, who married Joel Baldwin; Harriet, born 1800; and James E. Smith, born 1798.

Jephtha Baldwin, son of Benjamin (3d), [of Benjamin (2d), of Benjamin (1st), of Joseph], was born 1778, died 1852, married Catherine Bishop. They had as issue: Mary, who married Jabez Harrison; Clarissa, who married Charles Alling; Susan, born 1811, who married Matthias Crane; Eliza, born 1810, who married Ira T. Freeman; Sarah, who married John Lindsley; Catherine B., born 1816, who married

Robert P. Day; Amelia F., who was born 1817, and married Charles Williams; Margaret, who became the wife of Joseph Wilde; Emma A., who married Walter Tompkins; Virginia; George W.; Benjamin E., who married Rebecca Tompkins; and Aaron Bishop, who married Catharine Mason.

Uzal Baldwin, son of Benjamin (3d), [of Benjamin (2d), of Benjamin (1st), of Joseph], married Sarah Parrott. They had as children Jephtha; William W., who married Phebe Lindsley; Matilda, who married Elias Ross; Uzal; Sarah, who married Daniel Camp; Josiah L., who married Antoinette Quimby; and Abby.

Jonathan Baldwin, son of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin, was born February 15, 1649. He married, first, Hannah Ward, born 1663, and died 1693; and secondly, Thankful Strong. He died December 13, 1739. Children: John, born May 22, 1683; Joseph, baptized 1685, married a Miss Bruen, and died in 1777.

John Baldwin, son of Jonathan Baldwin, was born May 22, 1683, and died January 20, 1773, leaving a son named Ezekiel. This member of the family was born December 19, 1719, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Baldwin (2d), and had as issue Gabriel, born 1740, who married, first, Rebecca Little, and secondly Hannah Foster. His children were: Jephtha, born 1744, and married Phebe Freeman; Eunice, who was born 1745, and married Samuel Smith; Mary W., born 1752, married Isaac Munn; Rachael, born 1755, and married Zadoc Hedden; Caleb, born 1757; Benjamin, who married Isabella Albright. Caleb Baldwin, son of Ezekiel, was born October 21, 1757, served in the war of the Revolution, as private in Captain Abraham Lyon's

company, Second Regiment of Essex. He had charge at one time of several British prisoners. He died in 1799, shortly before the birth of his youngest son, Caleb. He married Lydia Johnson, and had children, Eunice, who married Simeon Crane; Sarah, who married Henry Baldwin; Betsy, who married Louis Dodd; Catharine, who married Jabez Freeman; and David, Isaac and Caleb.

Caleb Baldwin (2d), youngest son of Caleb and Lydia (Johnson) Baldwin, was born in Orange, November 28, 1799, after the death of his father. He is now (1895) one of the oldest persons in Essex county, in full possession of all his mental faculties and a man of remarkable vigor and strength for his age. He is able to walk four miles a day without fatigue. In his boyhood, he attended school in the old white schoolhouse that stood on the site of the present brick church, his teacher being Nathaniel Bruen. After completing his studies he was apprenticed to his brother David at the trade of shoemaking. About 1827 he opened a shop of his own and carried on a successful trade for about five years and then started in the meat business. About 1836 he opened a country store in Main street, in what is now East Orange, and became one of the first country merchants in this locality. In 1847 Mr. Baldwin obtained a position in the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser, which he held for twenty years and enjoyed the confidence of his employers. He left the employ of the Advertiser to accept a position in the office of the Newark Water Board and after twelve years of active service he retired, having reached his eightieth year.

In his younger days, Mr. Baldwin served ten years as a member of two different mili-

tary companies of Orange, one of which was commanded by Captain Robinson. Many of the old Revolutionary soldiers were still living, and the military ardor of the young men was at its height. It was in 1824 when Mr. Baldwin had just reached his twenty-fifth year that one of the greatest events in the history of Essex county took place. This was the reception of La Fayette by the people of Newark, on his second visit to this country. All the military of the county turned out on that occasion, and Mr. Baldwin marched with his company from Orange to Newark and took part in the great celebrations, his company, among others, being reviewed by the Marquis de La Fayette and the governor of New Jersey.

With the exception of his military career, Mr. Baldwin has led a very uneventful life. He has made the best of his opportunities. With "malice toward none and charity for all," he has endeavored to live up to the golden rule. Upright, honest and conscientious in all his dealings, he has always proved himself worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him, and in his declining years he has a "conscience void of offense."

Mr. Baldwin married, first, in 1825, Sarah, daughter of Bethuel Pierson, son of Samuel (3d), of Samuel (2d), of Samuel (1st), son of Thomas Pierson, one of the original Branford settlers of Newark, and brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson. The children of Caleb Baldwin by his first wife were: 1. Mary, born July 28, 1826, who married Caleb Neagles. 2. Hiram Pierson, born July 20, 1828, general passenger agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; married Caroline E. Schnyder, daughter of Aaron Schnyder, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Mary Gertrude:

Maggie S., who married Henry M. Byllesby; Emily Pierson, who married Isaac Post; Caroline Napier, who married Warrington G. Lawrence. 3. Oscar L., born March 29, 1832, and married Isabel, daughter of Charles R. Akers. Issue: Charles R., Isabel, Joseph Halsey and Edith Merchant. 4. William H., born December 25, 1834; resides in Newark; married Cornelia Price, of Newark, and has four children, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Frederick F. Guild; Oscar H.; Bertha, married F. Walter Lawrence; Raymond S.

Caleb Baldwin married, secondly, Abby D., daughter of Lewis Munn, and their children were, Sarah C., who married James Clark; Theodore Frelinghuysen, who married Adèle Laeis, daughter of Felix Laeis, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Joseph Baldwin, son of Jonathan, was born November 29, 1685, married Miss Bruen and had, among other children, a son named Amos. The latter, known as "Deacon Amos," was born about 1720, was a devout, earnest Christian, a man of considerable note in his day, was one of the earliest deacons of the First church, and was one of the six elders who welcomed Rev. Jedediah Chapman to the pastorate, in 1766. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first pastor of the Mountain Society, in 1721, and had a son named Lewis. Lewis Baldwin, son of Amos and Mary (Taylor) Baldwin, was born in Orange, October 22, 1744. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Williams and had a son, Henry, by name. Henry Baldwin, son of Lewis and Martha (Williams) Baldwin, was born in Orange, May 24, 1773, married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Baldwin, and had a son named Cyrus. Cyrus Baldwin, son of Henry and Sarah

Baldwin, was born in that part of East Orange known as Brick Church, in 1808. He had only the advantages of the little neighborhood district school, and yet he accomplished more than many collegiate graduates of the present age. He grew up on the farm and employed his leisure hours during the winter months, as did most of his neighbors, in the manufacture of shoes. He took up surveying without any previous instruction, and for many years before his death was the only surveyor in this locality outside of Newark. He was conscientious and painstaking, and his work could always be relied upon. He was employed by Mr. Haskell to make all the surveys for Llewellyn Park; during his lifetime he laid out hundreds of acres into city lots, and made the original survey of Rosedale cemetery, Orange. His work extended for miles beyond the Oranges. He was for many years justice of the peace and the only recognized legal counselor in this neighborhood; drew up most of the wills, deeds and other legal documents, not one of which has ever been contested on the ground of legal imperfections. He was a man of great natural ability and sound common sense, and accordingly was often called upon to arbitrate disputes between neighbors and seldom failed to arrange matters to the satisfaction of both parties. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people during his whole life, and not a single act of his ever brought dishonor or reproach on the name. By his wise and equitable decisions in the settlement of disputes, he doubtless saved thousands of dollars in litigation that might have ensued had the parties employed the usual methods. While not specially active in Christian work, he lived very near to the standard of the golden rule and set a wor-

thy example for Christians to follow. While a man of decided convictions, he never gave offense by intruding his views on others, and ventured an opinion only when called upon to do so. He was a devoted husband, a kind neighbor and a steadfast friend. He died August 30, 1854. He married Elizabeth Cooper, third child of Giles and Sally (Wicks) Mandeville. She was born July 8, 1810. Their children were: Henry Wicks, born 1831, and died July 31, 1868; Giles Mandeville, born 1833, and died August 3, 1888; Albert and Abram Mandeville, twins, born July 5, 1835.

Albert Baldwin, third child of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Mandeville) Baldwin, was born at the homestead, in East Orange, July 5, 1835. He had none of the advantages of the higher education enjoyed by those of the present generation. He mastered the rudimentary branches, however, in the little village school, and fitted himself for the honorable position which he has filled for so many years. He entered the Orange Bank as a boy, when Stephen D. Day was its president and W. A. Vermilyea its cashier. He acquired a sufficient knowledge of the business in three or four years to enable him to obtain a position in the City Bank, of Newark, in 1856, as receiving and paying teller. The only other employees at that time were a bookkeeper, clerk and "runner." The capital stock of the bank was three hundred thousand dollars, and the deposits amounted to three hundred thousand dollars annually. Even with this amount of business it was a very responsible position for a young man to fill. He inherited from his father, however, those strong traits and sterling qualities that would enable a man to succeed in any undertaking, and he proved himself fully

equal to the duties he assumed, and for forty years he has conducted its affairs with rare fidelity and devotion that has won for him the warmest affection and confidence of his associates. In 1858 he became its cashier, and now holds the dual position of cashier and vice-president. During his administration the deposits have increased from three hundred thousand annually to nearly two millions, the capital stock increased to half a million and the working force to three times the original number. There are probably few, if any, bank employees in the city of Newark who can show so extended a record of faithful service. The staying and sterling qualities of the Baldwin family, however, are proverbial.

The foundation of Mr. Baldwin's success was laid in his native town, but he has not resided there since early manhood. His winters have been spent in Newark and his summers at Covert Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He has had no time to attend to affairs outside of the bank, its duties requiring his undivided attention. He has been for many years a vestryman of Grace Episcopal church, Newark. Mr. Baldwin married, in May, 1861, Jennet P., daughter of Charles Hooker, M. D., of New Haven, Connecticut, a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came to New England in 1633, settled in Hartford in 1636 and founded the first church in Connecticut. Mr. Baldwin's wife died in 1883, leaving the following named children: Charles Hooker, Albert Henry, and Jennet Eliza.

Abram Mandeville Baldwin, son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Mandeville) Baldwin, and twin brother of Albert Baldwin, of Newark, was born at the homestead on Prospect

street, near Main street, East Orange, July 5, 1835. After leaving school he began his business career as clerk in the shoe manufactory of Joseph A. Condit. In 1859 he established a retail boot and shoe store and was the pioneer in the retail trade, the business having previously been done by country stores which dealt in every class of goods. He soon established a reputation for first-class goods and honest dealings, and was enabled to carry a larger stock and greater variety than his "general-store" competitors. He erected a large frame building at 345 Main street, Orange, which was destroyed by fire in 1873. This was replaced by a fine brick building, where he has since carried on a successful and constantly increasing trade. During his business career of over thirty-five years, he has passed through the various money crises and has been able to meet promptly all his obligations, and notwithstanding the fact that competitors have entered the field from time to time, he has kept well in advance and held his patrons. Like his brother, he has devoted his time to his business and mingled but little in public affairs. He has been a regular attendant at the Brick church for many years, and has led an exemplary, upright life, honored and respected by his neighbors.

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

To one who had "achieved greatness" and "had honors thrust upon him," it would be difficult to find a more modest, unassuming man than General George B. McClellan, who for twenty years or more was a resident of West Orange. During that time he mingled freely in all the social affairs of the Oranges, and every Sabbath

he worshiped in the little St. Cloud Presbyterian church, greeting in the most cordial manner the plain, simple people whom he met there. General McClellan came of the same Puritan stock that settled Newark and Orange Mountain. His great-grandfather, General Samuel McClellan, was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, and commanded the first company of cavalry that joined the Continental army at Cambridge. He subsequently became general and served throughout the war. When the currency of the Continentals had depreciated and no funds were forthcoming with which to pay their soldiers, General (then Colonel) McClellan advanced one thousand pounds from his own private purse to pay the men of his regiment.

The father of George B. McClellan, a well known and prominent physician, settled in Philadelphia, where George B. was born December 3, 1826. It was expected the son would follow in the footsteps of his father, but he chose a military career and was sent to West Point Military Academy, at which he was graduated in 1847. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and was afterward placed in command of a company of engineers at West Point. In 1855 he was commissioned by Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, to study the military operations in the Crimea. He afterward became chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on its completion was made vice-president. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned major-general by Governor Dennison of Ohio, and placed in charge of the state troops. In May, 1861, he was commissioned by the general government major-general of the regular army and placed in command of the Department of

the Ohio. He was later assigned to the invasion of West Virginia, where he achieved great success. After the Bull Run disaster, in July, 1861, he was placed in command at Washington with an army of 52,000 men. He displayed great ability as an organizer and soon placed this immense army in splendid condition. He speedily attained a popularity seldom, if ever, equaled in the case of any other American general. Politics, however, played an important part in the conduct of the war, and McClellan, not being in sympathy with the methods employed, was superseded in his command by other generals who were able to command political influence.

In August, 1864, he was nominated by the Democratic national convention for president of the United States. He resigned his commission as major-general, U. S. A., and accepted the nomination. The principles of the Democratic party at that time were not popular and McClellan was defeated. After this he spent some years abroad, and after his return he purchased a home for himself on Orange mountain, where he resided until his death. In 1887 he received the Democratic nomination for governor of New Jersey and was elected by a large majority. His administration was moderate and conservative, giving satisfaction to all. He was the first governor who made his official residence at the state capital. General McClellan was especially active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church. As a Christian he was humble, devout and earnest. He was one of the founders of the St. Cloud Presbyterian church and one of its first elders. The tablet placed there to his memory shows the esteem in which he was held by the people. He was a member of the New

England Society, of Orange, and took frequent part in its proceedings. His kindness to animals was shown in his affectionate regard for his old war horse, Daniel Webster, which bore him through the several Virginia campaigns. The old horse died, and was buried in a little grove on the mountain, and this spot is religiously cared for by the present owner, Mr. Chisolm. General McClellan died at his home on Orange mountain, October 29, 1885. His remains were interred at Riverside cemetery, Trenton, where, while governor, the deceased purchased a beautiful lot on a cliff overlooking the Delaware river.

General McClellan married the daughter of General Marcy. His widow and two children—a son and daughter—still survive him. The son has been prominent in New York politics for some years.

ERNEST C. EVERTZ

was born in the town of Solingen, in one of the Rhine provinces of Prussia, October 2, 1854, a town noted for its extensive cutlery manufactories. His parents were Peter Daniel and Alvena (Kouart) Evertz. The mother was a daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Stracher) Kouart, both of whom belonged to old families of Germany. The grandfather of our subject served in one of the campaigns under Napoleon Bonaparte. With his wife and two daughters, Alvena and Amelia, he bade adieu to home and friends on the 1st of December, 1859, and sailed from Bremen to America, but contracting a heavy cold he died on the third day of the voyage, and his remains, enshrouded in a canvas, were lowered into the depths of the sea. The widow and her two daughters, together with their families,



Ernest. B. Evertz.

all landed safely in New York, after a long and tedious voyage of fifty-five days. All went to Newark, where they resided for a short time and then took up their residence in the district which is now called Roseville. The second daughter, Amelia, was then a widow and had one child, Rosalie. The other daughter, Alvena, and her husband, Peter Daniel Evertz, had eight children.

Mr. Evertz secured employment with Henry Sauerbeer, afterward working at his trade for some time in the employ of Jacob Wiss, the founder of the firm of Jacob Wiss & Sons, of Newark. His diligence and perseverance, after two years, enabled Mr. Evertz to begin business on his own account in the manufacture of cutlery hardware, and in this he was very successful, continuously conducting the enterprise until 1865, when, on account of failing health, he was forced to relinquish the business. Within the same year he purchased the homestead in East Orange, consisting of a fourteen-acre tract of land, to which he intended to retire with his family; but on the 19th of February, 1866, at his home in Newark, he passed away, at the age of forty-one, his birth having occurred on the 2d of February, 1825. His wife, who was born on the 17th of May, 1827, died September 30, 1881.

This worthy couple had eleven children: Emma, wife of Alexander Kohler, of Newark, by whom she has two children; Charles, who married Emma Hass, by whom he has six children, and resides in Newark; Rosalie, who married Frederick Schmachtenburg, of Newark, and has four sons; Ida, who died at the age of eighteen years; Ernest C.; Amelia, wife of Jacob Kocher, of Newark, and the mother of two

daughters; Edward; Peter Daniel, who married Hattie Matthews and has four children; Matilda, who died at the age of fourteen years; Charlotte Wilhelmina, wife of William J. Layden, by whom she has three children; and Bertha, who died in infancy.

Ernest C. Evertz acquired his education in the schools of Newark and East Orange, and since the age of fifteen years has depended upon his own efforts for a livelihood, so that whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his labors, his capable management and his resolute purpose. He served a three-years apprenticeship to the florist's trade under Richard Purdue, and then began business on his own account, erecting commodious greenhouses on the Evertz homestead in East Orange. In this enterprise he met with a fair degree of success, and in addition to his labors in that direction he managed the family estate until 1887, when the homestead was sold to the East Orange Water Company. Mr. Evertz then leased the property from the water company and in addition to the nursery business is successfully engaged in the dairy business. He has a good patronage in both lines, and the industries yield to him a gratifying profit.

On the 15th of April, 1885, Mr. Evertz was married in Newark to Miss Mary M. Weimer, who was born October 15, 1861, and is a daughter of George and Matilda (Weigman) Weimer. Four children grace this union: Meta M., born June 28, 1886; Irving E., November 25, 1889; Hazel May, May 3, 1893; and Ethel Mildred, November 12, 1896. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church of Newark, and Mr. Evertz is a valued member of Radiant Star Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F.,

of Newark; America Lodge, No. 143, Knights of Pythias, of Newark; and Newark City Conclave of Heptasophs, No. 247. In his political connections he is a Republican. His honorable methods, his enterprise and sound judgment have made him one of the successful business men of East Orange, and he is now the possessor of a comfortable competence as the result of his labors.

EDWARD EVERTZ.

a representative of the mercantile interests of Newark, was born on the 5th of August, 1858, in Solingen, Prussia, Germany, and when three years of age was brought to America by his parents, Peter Daniel and Alvena (Konart) Evertz. More detailed data touching his ancestral history may be found in the sketch of Ernest C. Evertz, appearing on another page of this work. To the public schools of East Orange he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. He remained at his parental home until eighteen years of age and then began to learn the butcher's trade, with Joseph Schmidt, of No. 324 Broad street, Newark. When his term of apprenticeship had ended he bought out his employer and carried on the business for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of Louis V. Pfeifer, with whom he remained for five years, when, in 1887, he again embarked in business on his own account, at the corner of Eleventh and Warren streets, Newark. He met with excellent success, and in 1890 purchased his present business property and has added to it a number of good improvements. He here carries on a meat market and also deals in fruits and vege-

tables. His honorable business methods, his efforts to please his customers and the excellent line of goods which he carries, have brought to him a very liberal patronage, and his trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. Evertz is a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., in good standing, and in his political convictions is a Republican, who staunchly advocates the principles of his party without demanding official honors for his services. He was married in Newark, December 29, 1881, his union being with Miss Sarah McGill, a daughter of William and Sarah McGill. They now have three children: Harry Alexander, born October 23, 1882; Edna May, June 21, 1884; and Jesse, June 19, 1890. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church in Roseville.

THE CANFIELD FAMILY.

Matthew Canfield, the American ancestor of this family, was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony. His name is in the royal charter as petitioner and grantee in 1639. He swore allegiance in 1644. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Treat, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, before 1643, and their children were Samuel, Sarah, Ebenezer, Matthew, Hannah, Rachael, Jonathan, Mary. He was a representative at the general court in 1654, until the union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies. He came with the colonists to Newark in 1666, and both Matthew and his son Ebenezer signed the two "Fundamental Agreements." He was one of the committee chosen consisting of "Seven Men that should have full Power to hear, examine and judge of every Man's Estate and Persons, as their Rule, &c." He was also one of the commissioners chosen to



Edward Overtz

"agree upon and fully issue the Divident Line and Bounds between Elizabeth Town and Newark." He died in Newark in 1673. His son Matthew had a son John, who purchased of C. Ball fifty acres near the mountain, in 1705.

Ebenezer Canfield, eldest child of Matthew and Sarah (Treat) Canfield, was born in 1649 and died in 1694. He married Bethia and had a son Joseph, who was born in Newark in 1681, and died December 14, 1733, aged fifty-two years. He was known as "Deacon Joseph." He married Rachael Daghish, and their children were Benjamin, Abiel, Ebenezer, Bethya, Rachael. The Ebenezer here mentioned was born in Newark in 1712, died June 10, 1775, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the old churchyard at Orange. His wife Deborah died December 9, 1791, aged seventy-five, and was likewise buried at Orange. Their children were Joseph, Sarah, Ebenezer and Deborah.

Tradition says that red clover and timothy for hay and pasturage were introduced about the beginning of the present century by Ebenezer Canfield, who had the best farm at the mountain. It lay at the north side of Main street, beginning a little east of the old road to Watsessing (Bloomfield), now Prospect street, and was next on the east to Moses Jones' land, where the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church now stands in East Orange. The site of his large stone house was on Main street, opposite the present Dutch Reformed church. He was a member in communion with the Mountain Society prior to 1756.

Ebenezer Canfield (2d), son of Ebenezer and Deborah Canfield, was born at the homestead of his father on Main street, in East Orange, in 1761, and died September

8, 1831, in his seventieth year. He served in the war of the Revolution as private in Captain Josiah Pierson's company, Second Regiment, Essex state troops. He married Rhoda Baldwin and had children, Elizabeth, Maria, Harriet, Fanny, Isaac, Benjamin, Ira, and Moses Baldwin. He was buried in the old Orange cemetery. His wife, Rhoda, died at Belleville, 22d March, 1815, in her fifty-seventh year. Ebenezer signed himself "gentleman." Mr. Jotham Condit, of East Orange, states that he kept an hotel for a number of years in the old stone house erected by his father, and at that time was the owner of the lands in direct line extending northward from his homestead in East Orange through to Bloomfield.

Moses Baldwin Canfield, third son of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Baldwin) Canfield, was born at the Canfield homestead, on Main street, Orange, July 28, 1806. He received a fair education and learned the trade of shoemaking, which was the prevailing industry of Orange during his life. He became master of this, and his ambition was to excel and to produce the best quality of work obtainable, using only the finest materials. He began the manufacture of the higher grades of boots and shoes early in the '30s, and built up a large and extensive trade. He began in a modest way at first, his factory being near his residence on Scotland street. He afterward owned and occupied the large brick building adjoining the present library building, near the First Presbyterian church, on Main street. He used this building as a manufactory and had a store underneath, where he did an extensive retail business. He sold his property on Scotland street and bought a valuable property nearly adjoining his fac-

tory on Main street. He carried on an extensive business there for many years. His house and store were destroyed by fire, December, 1850, and he then moved to the opposite side of the street. He also had a large factory in Newark. He carried on an extensive trade with the south before the war and made many warm friends among the southern people. His generous treatment of them in all his business dealings and the many noble qualities exhibited in his personal intercourse with them won for him their respect and admiration, and when the separation of the north and south became inevitable they took no advantage of the situation, but continued to remit promptly until all intercourse was cut off, and even then they made frequent remittances through private sources. Mr. Canfield did a large trade with the east and west during the war and obtained a reputation for the superior quality of his goods that found a ready demand in every market at higher prices than those of his competitors.

In his private life Mr. Canfield was the soul of honor and integrity. He had a smile and a word of encouragement for every one. The children loved him, and when he met them on the street he had a kind word for all. Through his great generosity and his desire to help those who were in trouble, he often met with severe financial losses, but he never grieved over these; the satisfaction of having done a kind act and of having contributed to the happiness of his fellowmen amply repaid him for all his losses. He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian church in 1851, and afterward an elder, serving under the Rev. James Hoyt as one of his warmest supporters and most faithful officials of the

church. Mr. Canfield married Mary Ann Baldwin, daughter of Colonel Isaac Baldwin. His children were William Henry, Hiram Quimby, Ira, Mary Lucetta, Charles Baldwin, Jane Eliza, Wiley, and Jessup.

William Henry Canfield, eldest child of Moses B. and Mary Ann (Baldwin) Canfield, was born in Orange, April 12, 1829. After a due course of preparation he entered Princeton College and was graduated with high honors. He also took a theological course at Princeton Seminary, intending to enter the ministry. He was a young man of great promise and bid fair to make his mark in the world. He was an eloquent speaker, a warm-hearted, sympathetic, Christian gentleman, and had already made for himself hosts of friends, when he was suddenly cut off at the very threshold of his promised useful career. He attended the funeral of a classmate, where he took a severe cold which settled on his lungs, resulting in his death January 22, 1856. About one hundred feet from the entrance to Rosedale cemetery, in Orange, is a plain marble obelisk erected by his father, which contains the following inscription: "In memory of William Henry Canfield, A. M., a graduate of the College of New Jersey. In the bloom of early manhood, rich in the love and esteem of an ever-widening circle of acquaintances and friends, his mind invigorated and embellished by study and various learning; prosecuting the two-fold labors of a tutor in his alma mater and of a student in divinity, the past fragrant with pleasing memories of duties done, the future bright with hopes of serving God in proclaiming the gospel of His Son, he ceased to be mortal. Entering into rest on the morning of January 23, 1855, at the age of 25 years, 9 months and 11 days."

Ira Canfield, Jr., third son of Moses Baldwin and Mary Ann (Baldwin) Canfield, was born at the homestead of his father, in Orange, where he spent his boyhood days. He was sent early in life to the best private schools in Orange, among which were those of Rev. S. S. Stocking and Mr. Alonzo Brackett. He was prepared for college, but owing to failing health was unable to continue his studies. He finally decided upon a business career and entered his father's employ, and subsequently acquired an interest in the business. He inherited many of the traits of character which contributed so largely to his father's success. Genial, courteous, obliging, full of push and energy, he was almost without a rival as a salesman. He traveled west and south and always kept ahead of his competitors, and not unfrequently made sales beyond the capacity of his firm to supply. He bought out his father and carried on the manufactory at Newark for some years, where he did a most successful business. The old employees, who had been with his father for so many years, remained with him and were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. They were influenced, however, by the labor disturbances, and while he sought by every means in his power to conciliate them by conceding every reasonable demand, they tried his patience beyond endurance until he finally closed out his stock and gave up the business about 1872. Later, he started in the grain business in New York city, under the firm name of Canfield, McCoun & Company. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, and for a time did a successful business, continuing for a number of years, when, owing to continued reduced rates of commission, he withdrew.

He soon after organized a company of which he was president and treasurer, and began the publication of an illustrated paper known as "La Exposicion Norte Americana." He secured the best literary talent that could be found and spared no expense in procuring the finest illustrations of subjects of great interest to its South American patrons. Portraits and biographical sketches of our military leaders, statesmen and other prominent men, views of historic interest, of our magnificent buildings, American scenery, arts, industries, manufactories were selected with the greatest care and executed in the most artistic manner, thus imparting to the South American people a knowledge of our republic, its greatness and importance, that would require years of residence here to obtain. Advertisements of leading manufacturers, business houses, with suitable illustrations, were inserted, the great object being to pave the way for an increase of trade with our sister republics of South America. It was a great undertaking and gave promise of ultimate success. It was well conceived and ably executed. It was followed up by Mr. Canfield with a personal visit by him and his partner to the leading cities of South America, and resulted in establishing a more friendly intercourse between these republics and the United States and an immense increase in trade. Agencies were opened in the principal cities of Chili, the Argentine Republic and Brazil, for our American manufacturers, and direct business intercourse established between these people and our own manufacturers. Mr. Canfield left his partner there to manage the affairs at that end, while he returned to his New York quarters, where he could be placed in constant communication with

such parties as desired to extend their trade in this direction. His partner, in the meantime, was engaged in building up and extending their trade in South America, resulting as it did in establishing a successful business. In all this affair, which has resulted in great public as well as private benefit, Mr. Canfield has been the leading spirit. Notwithstanding the severe drawbacks occasioned by the frequent revolutions in the South American states, he has managed the affairs with discretion and safety. It is a noteworthy fact that the Canfields, through every generation, have preserved unsullied the reputation for honesty, integrity and uprightness which characterized their worthy ancestor. The subject of this sketch, the latest representative of the old Orange family, is no exception, and the success achieved by him in life is due to his strict observance of the great moral principles so firmly engrafted on each and every generation of his family.

Mr. Canfield married Fannie T. Backus, a niece and adopted daughter of Judge Franklin T. Backus, of Cleveland, O., a direct descendant of Lieutenant William Backus, one of the original proprietors of Saybrook, Connecticut, under the grant made to Lords Say and Seal and Lord Brook.

THE BRUEN FAMILY.

Obadiah Bruen was the ancestor of all the families of this name in east New Jersey. He was the second son of John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, was a descendant of Robert Le Brun, of Stapleford, A. D. 1230, and was baptized December 25, 1606. He came into the Plymouth jurisdiction from England with his wife,

Sarah, 1640, removed thence to Gloucester, was made freeman 1642, and selectman the following year, and represented the town at the general court, 1647-51. He removed to Pequot (New London, Connecticut), and was town clerk fifteen years; was a representative at the general court, and is named in the charter of Connecticut, 1662. He came to Newark with the Milford colonists, in 1666, and his name is second on the list of the subscribers to the "Fundamental Agreement." His "home lott" and residence was on Market street, not far from the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot. By his wife, Sarah, he had Hannah, born 1643, who married John Baldwin, Sr.; John, born 1646; and Rebecca, widow of Thomas Post, of Norwich.

John Bruen, only son of Obadiah and Sarah Bruen, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1640, and came with his father to Newark just before he reached his majority. He married Esther, daughter of Deacon Richard Lawrence, one of the Branford settlers. He died before 1696. His children were: Eleazer, Joseph, John, and tradition says he had a daughter who married Joseph Baldwin.

Joseph Bruen, second child of John and Esther (Lawrence) Bruen, was born in Newark, in 1669, and died February 1, 1753. He had as issue, David, Ruth, widow of Caleb Davis, and perhaps other children.

David Bruen, son of Joseph Bruen, was born in Newark, about 1700. He removed to, and was one of the original settlers of, Chatham township, Morris county, New Jersey. He married Phebe, daughter of Christopher Wood, and had as children, Joseph, Elias, Jabesh, Elizabeth and Phebe. He married, secondly, Phebe Crane, daughter of Robert, son of Deacon Azariah

Crane, and had Benjamin, Jonathan and Barnabas.

Joseph Bruen, son of David and Phebe (Wood) Bruen, was born in Chatham, Morris county, about 1730, married Matilda Bonnell, and had Alexander, Benjamin and Ichabod.

Benjamin Bruen, son of Joseph and Matilda (Bonnell) Bruen, was born in Chatham, New Jersey, about 1765; he married Nancy Harris, and had as issue, Isaac Harris, Elias Runyan, Ashbel, Jacob, Phebe, Eliza Jane, and Caroline.

Ashbel Bruen, third child of Benjamin and Nancy (Harris) Bruen, was born in Madison, Chatham township, New Jersey, in 1806, and died in 1853. He was a successful builder and contractor, and erected some of the finest dwellings, as well as public buildings and churches, in Madison and Morristown: was a man of considerable prominence and stood well with his neighbors. He married Mary Chandler, daughter of Jonathan Chandler, a descendant of John Chandler, who settled in Elizabethtown before 1750. The children of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen were, Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth, Theodore W., Caroline Merritt, Frank and Adeline.

Theodore Wood Bruen, son of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen, was born in Madison, Chatham township, New Jersey, October 12, 1832. He was associated with his father in building until the breaking out of the civil war. He joined Company K, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and was mustered into service in September, 1861, for three years, or the war. His regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Hooker's division. His first engagement was at the siege of Yorktown, April and May, 1862. In the battle of Williams-

burg, May 5, 1862, while his regiment was retreating and firing, he fell forward and struck his back on a fallen tree, sustaining a serious injury to his spine which rendered him unfit for further service, and after remaining in the hospital for some months he was discharged at Philadelphia, June 12, 1863, being totally disabled on account of a lateral curvature of the spine. Some time after his return home he removed with his family to Elizabeth, and entered the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. He was a mere wreck of his former self and he finally died, in 1879, of hemorrhage, the result of his injury in the army. Though a constant sufferer he refused to apply for a pension, and it was not obtained until after his death. He married Caroline, daughter of Smith Maxwell Miller, son of Smith Miller, born in Elizabeth, 1765, a great-grandson of William Miller, one of the settlers of Elizabethtown, 1687, admitted an "associate," 1699, and was one of the memorialists of 1700. The mother of Caroline M. Miller was Catharine Coddington, daughter of Benjamin Coddington, a captain of artillery in the war of the Revolution, who was long confined and nearly starved to death in the New York prisonhouse, living for a time on tallow candles.

The children of Theodore Wood and Caroline (Miller) Bruen were, Frederick S., Edward Everett, Ella C. (who married Arthur C. Webb), Katie J. (who married Joseph B. Roberts), and Theodore Ashbel, who is the youngest child.

Edward Everett Bruen, son of Theodore Wood and Caroline Maxwell (Miller) Bruen, was born in Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, June 26, 1859. He was taken by his parents to Elizabeth when he

was but five years of age, and enjoyed the benefit of the excellent public-school system of that city. After completing his time at the machinist's trade he entered the clerical department of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and was subsequently promoted to the general freight office, New York city, where he remained about two years, and then became private secretary to his father-in-law, Mr. Peebles, master mechanic of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. He continued in this capacity for four years, until May, 1855. Two years previous to this he had removed to East Orange, and in 1855 he started the first steam laundry ever attempted in the Oranges. This he left to the management of his brother while he began, in a small way at first, buying and selling real estate. He soon evinced a remarkable adaptation for this business, and distanced many of his oldest competitors whose whole life had been spent in this line of business. He opened an office on Washington Place, near Brick Church station, and confined himself mainly to buying lots, building and selling. He has been one of the most successful real-estate operators in the Oranges. He has assisted others in building and has erected a number of first-class dwellings, averaging in cost from \$5,000 to \$150,000 each, the result of which has been to draw a large number of first-class people to the Oranges, and has added upwards of half a million dollars to the wealth of the township. He is a most indefatigable worker, and during the general depression of 1894-5 he continued his operations without interruption and succeeded where others failed.

A man of keen foresight, good judgment, with a thorough knowledge of realty values,

he seldom errs in his calculations. His uniform courtesy and agreeable manners have made him many friends, and when solicited to become a member of the township committee in 1893 he accepted the nomination and was elected by a handsome majority, and re-elected in 1895 for another term of two years. He has held the position of vice chairman and chairman of the finance committee, and still holds the latter position. A very important measure—that of tide-water sewerage—was introduced during his first term, and he gave to this his most earnest support as well as to all other measures of real improvement. He believes in an economical administration of the township government, but favors a liberal expenditure where the health of the community is involved. He served the full period as private in Company A, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received his first knowledge of its mysteries in Corinthian Lodge, No. 488, of New York, in 1882, from which he dimitted to Union Lodge, No. 11, of Orange, and later to Hope Lodge, No. 124, of East Orange.

October 16, 1881, Mr. Bruen married Jennie Aylesworth Peebles, daughter of Thomas W. Peebles, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, whose wife was Melissa Aylesworth. The children of Edward E. and Jennie Aylesworth (Peebles) Bruen are, Clarence, Edward, Edith May and Marion Anita.

JABEZ FREEMAN,

deceased, was a citizen whose worth made him greatly valued in the community where he made his home. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, and was a represent-



JABEZ FREEMAN.

ative of the old Freeman family so long prominent in that locality. His parents were Henry B. and Harriett Bryant (Waite) Freeman, and his paternal grandfather was Jabez Freeman. He attended the public schools of Orange, pursued his studies in Schenevus, near Troy, New York, where he took an academic course. While a young man he was employed as book-keeper in New York city, and later he became associated with the firm of Buckingham & Paulson, rope and twine manufacturers of New York city, with whom he remained until his death, one of the most trusted and reliable men connected with that house. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the firm and had the regard of all who were with him in the house. He came to his present location in 1884, purchasing a tract of land in Franklin township, near the village of Nutley, where he made a number of excellent improvements. He was one of the organizers of the Building & Loan Association of Franklin township and was serving as its vice-president at the time his life labors were ended.

Mr. Freeman was a loyal and interested citizen, who gave his support to all measures for the public good and was active in promoting many enterprises that resulted to the advancement and improvement of the community. He was very charitable and though not a church member gave liberally to church and benevolent work. He had the warm regard of all with whom he came in contact, by reason of his honorable, upright life, his consideration for the rights of others, and his genial, social manner. He was a valued member of the Masonic order, holding a membership in Excelsior Lodge, of New York, and became a charter member of Nutley Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Freeman was married by Rev. G. W. Wenner, at No. 528 Fifth street, New York city, July 22, 1872, to Miss Mary Louise Healy, a daughter of Henry and Rose Healy. Her parents were both natives of the Emerald Isle, members of the Roman Catholic church, and her father was a baker by trade. They were the parents of three children, but two died in early life. Mrs. Freeman was left an orphan in early girlhood and became the ward of her uncle, William Healy. She was educated in the public schools of Harlem and is a lady of culture and refinement who enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had no children of their own, but reared an adopted son, William J. Allan, who went to live with them at the age of eighteen years. He was born February 18, 1866, in New York city and at an early age was left an orphan, was educated in the common schools there and learned the carpenter's trade. He holds a membership in the Improved Order of Red Men, No. 124, Chattahoochie Tribe, of Newark, and is also a member of the Franklin Republican Club.

THE HEALD FAMILY.

The name Heald is supposed to be of Danish origin, but is found in England through several generations. The coat armorial of one branch of the family, as given by Burke, is: Arms, quarterly gules and azure in the first and fourth quarters an eagle, with wings elevated or; in the second and third, a fret of the last, over all a fesse argent thereon, between two crosses pattée, a rose, of the first, barbed and seeded ppr. Crest, on a mount vert a bundle of arrows fesseways, the points toward the dexter,

ppr. bound gules thereon an eagle, wings elevated, criminois, in the beak a sprig of oak, also ppr.; the dexter claw resting on a cross pattée as in the arms. Motto, *Mea gloria crux.*

John Heald, the American ancestor of the family, came from Berwick, England, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635; made freeman, 1641. His children were John (2d) and seven other children. John (1st) died May 24, 1662. John Heald (2d), son of John (1st), was born in Concord, married Sarah Dean and had four children, of whom John (3d) was the second. John Heald (3d), son of John (2d) and Sarah (Dean) Heald, was born September 19, 1666, died November 25, 1721. He was commonly known as "Lieutenant John." He married Mary Chandler, daughter of John Chandler, and had as issue, among other children, a son named Amos. Amos Heald, son of John (3d) and Mary (Chandler) Heald, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1709. He married Elizabeth Billings, daughter of Nathaniel Billings, of Concord. He had as issue, Daniel and other children.

Daniel Heald, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Billings) Heald, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, July 14, 1739. He was a man of uprightness of character, but bold and fearless in the discharge of every known duty. In 1774, during the exciting events that preceded the war of the Revolution, he was deputy sheriff of Concord, and in the discharge of his official duties he posted the notice of the adjournment of the court on the court-house door. On receiving notice from the committee of safety, however, he promised "not to make return on said proclamation, nor in any way be aiding or assisting in bringing on the un-

constitutional plan of government." He was looked upon with suspicion by his neighbors, but, as he said to them, "they would be treated simply as rebels, while any overt act on his part would be treason and he would suffer the penalty if caught." At the battle of Concord, however, while he declined to be enrolled, he shouldered his musket and fought side by side with the patriots, joining them at "The Bridge." At the battle of Bunker Hill he served in Colonel Prescott's division. He was also at Ticonderoga in the summer of 1775, and throughout the entire war his sympathies were with the struggling patriots. He was a man much respected in the community and was long a deacon in the Congregational church. Some time during the war he moved to Chester, Vermont, where he died September 17, 1833, aged ninety-four years. He married Abigail Wheeler and had, among other children, a son named Amos.

Amos Heald, son of Daniel and Abigail (Wheeler) Heald, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, November 18, 1765. He heard the "clatter of arms" and the "roar of artillery" when but a little child, and at the age of nine years he witnessed the battle of Concord. Young as he was he was a true patriot and "lived in the days that tried men's souls," and would gladly have fought side by side with his worthy sire had he been able. He was but eleven years of age when his father moved to Chester, Vermont, and there the lad worked the farm, and after peace was declared obtained a little schooling in the old log school-house. He was a man of marked distinction in the community and held many positions of honor and trust. He was town clerk, justice of the peace, judge of the county court,

high sheriff of the county and represented his town in the state legislature; he was also for many years a deacon in the Congregational church. He married Lydia Edwards, daughter and third child of Captain Ebenezer Edwards, of Acton. Both Ebenezer (then nineteen years of age) and his father, Nathaniel Edwards, were with the Acton company at the battle of Concord Bridge. Young Ebenezer was also at the battle of Bunker Hill and worked on the fortifications at Dorchester Heights. He was a carpenter by trade and did military duty at the same time. The issue of the marriage of Amos Heald and Lydia Edwards was Amos Edwards, Anna D., Prescott, Persis and Daniel Addison.

Daniel Addison Heald, youngest child of Amos and Lydia (Edwards) Heald, was born at Chester, Vermont, May 4, 1818. He is one of the few living connecting links with the Revolutionary period, having heard from the lips of his father and grandfather the thrilling stories of the Revolution, and he still has in his possession the sword carried by his grandfather as deputy sheriff of Concord. As a boy he attended the common school, and remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He was then prepared for college at Kimberly Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Yale College in 1841. During his senior year he read law in the office of Judge Dugget, and afterward with Judge Washburn, whose daughter he married, and whose son, Peter T., afterward became governor of Vermont. Mr. Heald was admitted to the bar of his native state in May, 1843. Early in life he adopted as his motto: "The Temple of Honor has no room for those who throng her portals without forcing her gates and

leaving traces of their stay within her walls." Mr. Heald continued the practice of his profession from 1846 to 1854, and for a portion of the time he was cashier of the bank at Black River. He took an active part in politics, being identified with the Whig party, and in 1850 was elected to the lower house of the legislature of Vermont, and in 1854 represented his district in the state senate. In 1856 he practiced law for a short time in Galena, Illinois, during the residence of young Grant, later general and president of the United States. He was admitted to the bar of Galena about the same time as Rawlins, who afterward became secretary of war.

Soon after Mr. Heald began the practice of law in his native town, he accepted the agency of the Ætna and other Hartford insurance companies, and during the thirteen years that he remained in his native state, he acquired a marked reputation as a lawyer and underwriter. In 1856 the Home Insurance Company of New York invited him to become their general agent in that city. In April, 1868, after twelve years of faithful service as general agent, he was elected second vice-president; in April, 1883, vice-president, and in 1888 he succeeded Charles J. Martin (deceased) as president. When he entered the service of this company its capital was five hundred thousand dollars and its assets eight hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars; in 1890 the capital had increased to three million dollars and the assets to nine million dollars. Mr. Heald has been prominent in the New York Board of Underwriters for many years, and the existence of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is due mainly to his efforts, having been established on

account of the fierce competition for business and the extraordinary cutting of rates in 1866. In September, 1880, Mr. Heald delivered an address before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest on "Fire Underwriting as a Profession," setting forth the evils that had crept into the system, and the dangers that threatened the companies in consequence. His treatment of the subject evinced deep thought, and the thorough knowledge which can be acquired only by long experience.

Another speech delivered in New York, July, 1886, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the National Board, is said to be the most masterful presentation of fire-insurance history and suggestions of which there is any record. His address before the same board at the twenty-fourth annual meeting, May 8, 1890, contained a clear and comprehensive statement of the condition of fire insurance throughout the United States, illustrated by carefully prepared tables, showing the aggregate business done in the several states from 1860 to 1889, and a comparison of the mode of business and results of American companies with those of foreign companies. As an insurance expert Mr. Heald has few rivals, his legal training having enabled him to meet and overcome difficulties that would otherwise have been insurmountable. He is a rapid thinker and a careful, painstaking and very methodical worker. "His services to the profession of underwriting, gratuitously rendered," says an observing writer, "have justified the assertion that has been made, that no other fire underwriter of late years has done so much to uplift the profession or advance the real interests of fire insurance as he."

Mr. Heald's connection with the

Oranges, and more especially with Llewellyn Park, began in 1857, two years after Llewellyn S. Haskell conceived the idea of utilizing this beautiful tract of mountainous country as a park, and he has been identified with its growth and the various improvements that have been made almost from the beginning. He is the sole survivor of the original projectors of this enterprise; he has been secretary of the Board of Proprietors since 1858, and has been largely instrumental in carrying out Mr. Haskell's plan of keeping it as a park for private residences. Over four miles of macadamized roads have been made under his immediate supervision. Mr. Heald was one of the nine original members of the New England Society, of Orange, and has been one of the most active in promoting its objects. He was twice elected its president, the first time receiving a larger number of votes than General George B. McClellan, who was running against him for the office. He was one of the original members of the Orange Valley Congregational church, and served six years as a member of the board of trustees. He has been identified with the Orange Memorial Hospital since its organization; was for fifteen years president of the advisory board, and has been treasurer of the endowment fund since it was established.

Mr. Heald married, in 1843, Sarah Elizabeth Washburn, daughter of Judge Reuben Washburn and a sister of Governor Peter T. Washburn, of Vermont. This family is traced back in an unbroken line to Edward III. Judge Washburn was a direct descendant of John Washburn, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was previously its secretary in England. Judge Reuben Washburn, the father of Mr.

Heald's wife, married Hannah Blaney Thatcher, daughter of Rev. Thomas Cushing Thatcher, who was the son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Brattle Street church, Boston, during the war of the Revolution. He was the son of Oxenbridge Thatcher, an immigrant lawyer of Boston, and an intimate friend of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere and others; distinguished as an orator of rare ability; mentioned by Bancroft as the "silver-tongued orator." Oxenbridge Thatcher was the son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Milton, who married Theodora Oxenbridge, a daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the First church in Boston, who came to Boston from the north of England, about 1635. Rev. Peter Thatcher was the son of Rev. Thomas Thatcher, son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, rector of St. Edmund's church, Salisbury, England, who died in 1614. Five children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. Heald with Miss Washburn, one of whom died in infancy. Mary Eliza, married A. M. Burtis, of Orange; John Oxenbridge; Charles Arthur, died at Yale College during his senior year, aged twenty-two; and Alice Washburn, who married Prof. George L. Manning, of Stevens Institute.

THE MEEKER FAMILY.

The progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the Meeker family was William Meeker, who came from England about 1635 to the Massachusetts Bay, and thence removed to the New Haven colony, of which he was one of the founders. While residing there he married Sarah Preston, a native of Yorkshire, England. In the spring of 1665, with his family and others of the New

Haven colony (whom tradition says he brought in his own sloop), he landed on the site that became known as Elizabethtown Point, New Jersey, and was enrolled with his eldest son, Joseph, with the original "Associates," who acquired title by purchase of the Indians, and also by grant from Governor Nichols, for the ground, a portion of which now comprises the entire county of Union. Following the subsequent appointment of Sir Philip Carteret as successor to Governor Nichols, came (in the belief of the Associates) invasions of their purchase rights, which culminated in dissatisfaction and final revolt on their part, and the flight of Governor Carteret. Chosen by the Associates, and holding a commission from Governor Carteret as constable of the town, William Meeker became an active adherent of Captain James Carteret, who succeeded the absent governor. For this offense he was, in 1675, adjudged to lose his estate. The people of Elizabethtown and Newark, appreciating his fidelity to their interests, presented him with a tract of land at Lyons Farms, where the old homestead of the family was erected by his son, and where he died in 1690. The children of William and Sarah (Preston) Meeker were: Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Mary and John.

Benjamin Meeker, second child of William and Sarah (Preston) Meeker, was born in New Haven, March, 1649. He also was of the Elizabethtown Associates. He was a planter and carpenter by occupation, and built the house known as the Meeker homestead at Lyons Farms, about 1677. This quaint old house, one of the oldest in the state, has never been alienated from the family. The successive generations, who have been its occupants, have adhered to

the English rather than the American practice in cherishing "the old," even though homely. An enlargement, corresponding in style to the original structure, and the necessary repairs, have been made, but the main features have been preserved. Recently, however, the "old oaken bucket" and the still more antiquated well-sweep, after over two centuries of service, have given way to modern fixtures, and while it is not on record that the successive occupants dispensed with clocks, the ancient sun-dial not only indicates the meridian, but reminds the observer, in the words of David, engraven upon the stone to which it is affixed, "Our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding." Benjamin had seven children: William, Benjamin, Jonathan, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas and Joseph.

William Meeker, eldest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth Meeker, was born at the homestead of his father, October 13, 1677. He married Hannah Potter and had as issue, Jonathan, Isaac and David. He died March 5, 1744.

Jonathan Meeker, eldest son of William and Hannah (Potter) Meeker, was born at the Meeker homestead, November 18, 1712. After his marriage he built a house on a farm given him by his father, adjoining the homestead property. His children were Johanna, Jonathan, Obadiah, Sarah and Rebecca. He died in 1781.

Jonathan Meeker (2d), son of Jonathan and Sarah Meeker, was born at Lyons Farms, February 11, 1744, and died June 10, 1805. He served with the Essex county militia in the war of the Revolution. He was twice married. By his first wife, nee Mary Ogden, he had three children,—Obadiah, Hannah and Joel. He married, sec-

ondly, Rachel Denman. Of this marriage were born, Jonathan, Rebecca, Denman, Elly, Polly, David, Moses and Rachel.

Denman Meeker, third child of Jonathan Meeker (2d) and Rachel (Denman) Meeker, was born at Lyons Farms, June 10, 1781. In connection with his brother Jonathan, he established a pottery in Newark, his interest in which continued till 1814, at which time he removed to Succasunna Plains and established himself in the same business, which is still successfully run under the ownership of his son Josiah. He married Mary, daughter of John Maxwell, son of David. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom Josiah, Marcus and Edward are now living.

Edward Meeker, youngest child of Denman and Mary (Maxwell) Meeker, was born at Succasunna Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, September 27, 1830, and received such educational advantages as the place of his birth afforded. After serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, at Newark, he, in 1853, began contracting for the erection of buildings at Newark and Orange. In 1865 he removed his business entirely to East Orange, and availing himself of the wider opportunities offering, (for the great development of the Oranges dates from about that time), he engaged actively in the purchase and improvement of real estate, in addition to his former business of contracting. Both at Newark and in the Oranges he has constructed many public buildings, churches and private residences, which will compare favorably with those of any in the limits of the two places. In 1891 he retired from active business and is now devoting himself to the care of his real-estate interests, which

still continue to be large. In the public offices he has held that of township committeeman, school trustee, commissioner of appeals, etc. He endeavored to serve his constituents faithfully, on the basis of a wise economy in the expenditures of public moneys.

In 1854 Mr. Meeker married Emma Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel Douglas, of Hanover, New Jersey. The children of this marriage are: Henrietta M., now Mrs. M. P. Ward; Anne Maxwell; Edward C., who married Lorena, daughter of Stephen B. Colgate; Helen Douglas, and Arthur Denman.

DAVID R. FRAZER.

Fifteen years have passed since David Ruddach Frazer accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Newark. A man of ripe scholarship and marked ability, his life has been consecrated to the cause of the Master and to the uplifting of men; and there is particular propriety in here directing attention to his life history. He has devoted himself without ceasing to the interests of humanity and to the furtherance of all good works. His reputation is extended and unblemished, and his power and influence in his holy office have been exerted in a spirit of deepest human sympathy and tender solicitude.

Mr. Frazer was born July 10, 1837, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of William R. and Eliza J. (Armitage) Frazer, the former a merchant. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry and on the maternal side is of English and Welsh descent. In 1853 he was graduated in the Central high school of Baltimore, Maryland, and on the completion of the regular course in

the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, he was graduated in that far-famed institution, in 1861. The year of his graduation in the Union Theological Seminary of New York city was 1864. After leaving the public schools he was employed in a wholesale dry-goods house until entering upon his collegiate work. His first pastoral charge was in Clifton, Staten Island, where he occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church from 1865 until 1867. He then accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church at Hudson, New York, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Buffalo, having charge of the First Presbyterian church in that city for eight years. From 1880 until 1883 he was engaged in pastoral labors in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, and then came to Newark, where he has since labored among the people of the First Presbyterian church. As a speaker he is forceful and eloquent, and his every utterance rings with sincerity and honest conviction. A master of rhetoric, he is enabled to present his views in such a way as to entertain as well as instruct his hearers, and his earnest and impassioned words reveal the deep fervor with which he is imbued in presenting the divine truths, which are thus made to appeal more strongly to those whom he addresses. His mind, carefully disciplined, analytical and of broad ken, his deep perception and quick and lively sympathy, make him a power in his field of labor. In addition to his work in Newark he is a director in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, a trustee of Princeton University, and vice-president of the German Theological Seminary of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

On the 2d of July, 1866, the Rev. Mr.

Frazer was married, at Penn's Manor, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rose Thompson, of that place, and their children are Francis M., a practicing physician; Phoebe E., H. Thompson, Florence, and H. F. Spaulding.

CHARLES A. FEICK.

Charles A. Feick, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1886. He is one of the leading German lawyers of Newark.

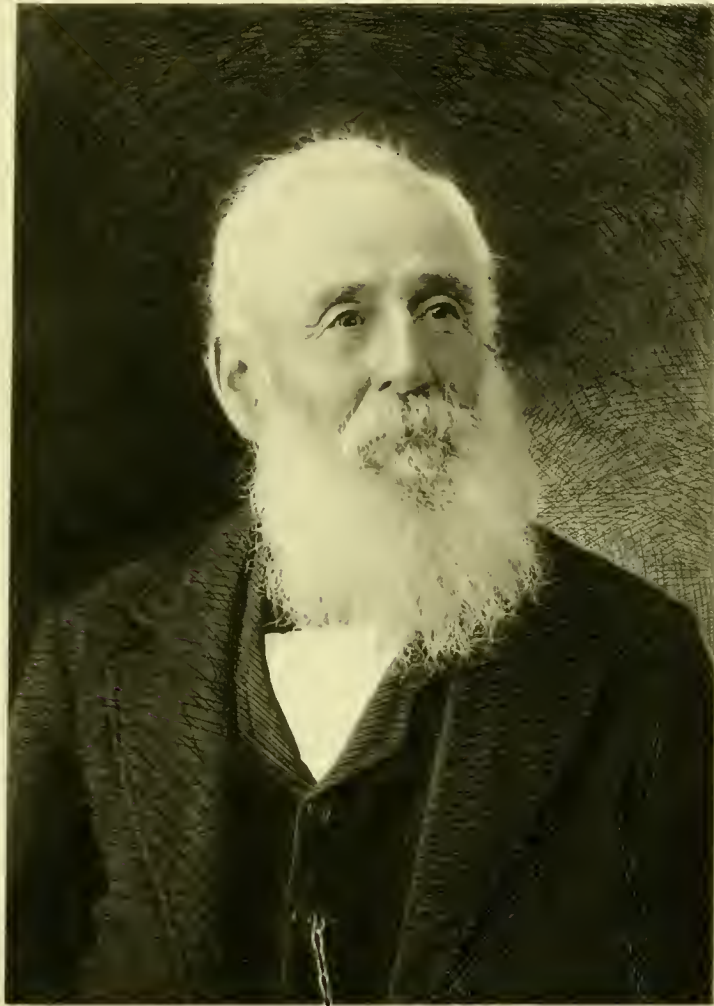
GEORGE C. FREEMAN.

If biography is the home aspect of history, as Willmott has expressed it, it is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor of the sons of the nation, whether it were theirs to walk in the full light of public distinction, or in the quieter avenues play equally well their parts in life. If any stimulus is needed in this behalf it may be found in the caustic words of Burke, that "Those only deserve to be remembered who treasure up a history of their ancestors."

The Freeman family figures as one of the oldest and most honored in Orange Valley and traces the ancestral line through Gershom W., Cyrus and Abel to Samuel Freeman, who was probably the original progenitor in this section of the state. Cyrus Freeman, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, served in the war of the Revolution, having been a young man at the time and having been detailed for detached duty. He eventually settled on a farm in Essex county, and from that time forward the representatives of the fam-

ily have figured among the sturdy yeomanry, upon which has ever rested the stable prosperity of the republic. Cyrus Freeman married a Miss Williams, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom Gershom W., the father of our subject, was the youngest son. He was born on the old homestead farm in 1792, and there he remained until he had attained man's estate, when he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza N. Gildersleeve, a daughter of Ezra Gildersleeve, and they reared two sons,—Edward, who lived to the age of forty years, and George C., whose name initiates this review. When our subject was about fifteen months of age his mother died, and the father subsequently consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Eliza B. Crane. Their children were three in number,—Cyrus G., who died in childhood; Eliza N., who became the wife of R. C. Campbell and who is now deceased; and Anna M., the wife of T. W. Taylor. Mr. Freeman continued to follow farming until his death, which occurred at the venerable age of eighty years. He was a man of sterling honor in all the relations of life. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Orange, and politically he was identified with the old-line Whig party.

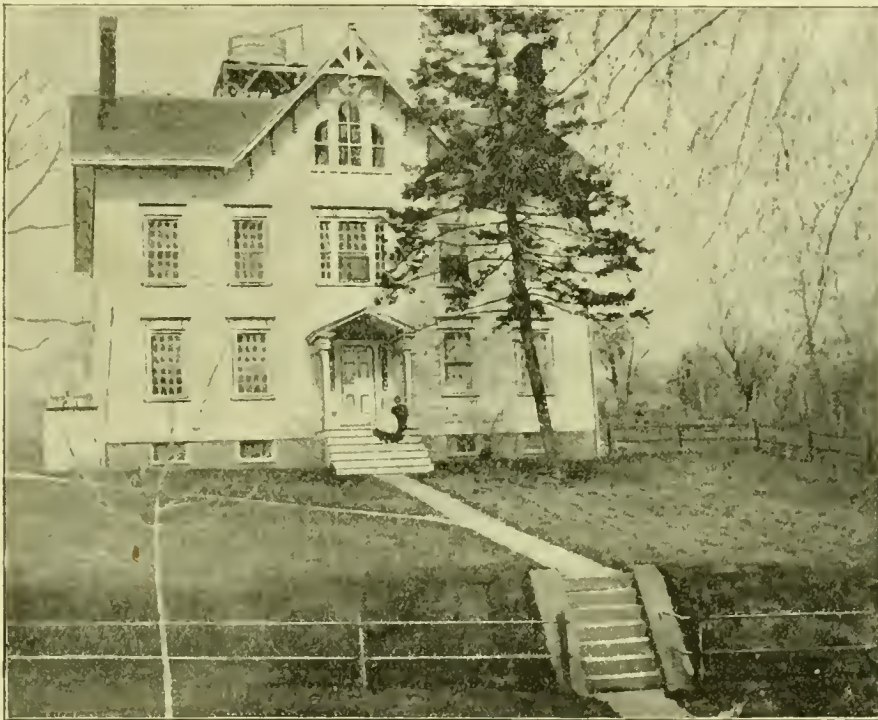
George C. Freeman was born on the old homestead and in the same house which he now occupies and which was built by his grandfather, Cyrus Freeman, the date of his nativity being August 15, 1825. The old farm was settled upon by Samuel Freeman early in the seventeenth century and has been in the possession of the family ever since, having descended in turn to Abel, Cyrus, Gershom W. and George C., the last named of whom is the immediate



Geo. C. Freeman

subject of this sketch. The present dwelling was erected about the year 1815, and is the third one to have been built upon the farm. On the ancestral farmstead George C. Freeman passed his youth, under the invigorating discipline thus implied, and he acquired his educational training in the district school. He has followed the vocation dignified by the efforts of his

county, and a daughter of Martin R. Vanduyne. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman became the parents of five children, of whom we offer brief record, as follows: Orvil E., Horace N., Cyrus G., William B. and Herman M. Orvil E. and Cyrus G. are the leading greengrocers of Orange Valley, their establishment, widely known as the Freeman Brothers' Store, being located



THE FREEMAN HOMESTEAD.

ancestors, and has been continuously and successfully engaged in farming pursuits, bringing to bear that judgment and discrimination which ever render returns in success.

In the year 1861 Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Frances Vanduyne, a native of Montville, Morris

on Freeman street. Herman is employed as a salesman in his brothers' store. William B. died at the age of twenty-eight years, and Horace is a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church, having a charge at McAlevys Fort, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Freeman is a man of strong mentality and mature judgment, is known and

honored as a public-spirited citizen, and is distinctively one of the representative men of the community in which his long and useful life has been passed. In his political allegiance Mr. Freeman is staunchly arrayed in the support of the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, and though he has never been an aspirant for public preferment, he has served most efficiently as one of the school trustees of West Orange, and ever maintains a lively interest in all that conserves the well-being of the community.

ORVILLE E. FREEMAN,

the eldest son of the gentleman whose sketch precedes this review, is one of the popular citizens and leading business men in Orange Valley. He was born on the old homestead, on the 17th of February, 1863, and his preliminary education was acquired in a private school taught by his aunt, Miss Lucy Van Duyne, after which he entered the high school of Orange, in which institution he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. In early life he became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and when not occupied with his studies he devoted the greater part of his time to farm work on the old homestead. After his graduation he assumed the management of the farm for his father, and continued to successfully engage in its operation until 1889, when he resolved to engage in mercantile pursuits in Orange Valley. Accordingly, in connection with his brother, Cyrus G. Freeman, he established what has grown to be one of the largest and most popular stores in Essex county. The greater part of the vegetables, of which they carry an extensive as-

sortment, is the product of their own farm. They also conduct a meat market in connection with the other branches of the enterprise, and in all departments of their business they are enjoying a very liberal patronage. The building which the firm of Freeman Brothers occupies was erected especially for their business and is a structure forty-five by fifty feet, located at Nos. 53 and 55 Freeman street, near the Highland avenue station. This market constitutes one of the leading business houses of the Oranges, and enjoys a large trade, which is constantly increasing. The senior member of the firm is also engaged in the livery business, as a partner in the firm of P. Vroom & Company, which is also a profitable enterprise, with a large patronage.

Orville E. Freeman married Miss S. Adelaide Sigler, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Beam) Sigler. On the 16th of January, 1895, they became the parents of a little daughter, Elizabeth Frances, who is the joy of the household and the pet of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Freeman, who reside with their son.

Orville E. Freeman is deeply interested in the welfare of the community with which he is connected, and does all in his power to promote the educational, moral and material growth of the county. He is progressive and public-spirited and withholds his co-operation from no movement calculated for the public good. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board of education, and so ably did he discharge his duties that in 1896 he was re-elected for another term of three years. He holds a membership connection with Council No. 799, of the National Union, at Orange, and is also a valued member of the Patrons of Hus-

bandry. His public career and his private life are alike above reproach, and in matters of business his reputation is unassailable, by reason of his close adherence to the ethics that govern an honorable, business life.

CYRUS G. FREEMAN,

the junior member of the firm of Freeman Brothers, is actively engaged in the management of the enterprise which has now grown to extensive proportions. A portion of his time is devoted to the management of the farm and the cultivation of the vegetables which are sold in the store, and to the control of the milk business which is carried on in connection with the store. The milk is also a product of their farm and they use in their business about two hundred quarts daily. Their well kept gardens enable them to supply to their patrons a fine grade of vegetables, always fresh, brought in directly from the farm. Their meats are alike noted for their excellent quality, and this, added to the firm's well known reliability, has insured them a patronage which has returned to them a good income. Success does not depend altogether upon advantageous circumstances or the influence of the wealthy, but comes as the reward of earnest, persistent labor, guided by a well defined purpose and sound judgment; and such are the qualities which have given the Freeman Brothers prestige among the merchants in their line in Essex county.

THE HALSTED FAMILY.

That a native of east New Jersey and a descendant of an adjoining town should become the first builder of the Oranges, is a cause for congratulation by the native population. To the efforts of Matthias O. Hal-

sted is due the wonderful growth of East Orange. He laid the foundation and gave it its first impetus. Little is known of the early history of the Halsted family. Jonas, Timothy and Joseph Halsted are found at Jamaica, Long Island, as early as 1656-57. Timothy Halsted was the ancestor of the New Jersey family of this name.

Timothy Halsted, Jr., son of Timothy (1st), was taxed on seventy-eight acres of land at Hempstead, in 1685. He probably sold his land and removed to New Jersey the same year, as appears by the following affidavit: "The testimony of Timothy Holstead, of Hempstead, in Queens county (Long Island), who declareth yt ye purchasers of Affter Kull (viz.): Daniel Denton, John Baylus and Luke Watson, did admit off myselff and my brother alsoe, vpon ye disbursement off ffour pounds a peece in bever pay to be Associates wt ym in ye purchase in case wee liked, which money we disbursed ffor Indean trade which sayd Indean goods went to ye purchase of ye sd land at Affter Kull, at ye request of ye afforesd purchasers, we desliking ye place vpon a run off it. And they imaging we should be payd ffor our goods and wee acknowledge yt wee Received satisfaction off Danl Denton afforsd, one of ye purchasers, the whole sum payd by selff and brother, was ffour pounds a peece and two and sixpence. Sworn before vs ye 17th of Novembr, 1685. Elias Doughty, Richard Cornwell, Justices in Quorem." Timothy Halsted, Jr., had a son, Caleb; the latter had a son Caleb, who also had a son, Caleb Halsted, born in 1741. The last Caleb married Rebecca Ogden, and had a son, Robert.

Robert Halsted, M. D., son of Caleb (3d) and Rebecca (Ogden) Halsted, was born in

Elizabeth, New Jersey, September 13, 1746. He was a leading and fearless citizen in the gloomy days of the Revolution. On one occasion a renegade Tory informed against him as a rebel and an ardent upholder of rebellion, and he was temporarily lodged in the old Sugar House on Liberty street, New York, where he suffered great hardship; but was finally released, through the influence of friends. On another occasion he saved the life of Colonel Aaron Ogden, who had been seriously wounded by the Hessians, while out alone on military reconnoissance. He was a physician of note. His younger brother, Caleb, was also an eminent physician. On July 25, 1825, the latter, while confined to his house by illness, received a visit from General Lafayette, and he had the pleasure of entertaining that son of France. Caleb Halsted, Jr., was for a long time mayor of the borough of Elizabeth. Robert Halsted, M. D., married, first, Mary Wiley; second, Mary Mills. He had children, of whom Matthias Ogden was the fourth.

Matthias Ogden Halsted, fourth son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Mills) Halsted, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, July 12, 1792. He was graduated at Princeton College and studied law with Matthias Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. He settled at Belvidere, New Jersey, where he practiced law for some years and was surrogate of Warren county. He made many warm friends and was held in high estimation throughout that district of New Jersey. He subsequently relinquished the practice of law and entered, as partner, the mercantile house of Halsted, Haines & Company, New York city, which in his day was one of the largest and most successful dry-goods firms in the country. Among

their customers was Amos W. Cundit, of East Orange, who failed, owing the firm a large balance. He offered his farm,—one hundred acres,—and the homestead fronting on Main street in liquidation of the debt. Mr. Halsted assumed the debt on his own account and took the farm in payment. He removed to East Orange about 1838, and in 1840 built the large elegant mansion with Corinthian pillars now occupied by Mr. Hawkesworth, who married a granddaughter of Mr. Halsted. The building attracted great attention at the time, as there was nothing like it in this part of New Jersey. The farm which he purchased was known as the Gruett farm. It lay between what is now Halsted street and Clinton avenue, with a frontage on Main street and extending in a southerly direction nearly to the South Orange line. He subsequently bought thirty acres on Harrison street, adjoining his original purchase. All this he laid out into large building plots. He erected homes for his two daughters and built other houses, which he sold to his New York friends and induced them to settle here. When he began operations there was but one train each way on the D. L. & W. R. R. The morning train took him and the evening train let him off, both stopping near his residence for his individual accommodation. He soon provided better facilities. He erected a depot on the site of the present Brick Church station at his own expense, placed a man and wife in charge, and conveyed the property to the railroad company free of cost. He thus opened the way for the pioneer settlement and lived to see it well advanced, although he reaped but little pecuniary benefit from his large outlay. He was generous and liberal at all times. He gave freely to the

Brick church, of which he was a member. He was unostentatious in his charities and it afforded him pleasure to help his fellow-men. He mingled freely with the people and took part in all their meetings. He was an elder of the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He established a private school for young ladies, erected a building on Washington Place and induced Rev. F. A. Adams, of Andover, Massachusetts, a celebrated teacher in his day, to come and take charge of it.

During the war Mr. Halsted was thoroughly loyal to the government and aided in the vigorous prosecution of the war by encouraging enlistments and arousing public sentiment. He lived to see the union of the states maintained and the government established on a firm basis. He died June 12, 1866. Mr. Halsted was twice married. His first wife was Cornelia Wade, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. By her he had three children,—Phebe, Marv, Enos. He married, secondly, Miss Hepzebah Clary, née Eastman, a relative of Daniel Webster. Their children were Julius, Cornelia, Emily and William.

THE COLGATE FAMILY.

Counting the latest of those who have arrived at the age of manhood, there are only four generations of Colgates in this country, and yet there is no name more prominently identified with the religious history of the country, especially of the Baptist denomination, than this. Robert Colgate, the progenitor of the American family of this name, was descended from a line of ancestors who had been in Kent county, England, for one hundred years. He was in strong sympathy with the de-

mocracy of France and his name headed a list of several persons who were to be arrested by the government. He was a warm friend and an old schoolmate of William Pitt, the "Great Commoner," and through the latter's efforts he was enabled to escape. Pitt sent a private messenger from London to warn him of his peril and advised him to emigrate to a country whose politics were more congenial to his own, and Pitt assured him that he would delay arrest upon his pledge to leave the kingdom within two weeks. The messenger bore back the promise to London that in two weeks the liberty-loving citizen would embark, and in March, 1795, he took his departure for "the land of the free and the home of the brave." He purchased a farm for his large family, where they lived several years.

His son William, born in the parish of Hollingbourne, county of Kent, January 25, 1783, came with his parents to this country when he was twelve years of age. He founded the house of Colgate & Company, which is now the oldest and one of the largest concerns in this country manufacturing soaps and perfumes. He was for many years connected with the Oliver Street Baptist church, New York, and was afterward prominent in the organization and building up of the Baptist Tabernacle, in Mulberry street. He inaugurated the movement which led to the organization of the first Baptist society in New York, known as the Young Men's Bible Society, of New York, the object of which was to translate the Bible or assist in causing it to be translated into other languages. In 1816, when the American Bible Society was formed, Mr. Colgate became a director, and up to the last hours of his life he de-

voted his best thoughts and energies to the work of ministerial education, especially at Hamilton University. Its first appeal met from him a ready response. He secured collections from his own and other churches of the metropolis. His increasing contributions led to increasing interest in his annual visits to Hamilton to share the responsibility of the board of administration. He was married in 1811, to Mary Gilbert, a lady of English descent. Miss Gilbert possessed rare endowments of mind and heart and a superior education. They raised a large family, of whom Samuel and James B. have both been conspicuous in furthering the interests of the Baptist church and in promoting the cause of education.

Samuel Colgate, son of William and Marv (Gilbert) Colgate, was born on John street, New York city, March 22, 1822, enjoyed the best educational advantages afforded by the private schools of the city, and succeeded to the business established by his father, which, through his efforts, has largely increased. Mr. Colgate began his religious work in the Oliver Street Baptist church, and was associated with his father in this and other religious work. He came to Orange in 1857 and the following year purchased nine acres on Center, near Harrison street, and subsequently twenty acres additional, it being a part of the Zenas Baldwin farm. He built there his first residence. Soon after he came to Orange Mr. Colgate, with a few others, began the organization of a Baptist society, and in connection therewith a Sunday-school, of which he was made superintendent, and as soon as the church was publicly recognized he was elected one of its deacons. He has held both positions uninterruptedly for a period

of nearly forty years. Mr. Colgate has been identified with various Baptist organizations for more than fifty years. Most of this time he has been a member of the board of managers of the Baptist Missionary Union. He was for twenty-five years a member of the finance committee of the American Tract Society, and has been a member of the Baptist Home Mission Society, of which he was three years president. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and as president has been active in promoting its objects. As a member of the New York Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, whose aim is to assist young men in preparing for the ministry, he has done much to promote its objects. Madison University—recently changed to Colgate University in recognition of the princely gift of his brother, James B.—has been the special object of his attention for many years past.

He has long been engaged in the collection and classification of historical data from all parts of the world, both ancient and modern, bearing on the history of the Baptist denomination and the growth and development of the Baptist church. This collection, now numbering over 40,000 pamphlets, includes many rare and valuable works in the French, English and German languages; also annual reports and statistics from every state in the Union. These are conveniently arranged and indexed so that any information connected with the history of the Baptist church can be readily obtained. When completed, this will form the most valuable collection of historical data connected with the Baptist denomination ever brought together. This collection has involved a large amount of labor

and money, but it has been entirely a work of love. All the books, papers and documents connected with this work will be placed in the fire-proof building at Colgate University and will thus become accessible to all those who wish to examine the history and work of Baptists, etc.

Mr. Colgate married Elizabeth A., daughter of Richard C. Morse, a descendant of Jedediah Morse, one of the original settlers of Dedham, Massachusetts, whose descendants for generations have exemplified the teachings of their Puritan ancestors. Mrs. Colgate was well known to the people of Orange for her life-long labor of love in behalf of the poor and unfortunate.

JOHN GAREIS.

When, after years of long and active labor in some honorable field of business, a man puts aside all cares to spend his remaining years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil, it is certainly a well deserved reward of his former industry.

"How blest is he who crowns in shades like these
A youth of labor with an age of ease!"

wrote the poet, and the world everywhere recognizes the justice of a season of rest following an active period of business life. Mr. Gareis is now living retired at his pleasant home in Newark, and his history is one which shows the accomplishment of well directed labor.

A native of the fatherland, he was born in the ortschaft of Reichenbach, Ober Frank-en, in Bavaria, Germany, February 2, 1815, and is a son of John and Margaret (Stumpf) Gareis. There were four children in the family, the other three being daughters. In

the land of his nativity he acquired his early education, and in accordance with the custom of the country he was confirmed at the age of fourteen. During his minority he remained at home and assisted his father in the various departments of farm work. When twenty-four years of age he decided to come to America, hoping that he might find better opportunities of making a home and fortune for himself.

Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native land and took passage on the sailing vessel *Caroline*, which weighed anchor on the 18th of June, 1840, and reached the harbor of New York on the 2d of September following. In the eastern metropolis he followed various occupations for a time and was there married, September 17, 1844, to Miss Dorothea Weitman, a daughter of Lorenz and Kundigund Weitman, both of whom were of German ancestry. Removing to Newark Mr. Gareis located in Plane street, where he remained for a year and a half, when he took up his residence on the corner of West and Mercer streets. There he engaged in merchandizing until 1855, when he removed to Springfield avenue, where he successfully carried on business until 1876. In 1854 he purchased three acres of ground on Springfield avenue, made many improvements on his property and has been an important factor in the development and substantial advancement of that neighborhood. His judicious investments in real estate and his well directed efforts along commercial lines have brought to him a success which numbers him among the prosperous residents of the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gareis were born ten children. Dorothea became the wife of John Schreiber and died in 1879, leaving

five children, namely: Dorothea, Annie, George, Frank and Mary. Barbara is the wife of Peter Keller, and they have five children: John, Katie, Peter, George and Jacob. Catharine is married and has five children: John, May, Frank, Joseph and Rosie. Sebastian married Barbara Steckert and their children are Antonius, Lillie, Joseph, Barbara and Clara. Mary is the widow of Joseph Duetsch, who was born July 12, 1859, and died May 18, 1896, leaving four children: Joseph, Edward, Charles and Dorothea. George was married in 1897 to Katie Hanson. John wedded Mary Miller and has two children,—Matilda and Dora. Michael died at the age of eleven years. The next member of the family died in infancy, and George died at the age of nine months. The mother of these children was called to her final rest November 2, 1878, at the age of fifty-four years. She was a lady of many excellencies of character, belonging to the Catholic church, and was widely known for her hospitality and kindness. Mr. Gareis also belongs to the same church. Coming to this country without capital, he has steadily worked his way upward to a position of affluence and has won the proud American title of a "self-made man."

JOSEPH HENSLER,

president of the Hensler Brewing Company, of Newark, was born in the ortschaft of Gutenstein, in the oberamt Moeskirch, near the Baden sea in the kingdom of Baden, Germany, February 2, 1830, and is a son of Bonifatz and Catherine (Blender) Hensler. His father was educated in the common schools of his native town and there learned the brewer's trade, which he

followed as a life work. He was a just and conscientious man in all life's relations, and was charitable, giving freely of his means to the needy. He held membership in the Roman Catholic church.

In 1854 he decided to come to America and with his family, consisting of himself and six children, he crossed the Atlantic, arriving at New York on the 26th of October, 1854, after a voyage of thirty-four days. Locating in Newark with his family, he spent the remainder of his days in this city, his death occurring in September, 1874. He was twice married. His first wife died in the fatherland in October, 1834, at the age of thirty-one years, her birth having occurred in 1803. Her children were Theresa, wife of John Bell; Joseph; Mathias, who married and had two children, but he and his family are all now deceased; John, who married Catherine Kaiser, and both died, leaving three children, Elizabeth, John and George; and Johanna, wife of John Baumgartner, by whom she has four children,—Joseph, John, Elizabeth and Annie. After the death of his first wife Bonifatz Hensler married Theresa Knittel, who died December 6, 1837, leaving one son, Adolph, who came with his father to America.

Joseph Hensler acquired his education in the schools of his native land, and on laying aside his text-books began learning the brewer's trade with his father. When he had attained to man's estate, he was drafted into the military service of his country as an infantryman and continued in the army until the expiration of his regular term. Accompanying his father on the emigration to America, he located in Newark and entered the employ of Herman and Adolph Schalk, by whom he was em-



Joseph W. Hearse.

ployed as a journeyman. By perseverance, industry and economy he was at length enabled to begin business on his own account, in November, 1858, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George Lorenz, opening a brewery on a part of the site which is now occupied by his extensive plant. They were successful in the new enterprise, and the partnership was continued until 1866, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Hensler buying out his brother-in-law's interest. He has since carried on operations alone and has met with most gratifying results. In 1891 he admitted his two sons to a partnership and the Joseph Hensler Brewing Company was incorporated with our subject as president, Adolph F. Hensler as vice-president, and Joseph Hensler, Jr., as financial secretary. The plant has been enlarged from time to time to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing trade and now ranks among the largest of the kind in the city.

Mr. Hensler was married November 4, 1858, to Magdalena, widow of David Jacquilliard, and a daughter of George Adam and Margaretta (Burger) Reis. They now have two children: Joseph, who married Amelia Rohrig, daughter of Charles Rohrig, and has one son, George Arthur; and Adolph F., who married Josephine Ender-son, daughter of James Enderson. Their children are Richard and Robert, pupils in the high school of Newark; Edward, Gilbert and Belle. By her first marriage Mrs. Hensler had two children: Sophia, wife of Jacob Kaiser, of Newark, by whom she has seven children,—Jacob, Andrew, John, Nicholas, Martin, Elizabeth and Annie; and Lena, wife of John Fauwald, by whom she has one son, George.

Mr. Hensler is a member in good stand-

ing in Schiller Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M., of Newark; in politics is a Democrat, and in religious faith is a Roman Catholic.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

Every man who induces another to settle in the Oranges adds just that much to the wealth of the whole community. When it is considered that the combined efforts of Abraham C. and Ira M. Taylor—father and son—in this direction extend over a period of more than sixty years, it is safe to say that they have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of the Oranges. Both are natives of Essex county and are identified by marriage with some of the oldest families in this vicinity. William Taylor, the American progenitor of this branch of the Taylor family, was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Eccles) Taylor, of Randall's Town, near Belfast, Ireland. Jacob was a linen manufacturer, a native of Scotland, the family being all stanch Scotch Presbyterians.

William Taylor, son of Jacob, was a millwright. He came to this country soon after 1800, in company with Deacon John Nichol, one of the pillars of the Brick church, East Orange. William Taylor settled in Bloomfield, where he married Gertrude, daughter of Colonel Thomas Cadmus, of that place, a descendant of one of the old Holland families who settled in east New Jersey. The house in which Colonel Cadmus lived, on Washington street, Bloomfield, was built by his ancestors about 1672. This house is mentioned in the history of Bloomfield as Washington's headquarters.

Abraham Cadmus Taylor, son of Will-

iam and Gertrude (Cadmus) Taylor, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 9, 1812, and died in East Orange, December 17, 1883. He lived with his uncle, Abraham Cadmus, from an early age until the latter's death, and inherited most of his property. His grandfather, Colonel Thomas Cadmus, served with distinction in the war of the Revolution and enjoyed the personal friendship of General Washington, who presented him with a sword, the broken parts of which are still in the family. At the age of eighteen years Abraham C. Taylor came to Orange, where he spent the remainder of his life. He kept a country store for some years and subsequently established a large clothing business in Mobile, Alabama, under the firm name of Taylor & Dickinson. Mr. Taylor remained north, attending to the buying, manufacturing, etc., while his partner attended to the southern branch of the business. He discontinued the business just before the panic of 1857 and thereby escaped financial disaster.

Mr. Taylor was among the first of the old residents to appreciate the possibilities of Orange as a place of suburban residence, and, with wise forethought, he purchased large tracts of land in Orange and Montclair. His first home property was located on Main, Baldwin and Harrison streets. He afterward purchased several acres on Washington street and built for himself a new house, in which he lived and died. He divided this property into building lots, and opened William street through the property, from Prospect to Washington streets, and made other necessary improvements. Among other properties he developed the Uzal Dodd tract at Doddtown; he also opened New street to Orange. He did not

wait for others to develop their property in order that he might reap the benefit, but with a worthy public spirit he spent his money freely in improving all his property, while many of his neighbors profited thereby. He was a whole-souled, enterprising business man, with large ideas which he was capable of carrying out. He was a leader in politics, although, with a single exception, he invariably declined to accept office. He worked earnestly for his friends, and whoever was fortunate enough to secure his influence was almost certain of an election. He managed all his own affairs with consummate ability, exercising wisdom and forethought in all his transactions. Though not a member of any church he led an exemplary life, and in all his intercourse with his fellow men endeavored to conform to the Golden Rule. He had large business interests and was connected with various organizations. He was a director in the Orange Savings Bank, and in the Essex County Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Taylor married Elizabeth Simmons Condit, daughter of Samuel Wheeler and Sarah (Brundage) Condit, residents of what is now West Orange. Samuel Wheeler Condit was the son of Joel and Sarah (Wheeler) Condit. Joel served in the war of the Revolution. He was the son of Daniel, son of Samuel, the Newark ancestor of the family. The children of Abraham Cadmus Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth, were: Mary C.; Harriet, who married Samuel G. Van Auken; William A., born November 17, 1840, and died January 9, 1856; Elizabeth, who married Marcus A. Gould, and is a practicing physician of the new school; Gertrude, who resides in Washington, D. C.; Ira M.; Samuel M., and Caroline died in infancy.

Ira M. Taylor, sixth child of Abraham Cadmus and Elizabeth (Condit) Taylor, was born in Orange, or what is now East Orange, October 31, 1846. He was sent to the best private schools in Orange, among these being the well known institution of Mr. Adams. Mr. Taylor's first business experience was in New York city, where he was first engaged in mercantile affairs and afterward in the manufacturing business. He was for some time connected with the Paragon Manufacturing Company, which made the first paragon umbrella frames in this country. After his father's death Mr. Taylor returned to East Orange to assume charge of the estate, which for a time required his undivided attention. In the settlement of his father's affairs he was gradually drawn into the real-estate business and began operations for himself and others. His pleasing and courteous manners drew people to him, and without any special effort on his part business increased. Strangers, as well as his personal friends, found that they could always rely on his representations, that he had no personal ends to serve. His aim has been to please the buyer as well as the owner of the property, and he has never failed to state the true conditions as to health, drainage, etc., even though it might be to the detriment of the owner and at a personal sacrifice of his own interests. His methods, which were actuated by a conscientious regard for the public welfare and for the good of his patrons, have yielded their legitimate fruits, and a large number of the most desirable class of business men have been induced to settle in the Oranges and build for themselves fine residences. These in turn have induced others to locate here, who invariably commend Mr. Taylor

as the best man to conduct negotiations. The fact of his individual success and prosperity is the best evidence of what he has accomplished in the development of the Oranges, and through his efforts hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the wealth of his native town, and without any pretense or assumption on his part he has proved one of the greatest of public benefactors. His conscientious regard for the truth, his honesty and perfectly fair dealings with all, have won him the confidence and support of both buyers and sellers of property.

It was Mr. Taylor's reputation for honorable dealing, as well as his good judgment and strict impartiality, that led the projectors of the New Orange Industrial Association to make him their representative and manager for this district for the greatest real-estate enterprise ever attempted in this country, viz., the purchase and immediate development of nineteen hundred acres of land lying between Millburn and Roselle and the immediate outlay of millions of dollars for improvements, etc. Mr. Taylor was one of the commissioners appointed to widen and straighten Second river in that part of the Doddtown district formerly known as Rattlesnake Plains. He organized and is secretary of the Penn Bluff Brick and Tile Company, an enterprising and successful corporation. He served on a commission for opening new streets in East Orange. Mr. Taylor is thoroughly domestic in his tastes and habits and has no interest whatever in club life. He is a member of Brick church and was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school.

Mr. Taylor married Kate N. Seymour, of New York city, and they have one child, Catharine.

GEORGE E. MEAD.

The progenitor of the Mead family in America was Peter Mead, who came from Holland to this country about the year 1730 and settled in what was then known as Mead's Basin, now Mountain View, Passaic county, New Jersey. John A., son of Peter, came to "Dutch Lane," in Caldwell township, and here reared a number of children, including John and Aaron.

John (2d) was born in "Dutch Lane" on the 1st of November, 1769, and spent his boyhood days in the usual way, farming and attending such schools as were provided in those days. He married Miss Sarah Dodd, daughter of Captain Caleb Dodd, of Caldwell, and they had eight children.

Allen C. Mead, son of John (2d), was born on the 21st of April, 1805, and passed his entire life in Caldwell township, most of the time being occupied in following the shoemaker's trade. The last few years were spent in farming, in which he met with marked success. He married Lucretia Dayton, of Basking Ridge, daughter of John Dayton, who was an uncle of William L. Dayton, one of New Jersey's most distinguished citizens. He was a supporter of church interests, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political faith was a staunch Democrat, being an influential resident of his home city. He was a member of the old muster, was a fifer and a drummer, and his sons are all gifted with the talent of music. Mrs. Mead was a loving wife and good mother, and her life was one of useful endeavor and Christian fortitude. She was called to her eternal rest on August 27, 1893, being survived by her husband until February 26, 1895. Of their six children, George E. is the subject of this

sketch; Sarah E. became the wife of George Canfield; Joel D., born August 18, 1832, was postmaster for a term at Caldwell and also held town offices; James R., born July 17, 1834, was postmaster at Hanover for thirty years; John Milton, born May 1, 1837, was postmaster one term at Caldwell; and Emily A., born October 28, 1838, was the youngest.

Mr. George E. Mead was born on the 12th of August, 1828, and after attending the public schools learned the carriage-making trade at Morristown, New Jersey, and followed the same for about ten years, at the end of which period he engaged in general merchandizing at Pine Brook, Morris county, New Jersey, continuing in that line of enterprise with marked success for twenty-six years. He then purchased his father's farm, taking up his residence thereon, and from time to time has added to it until he is now enjoying a comfortable competency and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists of Essex county. Commencing in 1856 he was postmaster for twenty-five years at Pine Brook, filling the office with great credit under both Republican and Democratic administrations; he himself has always been a Democrat.

Socially Mr. Mead is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his religious belief he is an adherent of the Presbyterian church of Caldwell. He is a public-spirited citizen and is deeply interested in the educational advancement of the county.

On the 5th of November, 1851, Mr. Mead was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Van Ness, daughter of Peter Van Ness, of Pine Brook, Morris county, New Jersey. The latter was a farmer and a supporter of the Methodist church. He married Miss Mary Peer, of Fairfield, Essex

county, who also was a member of the Methodist church. Mr. George E. Mead and wife have the following named children: Caroline H. is the wife of Henry C. Lewis, and has three children,—Sarah M., Irvin R. and Alice C.; Alice L., the wife of Edward M. Young; Mary Lucretia, who married Wilbur B. Gould; and Henry C., an officer in the state penitentiary, who was formerly associated with his father in the mercantile business. He married Miss Charlotte Kent, and they have had two children: Allen K., who died October 25, 1897, at the age of eight years; and Ida K.

JOHN B. WALLACE.

of the firm of Wallace & Company, manufacturers of structural and ornamental slate work, in Newark, was born in the town of Clough Jordan, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, January 1, 1874, and is the son of Wellington and Catherine (Lewis) Wallace, both of Irish parentage.

The father received a common-school education and chose as his life work the tilling of the soil. In 1882 he came to America to seek a broader field for his labor, reaching Philadelphia in March of that year. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of wife and three children,—John B., Esther and Catherine. He did not remain in Pennsylvania, however, but took up his residence in Toronto, Canada, where his two sons, Richard and Jeremiah, had located some time previously, and were engaged in business. Both parents are still residents of that city and are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family of this worthy couple numbered twelve children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Blackwell, a

resident of Montreal, Canada, by whom she had six children; Jeremiah, who is connected with the Bank of Commerce of Toronto, and resides there with his wife and three children; Richard, who is engaged in contracting and building in Toronto, where he lives with his wife and three children; William, a member of the police force of Toronto, who is married and has one child; Rachel, wife of James Brown, of Toronto, by whom she has three children; Wellington, Jr., cashier in the Home and Loan Savings Institution in Toronto, who is married and has two children; Kathleen, a professional nurse, now following her chosen life work in the Empire state; Esther, wife of Martin Kellough, a resident of East Orange; Matilda, who is living with her parents in Toronto; James, who came to East Orange and lives with his sister; John B. of this review; Sarah, who died in Ireland when about twenty years of age; besides two who died in early childhood in the same country.

John B. Wallace acquired his education in the public schools of Toronto, and when in his early 'teens began to earn his own livelihood. Since that time he has depended entirely upon his own efforts, so that whatever he has achieved in life results from his earnest labors and perseverance. In 1890 he went to Brooklyn, where he found employment in the slate-working business. He applied himself earnestly and closely to the duties entrusted to his care, and as time progressed thoroughly mastered the business in all its departments. He then resolved to carry on the enterprise on his own account, and in 1894 embarked in business at Roseville, where he has met with good success in his undertakings, building up an excellent trade. He has executed the slate

and mantel work on a number of the public buildings in Newark and Bloomfield, and in 1896 the firm of which he is a member did the work in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Elizabeth, and in the new Turn Verein Hall and the Krueger Auditorium at Elizabeth. In 1895 they established their present place of business on Warren street, Newark, and in this locality they have secured a good business among the best class of patrons. Thoroughly understanding the work in all its departments, and meeting fully every obligation imposed by the terms of the contract, he gives full satisfaction to his many patrons, and has gained their confidence and regard.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the Roseville Methodist Episcopal church and of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Newark, and takes an active part in church and benevolent work, doing all in his power to advance the cause of humanity.

JEREMIAH P. BALL,

butcher, East Orange, New Jersey, is one of the representative business men and respected citizens of this place, belonging to a family long resident of New Jersey. He was born in Newark, this state, March 28, 1833, and is a son of Archibald and Sarah Gibbs (Price) Ball, both natives of Essex county.

George Ball, the grandfather of Jeremiah P., was born and passed his whole life in Essex county, where he was well known as a man of industry and honest worth. By trade he was a blacksmith. Of his family only three sons—Stephen, Edward and Archibald—are known to survive. Archibald Ball, like his father before him, was born and passed his life in Essex county.

He died in Elizabeth. By occupation he was a morocco dresser. On the maternal side also the ancestors of our subject were among the primitive settlers of New Jersey, the time of their location here being previous to the Revolutionary war. Representatives of the family were participants in that war. Jeremiah Price, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a prominent official in the town of Elizabeth. For a period of forty-one years he was constable and deputy sheriff at that place. He died there at an advanced age. To Archibald Ball and wife were born six children, as follows: Martha C., deceased wife of William Meeker; Jeremiah P.; George M., deceased, and his wife, Sarah Moorehouse, were the parents of three children,—Martha, Jessie and Charlotte; Maria D., wife of John Cary, New York, has two children,—Myrtie and Harriet; Sarah E., a resident of Vineland, New Jersey; and Henry C., deceased, who married Rebecca Leipsev and had a family of two children,—Irwin, who resides in New York, and Harry, of Newark.

Jeremiah P. Ball removed to Orange, New Jersey, with his parents in 1841, when eight years of age. He received a limited education in the public schools of this place, attending school until he was ten. At that early age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaker in the shop of Peter Campbell, located at what was called Doddtown, between Orange and Bloomfield. Mr. Campbell died before young Ball had completed his apprenticeship. He, however, continued work at the trade until 1856. That year he engaged in the butcher business, which he has since continued and in which he has had a fairly prosperous career.

Mr. Ball was married in East Orange, December 27, 1854, to Miss Lydia M. Washburn, daughter of Silas and Lydia (Baldwin) Washburn; and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children, namely: Stephen C., who married Whilemina Bodner and has one child, Dorothy; and David W., who married Elsie McChesney.

Politically, Mr. Ball is in accord with the Republican party and is enthusiastic in the support of the same. Before the organization of this party he was a Whig. He has several times been elected to the office of justice of the peace. His family attend worship at the Second Presbyterian church of East Orange.

HENRY W. HERBERT.

Henry William Herbert was born in London on the 7th of April, 1807, a year which has been made famous by giving America her Longfellow and her Willis. Until the age of twelve Master Henry was taken charge of by tutors in his father's house, which, in those days especially, was a general resort for parliamentary wits and distinguished scholars. On entering his 'teens, Henry was sent to Dr. Hooker's academy at Brighton, on the Sussex coast.

In April, 1820, commencing his fourteenth year, he was entered at Eton, where his happy powers of analysis, or of synthesis, astonished his professors. He made such remarkable progress that in 1825 his father sent him to Caius College, Cambridge, and in the class of 1829-30 he was graduated.

While at Cambridge the society of the youthful Herbert was eagerly sought after by more wealthy commoners; and, as he

was especially anxious to associate with them, he gradually formed some very expensive habits. One of the best things Herbert did while at Cambridge was to join a troop of Cambridgeshire yeomanry cavalry, a full squadron of which was occasionally "camped out" on the routes between Cambridge and Huntingdon, Peterborough, Lynn and Norwich, as the different counties might invite each other's members. By the knowledge of equestrian and field movements thus acquired Herbert was subsequently enabled to give us those fine descriptions of Roman battles, sieges, and campaigns, which Herbert's delighted readers find in "The Captains of the Old World," or in "The Roman Republic," and which he intended to have continued. While at college Herbert had rapidly acquired a restless and reckless way of living, and his parents could exercise little or no control over him. He plunged deeper and deeper into debt on coming of age. He went to Brussels and afterward to Paris; but neither the continent nor Europe itself was large enough for his peculiar ideas; nothing short of "a boundless continent," like that of America, seemed worthy of his notice.

Herbert landed in this country about November, 1831, and the few hundred pounds having been soon expended he was compelled to turn his attention to business. He readily obtained an engagement as a teacher of Greek in the Rev. R. Townsend Huddart's classical and fashionable school, which at that time was in Beaver street, near Broadway, and gave perfect satisfaction for eight years. In 1834, Mr. Herbert's first historical novel, "The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde," was published by the Harpers, and was favorably received by the public. From 1833 to 1836, he was more

or less connected with the "American Monthly Magazine," sometimes writing all the editorial matter. In 1837, his reputation as a writer of historical novels seemed fully confirmed by the appearance of "Cromwell," which was even more favorably received by the American public than "The Brothers."

Mr. Herbert was married in 1839 to Miss Barker, daughter of the then mayor of Boston. The happy marriage seemed to make Mr. Herbert more useful and more admirable in society. With a happy home a man has some chance for shining forth in his true character. So it was with Mr. Herbert.

In 1840, the year his son was born, Herbert extended his literary and poetical contributions to the papers more freely than ever. It was at this interesting period when the name of "Frank Forrester" came from Mr. Herbert's Jove-like brain, and the world has consented to receive "Frank Forrester" with all the honors, regardless of title or nation. The name "Frank Forrester" soon became famous by creating him a spirited controversialist in the "American Turf Register," while the able records furnished by "Cyphers, Jr.;" and "Warwick Woodlands" caused a general desire for "a few more of the same sort." While thus engaged in producing some of the finest novels of his day, he found time to contribute many a good fugitive to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," "Graham's Magazine" and several other periodicals. One of the articles Mr. Herbert furnished to Graham in 1841 was the "Roman Bride," a beautiful story. Another of the articles sent to Graham in 1841 was "The Marriage of Achilles," which attracted general attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert shortly after marriage removed from the Carlton House, in New York, to the Park House in Newark, New Jersey. In 1846 Mrs. Herbert died, while at the latter place. Their son was sent to England, where he pursued his education.

In February, 1858, Henry William Herbert married Adela R. Budlong.

Owing to unfortunate family relations Mr. Herbert became melancholy, and on the 17th of May, 1858, put an end to his own life. He is buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery, Newark, New Jersey.

FREDERIC W. WARD.

a prominent and successful legal practitioner of Newark, was born in Rahway, Union county, New Jersey, on the 30th of January, 1858, his parents being Samuel D. and Rebecca M. (Miller) Ward. In an early day in the history of New Jersey, three brothers by the name of Ward moved from Connecticut to New Jersey, one of them settling in Newark, one in North Jersey, and the third in Hanover, Morris county, from the last of whom the father of our subject descended. Samuel D. was for many years a resident of Rahway, where he engaged in the manufacture of carriages until his death, which occurred in 1882. The paternal grandmother's maiden name was Dodd and she belonged to the Bloomfield, New Jersey, Dodds. Mrs. Ward was born in Westfield, New Jersey, and was a daughter of Isaac Miller, a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Elizabeth, who resided in Newark for over forty years. Mrs. Ward survived her husband about twelve years.

Frederic W. Ward was reared in the city



FREDERIC W. WARD.

of his nativity, and after a preliminary training in the public schools he completed his literary education in the Rahway Academy. In 1875 he entered the law office of Hon. F. W. Stevens, now vice-chancellor, and under that gentleman's able tuition he began to read law, being admitted to the bar as an attorney at law in 1879, and as a counselor at law in 1882. Upon engaging in the practice of his profession Mr. Ward formed a partnership with his former preceptor and the firm of Stevens & Ward was continued until 1891, when the latter took up the practice alone, and since then has rapidly risen in his chosen calling, being recognized to-day as one of the most talented lawyers in the state. He enjoys a large and lucrative patronage, and for a number of years he has been counsel for the United States Industrial Insurance Company, is now the executor for the extensive estate of the late William M. Force, and is also executor for several other important estates. His integrity of character has gained for him the confidence of the public and he has a reputation for fidelity and sincerity in all his endeavors. He is in every respect a self-made man, and his success and prosperity in life have been accomplished by his individual efforts.

In 1888 Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Jessie O. Peck, a daughter of James Peck, of East Orange, and they have had three children.

ORLANDO WILLIAMS.

The first representatives of the Williams family in New Jersey were Samuel, Amos and Matthew Williams, who were among the pioneers of Newark, and it is from the first named that our subject is descended. He was the father of Jonathan Williams,

who married a Miss Squire. They became the parents of Nathan Williams, the grandfather of our subject. He married Catharine Wade, and to them were born the following children: Abigail, who married Joseph Dobbins; Electa, wife of Henry Beach; Albert, a graduate of Princeton College, who went to California in 1849 and became a distinguished preacher on the Pacific coast, but died in West Orange, New Jersey; Henry W.; Henrietta Mulford, who became the wife of Dr. J. C. Barron; and Albert.

The parents of our subject were Jonathan S. and Phoebe (Perry) Williams. The father was born on the old homestead, was reared to farm life, and in his early years also learned the hatter's trade and engaged in the manufacture of hats for many years. He married Phoebe Perry, a daughter of William S. Perry, who was born on the old Perry homestead, on what is now Prospect avenue, West Orange, but was then known as Perry Lane. He was a son of Samuel Perry, who was of English descent and was one of the first settlers of Newark, where he reared a number of children, including the grandfather of our subject, William S. Perry, who served throughout the Revolutionary war. He followed agricultural pursuits and also engaged extensively in the manufacture of cider,—a popular industry at that day,—conducting a store in New York city for the sale of this product. He married Miss Kent and they became the parents of the following named: Abbie, who became the wife of Zebulon Condit; Jotham, who married Margaret Morris; Jacob, who married Emma Brundage; Sarah, wife of John Garrison; Achsah, wife of Prosper Warner; and Charlotte, wife of Lemuel Baldwin.

After his marriage Jonathan S. Williams located on the old homestead which his father had settled and which is now the home of our subject. He rebuilt the house, made many excellent improvements and became the owner of a large landed estate in addition to the homestead. The land comprising the latter has always been in possession of the family since it was first located by a Williams. For many years the father of our subject filled the office of justice of the peace and was a member of the township committee, while for about forty-three years he was an elder in the old Presbyterian church of Orange. His family numbered the following: Samuel A., who died in 1894, at the age of seventy years; Catherine R., wife of Albert Condit; William N.; Orlando; Albert, who died at the age of fifty-nine; J. E.; and Sarah A., wife of Herman Woodruff.

At the ancestral home of the Williams family, on the 30th of October, 1831, Orlando Williams first opened his eyes to the light of day, and the farm whereon his boyhood days were passed has also been the scene of his manhood labors. He was educated in the public schools and has always followed agricultural pursuits. His labors have been well directed as the result of his judicious management, enterprise and industry, and he has now a valuable property, a very pleasant home and is surrounded with the comforts that go to make life worth the living.

In April, 1871, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Condit, a daughter of a Ira H. Condit, of Roseland, and their union is graced with one daughter, Marie Antoinette. Mrs. Williams and her daughter are members of the St. Cloud Presbyterian church, and the family is

widely and favorably known. Mr. Williams has served as a member of the township committee and is accounted one of the valued citizens of the community.

MATTHEW T. GAY

was born in Newark, November 15, 1845, and educated in the common-schools, leaving the public high school at the age of sixteen to enter the employ of the Newark Daily Mercury. After working for about one year in the office, and later in the composing room, in February, 1863, he secured a position with N. F. Blanchard & Brother, manufacturers of patent leather, on Bruen, Hamilton and McWhorter streets. In 1869 this firm was changed by the admission of P. Van Zandt Lane to Blanchard Brothers & Lane; and in 1887, when the concern was merged into a corporation, retaining the same name, Mr. Gay was elected treasurer of the company. On the death of Mr. Lane, in 1894, he was elected president, which position he still retains. In the thirty-six years he has been connected with this establishment it has grown to be one of the largest of the kind in the country, its trade extending to all parts of the United States, Europe, Australia and South America. That in a marked degree he had the confidence of those with whom he was first associated is shown by the fact of his being an executor of the estate of Noah F. Blanchard and administrator of Samuel F. Blanchard, the former of whom died in 1881 and the latter in 1889.

In 1867 Mr. Gay married Miss Joanna M. Beach, a daughter of Joseph Beach, of Rahway, New Jersey, and to them were born two children. Alice W., the elder, who was born May 21, 1869, and was edu-

cated in the State Normal School, of Trenton, New Jersey, married Harry T. Crawford, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and has two children,—Elsie Beach and Harold Gay. Joseph H., who was born May 11, 1873, is now engaged with his father in business. The mother died April 11, 1877, and Mr. Gay was again married, in 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Eversoll, daughter of Abraham Eversoll, of Hunterdon county. They have one son, Herbert S., who was born August 20, 1881, and is a student in Cayuga Lake Military Academy, of Aurora, New York.

In the year 1873 Mr. Gay took up his residence in Rahway, New Jersey, and later served for three years as a member of the common council there, and as a member of the board of water commissioners. Since 1892 he has resided in Newark, having a very pleasant home at No. 47 Lincoln avenue. He is now serving as a member of the board of health of this city, and in his political views is a Republican. Socially he is connected with St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark, also with the commandery of Knights Templar, and Mecca Temple of the same order. He is also a member of the Essex Club and is a director in the Newark City National Bank.

WILLIAM LEWIS SCOTT,

assistant superintendent of the Newark City Home, was born in the village of Greene, Chenango county, New York, May 24, 1829, and is a son of G. V. and Abigail (Williamson) Scott. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Westchester county, New York. The former became a well-to-do farmer and spent his last days in Broome county, of the

Empire state. His children were William L., Thomas, M. W. and Alvah. On both the paternal and the maternal sides the ancestry can be traced back to colonial days. The grandfather, Mark Scott, was a descendant of one of the early families of Connecticut, while Garrett Williamson was a pioneer of Westchester county, New York. Both were supporters of the Whig party, and their descendants became advocates of Republican principles.

In the county of his nativity William L. Scott was reared to manhood and attended the public schools until fifteen years of age. He afterward pursued his studies in the schools of Broome county, and was a student in Binghamton Seminary. Early in life he turned his attention to educational work and began teaching in the district schools of the Empire state, where he soon demonstrated his ability to impart readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1859 he came to New Jersey, and locating in Verona, Essex county, was numbered among its successful teachers for a period of ten years. He then embarked in merchandizing, which he followed for almost a decade, when in 1879 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Newark City Home, which position he has since acceptably and creditably filled. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, and his deep interest in others makes him especially fitted for his work. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Verona, the office then paying the round sum of twenty-eight dollars a year! But under Mr. Scott's management the revenue was greatly increased, and in 1878 it had reached four hundred dollars.

Mr. Scott was married in Colesville, Chenango county, New York, to Miss

Martha M. Watrous, and they have one daughter, Miss Carrie A. Scott, who has taught successfully for several years.

Mr. Scott has made a deep study of the political situation and issues of the country and is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He was one of the first Republican committeemen ever elected in Caldwell township, and is now township assessor of Verona township, formerly a part of Caldwell township. He holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for many years he has been steward, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M. He is a worthy representative of this benevolent order, with its all-embracing creed of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and in every relation of life he commands the respect and confidence of those whom he meets.

JEREMIAH A. CROSS

was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, where he grew up to manhood, and where, at the age of sixteen, in consequence of the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources. His ambition was to acquire an education and to fit himself for one of the learned professions. To this end, under very adverse circumstances, he obtained such an education as could be had in the district schools of the county, over one of which, in time, he was appointed to the mastership, and then, as is usually the case, learned ten times faster and ten times as much as when a pupil. The profession of law was his first choice, but this he soon abandoned, with the determination to devote himself to

the study and practice of medicine. With this in view he removed from the state of New York and fixed his residence in Franklin, Essex county, New Jersey, where, as a student, he entered the office of Dr. S. Daily. In 1854 he attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Michigan, and the next year attended another course in the Albany Medical College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1856. In August of the same year he established himself in practice in Newark, New Jersey, where he continued to reside till the end of his life, March 30, 1881.

Dr. Cross was one of the physicians and surgeons of Essex county who rendered essential service to the country during the war of the Rebellion. In 1862 he, with a small body of surgeons, volunteered to take care of the wounded New Jersey soldiers at the siege of Yorktown. During his absence on this service the Ward United States Army Hospital was established in Newark, and on his return he was attached to it as acting assistant surgeon, which position he held until December, 1863, when he accepted the post of surgeon to the board of enrollment of the fifth congressional district of New Jersey. Here he remained until the close of the war, and then resumed his private practice. In 1870 he was appointed one of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital, in the city of Newark, and during the same year became physician for the Essex County Home for the Insane, with which latter institution he remained connected till his death. As a member of the Essex County Medical Society he was active in all that concerned the interests of his profession, and as a citizen he was prominent and influential whenever and wherever an earnest and leading spirit

was needed in the conduct of public affairs. By reason of his genial nature, his kindly disposition, and honest dealing, Dr. Cross made many warm friends, and his death was lamented throughout the whole community.

OLIVER S. HALSTED,

the first chancellor of New Jersey appointed under the constitution of 1844, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1792, and, after receiving a good preparatory education, entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1810, receiving, in course, his degree of A. M. In 1814 he was admitted to the bar, and settling in Newark continued the practice of his profession until near the close of his life, with the exception of seven years, when he held the office of chancellor. In 1836 Mr. Halsted was recorder of the city of Newark, in 1840 held the office of mayor, in 1827 was a member of the general assembly, in 1834 a member of the state council, and was at one time surrogate of the county of Essex.

On the expiration of the gubernatorial term of Daniel Haines, who was the last governor and chancellor under the constitution of 1776, Mr. Halsted received from Governor Stratton the nomination for chancellor and the same was confirmed by the senate, February 5, 1845. He held his office until 1852, when he resumed the practice of his profession. Chancellor Halsted was a man of much learning, and in his latter years a great student of the Bible. In 1875, two years before his death and at the age of eighty-three, he published "The Book Called Job," being a literal translation from the Hebrew. It is accompanied with

copious notes, which show a vast amount of study and research. He was also the author of a work entitled "The Theology of the Bible." Chancellor Halsted died August 29, 1877.

OLIVER S. HALSTED, JR.,

son of the late Chancellor Halsted, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1818, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1838. He entered soon after, as a student at law, the office of his distinguished father, and in 1841, having been admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey. He met with great success as a practitioner, and acquired considerable reputation as a fearless and eloquent speaker.

In 1849 he went to California, and there commenced the practice of law, but after an absence of about one year he returned to his former home. When the war for the Union broke out, in 1861, he relinquished his practice in Newark, and located in Washington, where he remained till the close of the year 1865. During all this time he was actively engaged in the cause of the Union, and is said to have rendered many and important services to the government and to the country. Some months after the close of the war he returned to Newark and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he remained until the time of his death, which occurred July 2, 1871.

ERNEST F. KEER

was born in the city of Newark, on the 1st of November, 1870. His parents, Julius and Josephine (Sautermeister) Keer, both natives of Germany, were married in New-

ark, after having resided in the city some years. Julius Keer was for twenty-five years employed by the Joseph Hensler Brewing Company, and previous to that conducted a brewery for himself, in this city. The mother of our subject was a sister of Ferdinand Sautermeister, deceased, a long resident citizen of Newark. She died in 1895, leaving four children.

Mr. Keer, our subject, has spent his entire life in Newark. The public and the German schools of the city afforded him his preliminary educational privilege and his collegiate course was pursued in the University of the City of New York, in which institution he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The following year he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at law, and in 1896 as a counselor at law. For five years he has been actively engaged in practice here. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. His knowledge of the law is accurate and comprehensive, and the success he has won is the result of earnest effort, without which there is no advancement in this most exacting of all the professions.

In his political views Mr. Keer is a Democrat and is well informed on the issues of the day, thus giving to his party an intelligent and effective support. His genial manner and courteous disposition make him a popular favorite.

ASA WHITEHEAD.

one of the prominent lawyers and public-spirited citizens of Newark, was a native of Essex county, where he was born in 1793, and there spent the early years of his life upon a farm owned and occupied by his

father, Silas Whitehead. Subsequently he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, at Newark, and in 1818 was admitted to the bar. His father, who at that time was clerk of the county of Essex, died the following year, and the son was commissioned by the governor to fill the vacancy. At the meeting of the legislature in 1819 he was regularly appointed clerk, and, being reappointed in 1824, such was his popularity that he was the incumbent of that position for the following ten years. Upon retiring from the clerkship, he devoted his entire time and energies to the active practice of his profession, and his superior ability being quickly recognized he soon took rank as a judicious counselor and a wise advocate.

William Silas Whitehead, son of Hon. Asa Whitehead, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 3d of March, 1829, and after completing his preliminary literary studies he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated at that institution in 1847. He continued his legal studies in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, immediately after which he began the active work of practice in Newark, and met with distinct success in that line of endeavor. In 1872 he formed a professional partnership with Albert P. Condit under the firm name of Whitehead & Condit, and this association has been continued with a high degree of success. In his political faith Mr. Whitehead is a staunch Republican, and in 1859 he was elected surrogate of Essex county, holding that office for a period of five years, and he is regarded as a lawyer of profound and extensive learning, his reputation extending throughout the state of New Jersey. For many years he has been prom-

inently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and for several terms he was grand master of the state.

WILLIAM WHITNEY AMES,

one of the younger members of the New Jersey bar, was born in Rockville, Connecticut, on the 30th day of July, 1866. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among the earliest settlers in New England, of pure English and Scotch blood, and there were in the Ames family several distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Ames' father, Charles Fisher Ames, was born in Rhode Island, and has spent his whole life in the manufacture of cotton goods. In March, 1865, he married Ellen L. Goodell, an older sister of Edwin B. Goodell, now of Montclair.

William W. Ames spent his childhood and youth in his native city and acquired his early education in its public schools. He graduated in the high school of that place in 1883, and during the next year worked in the factories of Rockville, as a clerk, and as a woolen weaver. He also spent one year in teaching a public school. In the autumn of 1885 he entered Yale College, and immediately after his graduation, in 1889, came to Montclair, New Jersey, where he entered the law office of Edwin B. Goodell. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession.

In 1892 Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss Hattie O. Hunt, of Hartford, Connecticut, a daughter of Milo Hunt. She is a graduate of the high school of Hartford, and is a lady of natural culture and refinement, who presides with grace over their

hospitable home. They have two children, a daughter, born in 1895, and a son in 1897.

In his political views Mr. Ames is independent, giving his support to the candidates who, in his judgment, are best qualified for office, without regard to party ties. Since 1896 he has filled the office of recorder for the town of Montclair. He is a popular and valued member of the Montclair and Athletic Clubs, and is a genial, pleasant gentleman, having a host of warm friends in the community.

HERMAN C. H. HEROLD

was born in New York city, March 4, 1854, educated in the public schools of Newark, and is a graduate of the high school. In 1878 he received his degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and during the same year began the practice of medicine in Newark, New Jersey. He is visiting surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital, and surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, National Guards, state of New Jersey.

SAMUEL EDMUND BLAIR,

one of the progressive and representative farmers of Essex county, was born in Franklin, New Jersey, on the 1st of November, 1864, and attended the public schools of his native city, but, on account of the death of his father, he was unable to complete his studies. After leaving school he went to Michigan, locating in Kalamazoo, where he followed the carpenter's trade, and continued in that occupation at Kalamazoo for eight years, at the end of which period he came to Essex county, purchased the old Brown homestead, in 1891, and has since devoted all his energies to agricultural pursuits.

James L. Blair, father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, where he was reared, and learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, having been early in life a cloth finisher. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and rendered faithful service in defending the old flag. He married Miss Emma Day, a native of New Jersey, in 1863, and two children were born to them. He died in 1879, and his wife is still living, in Michigan.

Samuel E. Blair celebrated his marriage on the 27th of November, 1888, when he was united to Miss Addie E. Scudder, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, a daughter of Theo. Scudder, a native of Connecticut, and Sarah E. Scudder, who was born in Massachusetts. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blair, the three following survive: Lewis E., born January 5, 1890, Earl W., born on the 18th of March, 1894, and Roger W., September 27, 1897.

In his political faith Mr. Blair is a staunch Republican, and in his religious adherency he is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He is a public-spirited citizen and esteemed by all who know him.

LOUIS HOOD

stands to-day among the most able and active members of the Essex county bar. Endowed by nature with strong powers of mentality, trained in the most advanced educational institutions of our land, he has made the most of his opportunities and by the force of his character and splendid legal qualifications has risen to an enviable position among the legists of the county. He maintains his residence in Newark, where he has secured an extensive and representative clientele.

Mr. Hood is a native of Prussia, his birth having occurred in the town of Radwouke, on the 13th of February, 1857. His parents, Myer S. and Ernestine (Samuel) Hood, determining to try to seek a home in America, bade adieu to their native land in 1866 and with their family crossed the Atlantic to the New World. Landing in New York city, they remained in the metropolis for a short time and then removed to Newark, in 1869. The father has devoted the greater part of his life to educational work and for a number of years has been superintendent of the Hebrew Free School, of Newark. He is a man of scholarly attainments and broad humanitarian principles, his energies being given to the benefit and advancement of his fellowmen.

When a child of nine years Louis Hood accompanied his parents on their removal to this country, and since 1869 has been a resident of Newark. His elementary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by a course in the high school of this city, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1874. He afterward matriculated in Yale College and was graduated in 1878. With a broad general and classical knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional education, he next entered the Columbia Law School, where he was graduated in 1880, and in order more thoroughly to prepare himself for the law he pursued a post-graduate course in the science of jurisprudence in Yale College, in which institution he was graduated in 1882.

In November of that year Mr. Hood was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, as an attorney, and in 1885 as a counselor. By appointment he held the position of police



Louis Hood.

justice during the year 1884, and in 1888 was appointed assistant prosecutor of pleas, a position in which he has since rendered service of recognized value. He prepares his cases with the utmost care and precision and allows no point to escape him; in the presentation of his cases he is forceful, earnest and logical, basing his argument upon a clear statement of the facts and the law applicable to them. He has carried his researches far and wide into the realms of jurisprudence and his legal lore is comprehensive and accurate. In the court-room he has achieved many notable forensic victories, and as a result has gained a large clientage.

In his political relations Mr. Hood is a Democrat who earnestly advocates the cause of his party, but has never sought office other than that in connection with his profession. Fraternaly he is a Master Mason, and in social circles has most pleasant relations.

EUGENE J. MARQUET,

of Orange, is a leading representative of the manufacturing interests of Essex county and one of the ablest and best known business men of the city in which he makes his home. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, are the chief characteristics of the man and have brought to him a success which is well merited.

Mr. Marquet was born in Newark, on the 10th of January, 1851, and is a son of John B. and Theresa Marquet. He was an infant when his mother died. He acquired his education in the public schools of his

native city, and on completing his training in that direction began to learn the business of manufacturing paper boxes, which has been his life occupation. His father carried on that business in Newark, establishing there a manufactory on a small scale, but his success was rapid and immediate. His trade steadily increased and he was constantly forced to enlarge his facilities to meet the growing demand. After a time he admitted to a partnership in the business his two sons, under the firm name of J. B. Marquet & Sons, and in 1892 the J. B. Marquet Company was organized.

Mr. Marquet, whose name introduces this article, continued his connection with the factory in Newark until 1891, when he removed to Orange and established the factory at this point. It has since attained extensive proportions, being now one of the largest in Essex county. Our subject completely mastered the business in every detail, and is therefore very capable of directing those under his control. His business relations with his employees are always pleasant, for he is ever fair and courteous in his treatment of them; and his patrons entertain for him the highest regard, for he is most reliable in all his dealings and justly merits their confidence and good will. His business has now assumed extensive proportions and is a paying investment which brings to him individually a good return and at the same time promotes the commercial activity of the town. In December, 1897, Mr. Marquet purchased the machinery and all appurtenances of the Wakefield Box Manufacturing Company in the Orange valley, where he now conducts his entire business.

Mr. Marquet was united in marriage in Newark, June 16, 1879, to Miss Susan

Totams, a native of Andencourt, France. They now have one son, Frederick Ernest, who was born July 14, 1886. In his political views Mr. Marquet is a Democrat and he and his family attend the Congregational church.

JOSEPH NATHANIEL TUTTLE.

deceased, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 1, 1810. His father, William Tuttle, was a lineal descendant of William Tuttle, who, at the age of twenty-six years, landed in Boston (April 2, 1635); and his mother was Hannah (Camp) Tuttle, a descendant of William Camp, who, in 1666, removed from Branford, Connecticut, becoming one of the founders of the town of Newark, New Jersey. The eighth in the descending line of the American progenitors whose name he bears, he can look back upon an ancestry, paternal as well as maternal, of whom history makes honorable mention. The first and second of his American forefathers, William and Joseph Tuttle, never removed from Connecticut, but the third, Stephen, left his native place and settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey, where, according to the Newark "Town's Records," he became a man of mark and a public officer. The fourth, Timothy, who was born in Woodbridge, removed in early life to Newark, and for many years was prominent in its township affairs. Toward the close of his life he went to Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, and there served for several years as a magistrate. The fifth, Daniel, was the father of fifteen children, and, together with five of his sons, did good service in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The sixth, Joseph, was a successful man in business

until public office was conferred upon him, when, his business becoming necessarily neglected, he lost everything, and, to add to his discomfort, became a cripple. Being, however, a man of great energy, he retrieved his fortune to some extent before his death. The seventh, William Tuttle, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Vernon, Morris county, New Jersey, and at an early age removed to Newark, in the same state, where he learned the printing business, and for many years was the proprietor and editor of the *Sentinel of Freedom*. He was a man remarkable for his piety and his benevolence, and during his latter years devoted much of his time and income to works of charity and love. The story of his exemplary life was written by President Tuttle, of Wabash College, and was published by Carter & Brothers, of New York. He married, as has already been intimated, Hannah Camp, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, and great-granddaughter of William Camp, mentioned above as one of Newark's earliest settlers.

With a preparatory education far beyond what was required, young Joseph N. Tuttle entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1825, after the collegiate year had half expired, and was graduated at that institution in 1827. Soon afterward he became a student in the law office of Joseph C. Hornblower, subsequently chief justice of New Jersey, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar. Opening an office in Newark, he continued to practice in the various courts of common law, both of the county and state, until 1842, when his business in the court of chancery, together with the management of various important private trusts, began to occupy

so much of his time that he gradually withdrew from his common-law practice and gave his whole attention to this branch of his profession. Finally, in 1863, he withdrew entirely from the courts, in order to assume, without any impediments, the duties of treasurer of the Howard Savings Institution, a position which he retained until his death.

In early life Mr. Tuttle became prominent in political matters as a member of the old Whig party. In 1835, when only twenty-five years of age, he was elected a member of the general assembly, and was then the sole representative in the legislature of Newark, Elizabethtown and Paterson. In 1836 and 1837 he was re-elected a member of the legislature. While he was in this position the government of Newark was in the hands of a town committee, and Mr. Tuttle, being its clerk, had every opportunity to study the wants and interests of this now thriving town. Convinced that its growth and prosperity would be greatly promoted by giving to it corporate powers, he assisted materially in preparing a suitable charter, and one of his first acts as a member of the assembly was to introduce it and to secure its passage. At the first election under this charter, held on the second Monday of April, 1836, William Halsey was elected mayor, and at an early meeting of the common council, Joseph N. Tuttle was elected clerk, which office he held until 1844. In 1845 he was elected an alderman of the west ward, and was also president of the common council during that year. At the expiration of his term of office he retired from politics, and devoted all his time to the duties of his profession, which were then becoming more and more onerous.

At the organization of the Howard Savings Institution Mr. Tuttle became one of its directors and its vice-president, an office which he held until he assumed that of treasurer. In 1840 he was elected a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and was for eight years its notary. The Newark Foster Home is largely indebted to him for its establishment, and after 1848 he became one of its trustees and earnest supporters. He was one of the incorporators of the Fairmount Cemetery, and for many years one of its managers. As a director of the Newark Library Association, as well as chairman of the finance committee of the New Jersey Historical Society, he was active and useful; but nowhere did he render more hearty service than in the old First Presbyterian church of Newark, of which he was for many years the oldest living elder, occupying the same pew in which his fathers had successively for three generations sat and worshiped God.

CHARLES JOHN KIPP

was born in Hanover, Germany, October 22, 1838. His preparatory education was obtained in his native place. In New York city he studied medicine, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861. In that city he settled for a short time, and then, in 1869, removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he has since resided.

Soon after graduating Dr. Kipp volunteered his services in defense of the Union, and in 1861 was appointed surgeon to the Fifth New York State National Guards; in 1862 assistant surgeon of the Third Battalion, New York Artillery; May, 1863, assistant surgeon of United States volunteers;

March, 1864, surgeon of United States volunteers; in March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He served in the field until 1863, and performed hospital duty after that at Nashville, Tennessee, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was chief of the United States Board of Inspectors of Recruits, etc., at the general rendezvous of the state of Indiana. He also held the position of medical director of the Freedmen's Bureau of that state from August, 1865, to February, 1868.

Dr. Kipp is a member of the Ophthalmological Congress, corresponding secretary of the International Otological Society, a member of the American Ophthalmological, American Otological, New York Ophthalmological and New York Pathological Societies. In 1875 he was elected president of the German Hospital Medical Association, and in 1876 was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Essex County Medical Society in 1880, vice-president of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1883, and is a member of the Council of Alumni Associations of Columbia College.

In addition to his private practice, which is very large, he is now giving much time as surgeon to the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and as ophthalmic surgeon to the German Hospital and Foster Home, in the city of Newark. Besides the contributions which he is now frequently making to medical literature as one of the editors of the *Archives of Otology* (the only journal for ear diseases in America), he has written many valuable papers, which may be found in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," the "Transactions

of the Medical Society of New Jersey," and the proceedings of other medical and scientific bodies of which he is a member.

HIRAM H. TICHENOR

was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 7, 1828. His preliminary education having been obtained in his native place, he entered the University of the City of New York, where he continued the preparation so essential to the profession he had resolved to adopt. In the medical department of that institution he was graduated in 1854; but while connected with the college, and a participant in all the advantages afforded by its lectures and clinics, he was also attached, as a student, to the assisting staff of Professor Gunning S. Bedford, as well as to that of Professor Valentine Mott, and from both of these eminent gentlemen received honorary diplomas. To become still more proficient in his studies, he attended the medical school of Dr. P. A. Aylett, of the New York Medical Institute, and was graduated at that institution. After this thorough preparation for the work of his profession, he established himself in Newark, as a medical practitioner, and for over thirty years, with very few interruptions, discharged faithfully the duties of a physician and surgeon. Desirous of doing his part in advancing the interests of his profession, he became, at the commencement of his medical life, a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and was an active and prominent participant in all its proceedings; for several years he was its secretary. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and was also connected with the Essex Medical Union as long as it had an existence. In 1867 he was

a delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society.

Since he first began the work which he has so industriously pursued, Dr. Tichenor seemed to feel the importance of taking a part, as far as possible, in whatever appeared to him to be of permanent advantage to his fellows. Being, to a great extent, a self-made man himself, he sympathized quite naturally with those who, as he imagined, had to struggle painfully in their efforts to become useful to themselves and others; and thus it happened that he took so warm an interest in public education. Of the schools of Newark, and especially of the high school, he was always the ready and well-armed champion, and with both tongue and pen stoutly defended it against the assaults of those who, for selfish reasons, would limit public instruction to the lowest grades of human knowledge. For him the high school was an idol, and his yearly prizes for the best rhetorical work performed by its pupils did much to enkindle a love for the highest and purest styles of writing. With a purpose quite as laudable, he always took an interest in the meetings of the Board of Trade, of which he was a member, and, when the establishment of one or two additional savings institutions in the city of Newark seemed to be of the utmost importance, he very promptly accorded the use of his name and influence, and was elected one of the directors of the Security Savings Institution. Offices of every kind, and especially of a public or financial character, he always eschewed, except in the instance above named.

As almost every man will, outside of his daily pursuits, find some favorite object which may serve to give recreation, so it was with Dr. Tichenor. His hobby was art,

as it is displayed by the brush or pencil. He was not a painter himself, but a profound admirer of the masterpieces of others. To visit picture galleries was his diversion, and to talk over his favorite artists, tell their good and bad points, discuss their touches and enumerate their various qualities, was medicine which he found good for himself, and which he prescribed without fee to everybody. The collection of paintings left by Dr. Tichenor contains many which he selected himself in Europe.

The death of Dr. Tichenor was a loss not only to his immediate family and his large clientele, but also to the city, for in him passed away a warm friend of advance movements, a man of public spirit and wide generosity.

JAMES JAY MAPES.

Professor James Mapes was born in New York, May 29, 1806. His father, Jonas Mapes, was a major-general in command of the New York state forces in and around New York in the year 1812. His grandfather, James Mapes, born in 1744, at Smithtown, Long Island, near New York, was a farmer. Nearly all his ancestors on his father's side were farmers on Long Island, back to 1640, when Thomas Mapes came from England and settled at Southold, Suffolk county, Long Island. In Thompson's "History of Long Island" (1839), Thomas Mapes is referred to as one of the seven leading colonists, who, in company with Rev. John Young, came from England, via New Haven, and founded at Southold the first settlement on Long Island.

At the age of twenty-one he married a Long Island lady, Sophia Furman, two years his junior, daughter of the late Judge

Garret Furman, of Maspeth, Long Island. Much of the professor's success in life, as well as that of his children, is due to the sterling qualities of his wife and life-long companion.

In early youth he evinced a mind of great activity and invention; in fact, he may be said to have been born a chemist, having, among other experiments, manufactured illuminating gas when but eight years of age, when gas was but little known. When only seventeen years of age he delivered a full course of lectures in New York on "Military Tactics."

Throughout his life he retained his interest in military matters. There remain with the family a handsome sword and large silver salver, presented to him respectively by his company and regiment, in token of their esteem for him as captain and colonel. When about eleven years of age he was a pupil in the classical school of Timothy Clowes, LL. D., at Hempstead, Long Island, and remained there a few years, during which time he resided in the family of the distinguished William Cobbett.

As an analytical chemist Professor Mapes had few superiors. His analyses of beer, made at the request of the senate of New York, and beer and wines, for the temperance societies, are regarded as standard experiments. He was the first manufacturer of epsom salts from the hydrobisilicate of magnesia, and the author of many improvements in distilling, dyeing, tempering steel, color manufacturing, etc. In 1832 he invented a new system of sugar refining, many features of which are still in general use. He subsequently invented an apparatus for manufacturing sugar from the cane, which is now extensively used in many of the southern states and the West

India islands. He was the inventor of a plan for the manufacture of sugar from West India molasses, which has long been in use in nearly every state in the Union. He also invented a tanning leather and centrifugal machine for separating molasses from sugar, and other very valuable processes and machines.

Soon after the organization of the National Academy of Design of New York he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy to that institution. Subsequently he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy to the American Institute. In 1844 he was elected president of the Mechanics' Institute of New York. He also held the position of vice-president of the American Institute, with which he had been actively connected for at least twenty-five years. The night schools, under the same and kindred institutions, were mainly the work of the Professor. It was really the forerunner of the work of such noble institutions as the Cooper Institute, Museum of Art and others.

His success as a student of natural history was very great, and, some of his articles attracting attention, he was made a permanent member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and of the National Institute at Washington, D. C., and an honorary member of the Scientific Institute of Brussels, Royal Society of St. Petersburg, Geographical Society of Paris, Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, and of many of the horticultural and agricultural societies of Europe and America; while one of our state universities (Williams College, Massachusetts), conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He had begun as early as 1842 to attract some attention as

a chemist, particularly by his analysis, in a report to the New York state senate, of beer and wines, above referred to, but still more by his able papers on scientific subjects published in the American Repertory of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures, of which he was the founder and editor. The four volumes edited by him are to-day frequently quoted as a standard authority of the current progress of practical science.

Shortly after changing his residence to Newark Professor Mapes organized the Franklin Institute in that city, and was its first lecturer.

He was one of the first men in the country to advocate a department of agriculture in the general government, the head of which should be a cabinet officer, holding equal rank with the other secretaries of departments. He was one of the founders of the National Agricultural Society; was one of the early promoters of county and state agricultural societies, and delivered very able addresses before many of them. In July, 1851, he became associate editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, an able semi-monthly paper started in Boston under the editorial charge of W. S. King, Esq., of Manton, Rhode Island. As a writer he was distinguished for terseness, united with rare simplicity of style, and he was still more remarkable for his conversational powers.

In New Jersey, whither Professor Mapes removed in 1847, he is best known as a farmer and a teacher of science as applied to agriculture. During the last twenty years of his life his energies were directed chiefly to this work.

Professor Mapes died January 10, 1866, at his residence in New York. At his death he was not quite sixty years of age.

Of the children of Professor Mapes, four are living, three daughters—Mary Mapes Dodge, the writer and the editor of the *St. Nicholas* magazine; Sophy Mapes Tolles, the artist; Catherine T. Bunnell, residing in San Francisco; and one son, Charles V. Mapes, familiar to the farmers of New Jersey as the originator of the "Mapes Complete Manure," and for his contributions to the annual reports of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.

ISAAC A. NICHOLS

was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 24th of February, 1828. He was a pupil in the classical school of Dr. William R. Weeks, who for so many years maintained the reputation of a learned and efficient teacher in the city of Newark. In 1846 young Nichols entered the office of Drs. Darcy and Nichols as a student, and there enjoyed more than ordinary advantages in the necessary preparation for his profession. In 1850 he received his diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and at once began the practice of medicine as an associate with his recent preceptors, whose mantle fell, in a very short time, upon his shoulders.

His rise in his profession was very rapid. In 1858 he was appointed health physician of the city, and continued to hold this position until his death, November 22, 1880. In this office he was very active and efficient, and mainly through his instrumentality the Newark City Dispensary was established. When the Ward United States Hospital was located in Newark, he was intrusted with its chief management until it was placed in the charge of a surgeon of the regular army. His industry was so great

that, notwithstanding his growing private practice, he found time to discharge his duties as surgeon of the New Jersey Railroad Company and as one of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital. In 1873 he was elected president of the District Medical Society of Essex, which position he filled with noticeable dignity.

Dr. Nichols was remarkable for his devotion to his profession. Things not thereto appertaining engaged very little of his attention, though he was a genial companion and a warm-hearted friend. His widow, daughter of the late distinguished Anthony Dey, and four children survive him.

JAMES H. BROWN,

a farmer of Livingston township, and a native of Newark, was born on the 9th of February, 1840, a son of William and Ann (Wykes) Brown, who were natives of England. About 1837 the father crossed the briny deep to the New World and took up his residence in Newark, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Shorthills, and thence to Livingston township in 1858. There he purchased a farm of ninety acres, the ownership of which is easily ascertainable. The land was first granted to William Muchmore, who sold it to Joseph Wilson, who in turn disposed of it to Henry McIlvaine. The next owner of the place was Patrick Houston, from whom it was purchased by William Brown. The father continued the cultivation and development of his land until his death, which occurred in April, 1874, his wife passing away on the 1st of January, 1879. Their children were as follows: Joseph, who left home for the war and is supposed to have been killed in battle; Matilda; Salina; Maria; Joseph;

Mary; Naomi; Ruth; George W., who is living in Hilton; Martha, a resident of Belleville; and James H.

The last named spent much of his youth in Shorthills and attended its public schools, acquiring a good practical education to fit him for life's responsible duties. He assisted in the cultivation of the home farm and is now the owner of the place, which under his careful management and active supervision has become one of the valuable farms of the locality. He has made many excellent and substantial improvements on the place and has all the accessories and conveniences of the model farm of the nineteenth century. His well tilled fields yield abundant harvests, and a profitable source of income to him is his stock-raising, keeping on hand good grades of horses, cattle and hogs.

On the 28th of November, 1860, Mr. Brown was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Catherine Victoria Ayres, who was born on the 12th of October, 1840, a native of Livingston township and a daughter of Andrew (who was of Orange county, New York), and Nancy (Baldwin) Ayres, of this township. Her father died on the 1st of March, 1850, and her mother, whose birth occurred in 1798, died on the 2d of September, 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born the following children: Jennie L., born May 10, 1862; Anna Bell, born December 13, 1863; Grace D., born April 28, 1865; Nancy E., born April 18, 1869; Kitty M., born May 2, 1873; Emma A., born April 6, 1876; Helen L., born February 29, 1880; and Willie H., born February 27, 1882.

Mr. Brown keeps well informed on the political issues of the day, and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men



JAMES H. BROWN

and measures of the Republican party. He has served as a member of the township committee for three years and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Livingston, and are people of the highest respectability whose sterling worth has won them the confidence, good will and high regard of many friends.

EDWARD APEL.

A native of New York city, Edward Apel was born March 19, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Muecker) Apel. His maternal grandparents were natives of Saxony, Germany, and after coming to America emigrated to Kentucky, where they probably spent their last days. Henry Apel was born in the town of Bidebach in the kreis of Hirschfeld, in the province of Hessen, Germany, where he acquired his education and learned the trade of a tailor. In 1851 he crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he followed his trade and conducted a successful business until his death, which occurred May 23, 1878, at the age of fifty-four years, for he was born March 16, 1824. His life was well spent and commanded the confidence and good will of all. In New York city he married Miss Muecker, and they became the parents of three children: Edward, of this sketch; Louisa, who was born March 18, 1855, and married Christian Gilman, by whom she has three children—Henry, Edward and Mamie; and Henrietta, who was born October 13, 1864, and is the wife of Edward Behar, a resident of Newark, their children being Nettie, Henry, Mamie, Edward and Agnes. The mother of our subject was born August

12, 1826, and died January 10, 1884. Like her husband, she was a consistent Christian of the Protestant faith.

Edward Apel, who acquired his early education in the public schools of Newark and under private instruction in both German and English, then learned the steam and gas fitter's trade, working as a journeyman until 1875, when he entered the employ of the city, remaining in the government service for a year. He afterward followed various occupations until 1883, when he secured a situation with George Brueckner in the undertaking and embalming business, remaining with him until 1890, when he began business on his own account at No. 320 Springfield avenue. He has there a large establishment and is meeting with excellent success. On the 1st of November, 1893, he opened his present office at No. 286 Springfield avenue.

Mr. Apel was married in Newark, February 23, 1873, to Teressa Liebhauser, who was born April 5, 1853, and was a daughter of Christopher and Margaretta (Brickner) Liebhauser. She was a consistent Christian woman, holding her religious membership in St. Marys Catholic church. She died August 2, 1895, leaving one daughter, Mamie, who was born December 18, 1875. Mr. Apel was again married May 9, 1897, his second union being with Charlotte Lang, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Dieterle) Lang. She holds her ecclesiastical membership in the Presbyterian church and is a most estimable lady.

Mr. Apel is prominent in several civic societies. He belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 244, I. O. O. F.; Newark Lodge, No. 21, B. P. O. E., of Newark; Alamo Council, No. 1749, Royal Arcanum; Newark City Camp, No. 21, Fraternal Legion; and Sago

Tribe, No. 206, Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type.

JOHN REMER.

The family of whom the subject of this biography is a member came to America originally from the river Rhine, Germany, where the name was spelled Reimer. The grandfather of Mr. Remer was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a grandson of a colonel of the New Jersey volunteers in the Continental army.

Jacob F. Remer, the father of John, was born at Long Hill, near Springfield, New Jersey, in 1800, and spent several years of his life in the state of New York, but about 1830 he came to Newark and near the time the city was chartered, in 1836, he embarked in the grocery business in this place, which he conducted until the early '60s, when he engaged in the saddlery and harness business. He built the house in which our subject was born—the old building which is still standing next to the postoffice in Academy street. Mr. J. F. Remer was married in New Brunswick, New Jersey, to Martha, daughter of Elias I. Thompson, a descendant of English pioneers who settled in Elizabethtown. He died in 1885, survived by his wife until 1892, when she was called to her eternal rest, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. Of their four sons and three daughters, our subject was the fourth in order of birth.

John Remer was born in Essex county, New Jersey, on the 18th of July, 1846, and attended school until sixteen years old, when, the needs of his country appealing to him and being imbued with the patriotic spirit that possessed his ancestors, he an-

swered the call for volunteers to assist in supporting the Union and enlisted in Company B, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, in July, 1862, and served his country faithfully and efficiently for three years. The regiment went from Trenton into camp at Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C., and from there to the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, and Fredericksburg, Virginia, subsequently engaging in its first battle at Chancellorsville. On account of illness Mr. Remer was detailed to duty in the medical director's office and was absent from his command until January, 1865, when he returned to the regiment and was immediately transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, as a detail, with which he ended his services.

He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and soon thereafter was clerking for his father, who was engaged in the saddlery and hardware business in Mechanic street. In 1866 he entered the employ of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company as a clerk in the freight office, and such was his industry and ability that in two years he was promoted to the agency of the company at this place. The business of the road at this time, as compared with that of to-day, was infinitely small, consisting of only about one-sixth of the amount accomplished at the present time. The Morris & Essex line was absorbed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad system in 1869, and Mr. Remer has been continuously in its employ since it was chartered. He has always discharged the duties incumbent upon his position with fidelity, circumspection and energy, and has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he is associated. He is interested in several other business enter-

prises, among which he is treasurer of the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company.

Socially he is a member of Damascus Commandery No. 5, K. T., Free and Accepted Masons, and the Legion of Honor, and in religious matters he is a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, to which he renders liberal support.

ALBERT F. PIERSON.

In tracing the genealogy of the Pierson family we find that its members have been conspicuously identified with the earliest history of New Jersey, and down to the present day representatives of the name have been prominently associated with the professional and commercial interests of the state. Thomas Pierson, Sr., and his brother, Rev. Abraham Pierson, are the first ancestors of whom any record can be found. In the histories concerning the settlement of Newark, published at various periods, there is mention made of Thomas Pierson, Sr., as being "a near relative, possibly a nephew or brother, of Rev. Abraham Pierson." On page 262 of the "Branford Annals," published by the New Haven Historical Society, is found the following record: "November 27, 1662, Abigail Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham, was married to John Davenport, son of Rev. John. * * * * * On the same day Thomas Pierson, brother of Rev. Abraham, married Maria Harrison, daughter of Richard."

Thomas Pierson, Sr., came to Newark with the Branford settlers in 1666, and was one of the signers of the "Fundamental Agreement." In the first division of land he had for his home lot "six acres, bounded with the Common west, the High east, and

the rear of other lots, together with Benjamin Baldwin, north." This property extended from what is now High street to Brick Lane. He was one of the first settlers, if not the first, of Watsessing, now Bloomfield. As appears by the records of 1676, "he hath another parcel of land on both sides of the Second River, containing 20 acres in length. He hath another parcel of land, containing eighteen acres, lying upon Watsessing Hill, bounded on the south by Daniel Dodd, on the north by Benjamin Baldwin, on the east by the plain, and on the west by the Brook." He also had a tract of land in Watsessing, acquired by patent from Governor Carteret, as appears by the following: "Thomas Pierson, in November, 1690, conveyed for thirteen pounds to Daniel Roonros and Jasper Nessepot, both merchants of New York, all his right, title and interest in a certain parcel of upland, containing 20 acres, lying by the second River; bounded east, west, north and south by land unsurveyed, according to my Patent, granted by Governor Carteret, bearing date 10th July, 1679." In a work called "Early Roads," mention is made of a "third going over," supposed to indicate a third crossing or ford of Second river, on Thomas Pierson's land, about 1678. That he erected a house and located in this neighborhood is shown by the fact that Thomas Pierson's "fence" below Watsessing hill is mentioned in the records as early as 1695. The business of Thomas Pierson is indicated in an item which appeared in the Newark Records of March 19, 1673: "It is also agreed that the weavers, Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin, shall be considered by the surveyors to make out their lots on the Hill shorter." In his will, dated 1698, the

names of his children are given, as follows: Samuel, Thomas, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Mary. The last named had one son, Sam Lyon.

Of this family Samuel Pierson, the eldest son of Thomas and Maria (Harrison) Pierson, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1663, and was brought by his parents to Newark when but three years of age, whence he doubtless removed with the family to Watsessing some years later. It is said that he was a carpenter by trade, but he turned his attention to farming and took up a tract of land between the First and Second mountains, being one of the first settlers there. His name is first mentioned as one of the organizers of the Mountain Society. When a purchase of twenty acres of land was made for a glebe, January 13, 1719, the grant was made to Samuel Freeman, Samuel Pierson, Matthew Williams and Samuel Wheeler. Mr. Pierson was a deacon and a leading member of the new organization. He died March 19, 1730, and was buried in the "old graveyard." He wedded Mary Harrison, daughter of his uncle, Sergeant Richard Harrison, and his children were: Joseph, born in 1693; Samuel, born in 1698; James, who was born in 1703 and died in 1777, leaving two sons, Moses and Daniel, the latter known as Judge Daniel; Caleb, Jemima and Mary Hannah.

Dr. William Pierson, Sr., the eldest son of Dr. Isaac and Nancy (Crane) Pierson, was born in Orange, December 4, 1796. His preparatory studies were pursued in the Orange Academy, and he was graduated at the College of New Jersey, in Princeton, in 1816. Under the direction of his father he began the study of medicine and later attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania and at the Col-

lege of Physicians in New York. On the completion of his course of study, he was licensed to practice by the Medical Society of New Jersey, in 1820, and received from that organization his degree of M. D. Later he served as its recording secretary for thirty years and was one of its most honored and able members. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession and enjoyed a very extended patronage, covering a wide territory. Public-spirited and progressive, he manifested a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare and largely advanced the general good by his wise counsel and efficient services. In 1837-8 he was a member of the state legislature of New Jersey, was a director of the board of freeholders, sheriff of Essex county from 1846 to 1850, and was also prominently connected with various commercial interests which largely promoted the public welfare as well as advanced his individual prosperity. He was instrumental in the promotion and construction of the Morris & Essex Railroad and was one of the incorporators of the Newark Savings Institution, serving as its vice-president for many years. He was the original promoter and became one of the incorporators of the Rosedale Cemetery, of Orange, in 1840, and continued an active trustee until a short time before his death, when he resigned. When the town of Orange was incorporated, he was elected its first mayor and served continuously in that office for three years. On his retirement from that position he served for three years as a member of the common council. He was very prompt and faithful in the discharge of his public duties and his name was inseparably connected with the best

development of the county. Dr. Pierson married Miss Margaret Hillyer, a daughter of Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., who for many years was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Orange. Their children were Jane Riker, Anne, William, Edward Dickson and Margaret Riker.

Rev. Albert Pierson, the father of our subject, was the second son of Dr. Isaac Pierson, and was born in Orange, New Jersey, December 17, 1798. He acquired his preliminary education in the Orange Academy, and when fifteen years of age matriculated in the junior class of Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1816. He was one of four who divided the first honors of his class and was a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, who left the deep impress of his individuality upon the mental culture of Essex county. In early life he determined to engage in the practice of law, and as late as 1820 was still a student in the office of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, but soon afterward he resolved to abandon the law for the ministry, and became a teacher and theological student in the Bloomfield Academy, of which institution Dr. Amzi Armstrong was then president. In May, 1824, Mr. Pierson was appointed professor of languages by the Presbyterian Education Society, and two years later was made principal of the academy. On the 7th of April, 1827, in Bloomfield, Rev. Pierson and Miss Jane Armstrong, daughter of Rev. Amzi Armstrong, were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Judd, and in December of that year Rev. Pierson united, by letter, with the Presbyterian church of Bloomfield, having made a public profession of his faith in the Presbyterian church of Orange in 1821. He made many pleas-

ant friendships, of lifelong duration, in the years which he spent in Bloomfield. He continued his connection with the Bloomfield Academy until the spring of 1831, when he resigned and removed to Orange, where he was engaged in teaching, with brief periods of change, until near the close of his life. He was very successful in his educational work, and won the esteem of his pupils by his learning and unassuming dignity. Although a man of positive convictions in religion and politics, and extremely conscientious in all the relations of life, he was liberal in his views and charitable in his judgment of others. He passed away June 10, 1864. His children were William Hugh; Frances J.; Sarah R., who became the wife of Jacob L. Halsey; Rev. George and Albert F.

Rev. George Pierson, another son of Dr. Isaac Pierson, was born in 1805 and died in 1880. He was a clergyman and was the first pastor of the Second Presbyterian or "Brick" church of Orange, New Jersey. He married Eliza L. Day, a daughter of Stephen D. Day, and after her death he wedded Caroline Stall. His children were Wilson G., Caroline Elliott, Stephen and Sarah Ann.

In taking up the personal history of Albert F. Pierson, we present to our readers the life record of one who has long been prominently and honorably connected with the business interests of Orange, and who by the faithful discharge of all the duties of public and private life, and by his support of all measures for the public good, has become a valued citizen of the community. During the civil war he manifested his loyalty to his country by following the stars and stripes on the battlefields of the south, and in the days of peace the same fidelity

to all the duties of citizenship mark his public career.

Mr. Pierson was born in Orange, December 19, 1838, his parents being the Rev. Albert and Jane (Armstrong) Pierson. He acquired his early education in the district schools and partly under the instruction of his father. At the age of seventeen he removed to the west, locating in Kendall county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, under command of Colonel C. C. Marsh, but remained in the service but a short time when he was taken ill, his regiment being at that time in Missouri. Being totally unfitted for duty, he was granted a furlough and returned to Kendall county, Illinois, where he suffered a severe illness of six months' duration. Through the mediation of some friends he was then brought to Orange and reported to the government authorities on Bedloe's island, in New York harbor, being finally discharged in November, 1862. Mr. Pierson then returned to his home in Orange, but in June, 1863, re-enlisted, in Captain Roberts' independent company, of Newark, with which he served a short time.

Again returning home Mr. Pierson entered upon a business career in connection with Mr. Mandeville, under the firm name of Mandeville & Company, dealers in flour and feed, with offices and store rooms in Willow Hall, Orange. In 1868 Mr. Pierson organized the firm of A. F. Pierson & Company, and engaged in the coal and wood business, in connection with his other enterprise. In 1870 he embarked in the sale of masons' materials, as a member of the firm of Matthews & Pierson. Our sub-

ject continued his connection with these various enterprises until 1872, when he withdrew from the flour and feed business and also sold his interest in the store of masons' materials, continuing, however, as the senior member of the firm of A. F. Pierson & Company in the coal business. This enterprise is a very profitable one, owing to the extensive patronage which the firm receive and which has come to them as the result of their honorable dealing and their courteous and fair treatment of their customers.

Mr. Pierson was married October 19, 1876, to Adelaide Decker, a daughter of John W. and Maria Louise (Hawes) Decker. They had two children: Albert H., who is now a student in Princeton College; and Alfred, who died at the age of five years. The wife and mother passed away May 11, 1897. She was a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian church of East Orange, and her many excellencies of character won her the regard and friendship of all with whom she came in contact. Mr. Pierson also belongs to the same church and contributes liberally to every interest that will advance the moral, educational, social or material welfare of the community. His political support is given the Republican party, but he has had neither time nor inclination for public office. His attention is given to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. Often do we hear it said of those who have attained prosperity that they have risen to position of affluence through advantageous circumstances, and yet to such carping criticism and lack of appreciation there needs be made but the one statement that fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career, but the strong

man and the successful man is he who realizes the intrinsic value of minor as well as great opportunities; who stands ready to take advantage of circumstances and who even molds adverse conditions until they serve his ends. Mr. Pierson has recognized the opportunity for accomplishment when it was presented, and to this attribute of his character, combined with unfaltering industry, may be accredited the gratifying success which he has won.

JOHN O. H. PITNEY.

Essex county, New Jersey, has its full quota of bright, up-to-date legal lights, and among the prominent and representative members of the bar of this county is found the above named gentleman.

Mr. Pitney is a native of New Jersey. He was born in Morristown, this state, April 14, 1860, son of Henry C. and Sarah L. (Halsted) Pitney.

In his native town Mr. Pitney was reared and received his early education. Then he entered Princeton University, of which famous institution he is a graduate with the class of 1881, and on his return from college he began the study of law in his father's office at Morristown. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, in June, and in September of that year formed a partnership with Frederick H. Teese, with whom he was associated until the death of Mr. Teese, in January, 1894. Since that date Mr. Pitney has practiced alone. He is a young man well fitted for his profession both by inherited and acquired ability, his make-up including all the qualifications of the first-class lawyer, and in consideration of the success he has already attained it is fair to presume that he will at no distant day take

high rank with the most prominent lawyers of the state.

Mr. Pitney is a man of family. He was married in 1890, and resides in one of the pleasant homes of Newark.

MICHAEL MAHER.

Back to stanch old Irish stock does Mr. Maher trace his lineage; and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the Irish nation is manifest when we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been one marked by persistent industry and unwavering honor,—which qualities have eventuated most naturally in securing him a position in the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

He was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, September 26, 1852, and is a son of Jeremiah Henry and Catharine (Griffin) Maher. He was the third in order of birth in a family of four children, namely: Johanna, who is married and resides with her family in Australia; Mary, who is married and also lives in that country; Michael; and Bessie, who is a resident of Woonsocket, Massachusetts. The father of this family died in his native land, and the mother passed away in 1894, at an advanced age.

Michael Maher acquired his education in the common schools of Ireland, and when quite young began learning the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father and his uncle Jeremiah. When a youth of fourteen years he decided to come to America, that he might take advantage of the better opportunities afforded here. Crossing the Atlantic he landed at New York and finally located in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he secured employ-

ment at his trade, making that city his home until 1871, when he came to Newark. Entering the employ of John Bowne, he remained in his service as a journeyman for seven years, when he came to East Orange, in March, 1879, and began business on his own account. He has been very successful in his labors, and in 1892 erected his present block on Main street, where he is conducting a large and profitable business.

He is a self-made man whose frugality, enterprise and honorable dealing have brought to him a substantial reward for his labors.

Mr. Maher was married in Newark, October 30, 1877, to Miss Mary Connelly, and they now have six living children, namely: Mamie Josephine, Elizabeth, James John, Genevieve, Augusta and Lauretta. Mr. Maher and his family are all communicants of the St. Rose of Lima church, Roman Catholic, at Newark.

HENRY CLAY McBRAIR,

known as a substantial citizen of Livingston township, is a native of New York city, his birth having occurred on the 15th of July, 1847. His parents were also born in America's metropolis, but the paternal grandfather, James McBair, was a native of Paisley, Scotland. Emigrating to America, he became one of the directors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company of New York, and was very prominent in fire insurance circles. John McBair, the father of our subject, was a dry-goods merchant in his early business career, but later engaged in the fire-insurance business as secretary of the Washington Company. When a young man he kept the first set of books of the Erie canal. He was a promi-

nent member of the volunteer fire organization of New York city and in all commercial transactions managed his interests with an ability that brought him handsome financial returns. He married Margaret Ann Varian, whose ancestors were among the first settlers on Manhattan Island, New York. In August, 1865, his life's labors were ended by death, and his wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away in April, 1880. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom three are now living, namely: Margaret, wife of William V. Hanson, of Brooklyn; Eliza, wife of Andrew Marshall, of Brooklyn; and Henry C., of this review.

At the parental home Henry C. McBair was reared to manhood, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. At an early age he accepted a clerkship in the establishment of Harry Miller, a ship chandler of New York, with whom he remained for two years, after which he spent two years in the employ of E. & G. Blunt, dealers in nautical instruments on South Water street, New York. Since 1869 he has not been in active business, but has speculated in real estate, and has made some very paying investments in property whose rapid rise in price has brought him a handsome income. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, farsighted in all transactions, and his sound judgment and keen discernment seldom allow him to make a mistake. His reliability, too, is one of his marked characteristics, and has won him the confidence of the public in a large degree.

On the 2d of February, 1870, Mr. McBair led to the marriage altar Miss Susan A. Winans, a daughter of William B. Winans, of Livingston township, and a native

of Livingston. This union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Wilfred Clayton, a resident of Essex Falls, New Jersey, who was born July 13, 1871, and married Dorinda Kent; Robert James, who was born September 15, 1873; Horace Linden, born June 26, 1877; Florence, born September 16, 1879, and died August 31, 1891; Bertha Marion, born April 22, 1887; and Annie Gladys, born August 27, 1889.

Mr. McBrair has maintained his residence at his present home for a quarter of a century. To be a resident of this section of the county and not know Mr. McBrair, is to argue one's self unknown. His genial manner, affability and kindness have won him the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact, and his sterling worth commands the respect of his fellow townsmen in an unlimited degree. He is now serving as trustee of the Olivet Chapel, of Livingston. In politics he is an independent Democrat and has been very active and prominent, exerting a wide influence in his party. However, he has never consented to accept public office, content to fill the position of a "high private" in the ranks of American citizenship.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

If biography be "the home aspect of history," as Willmott has expressed it, it is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor of those who have lived and labored to goodly ends; and if any stimulus is needed in this behalf it may be found in the caustic words of Burke, that "those only deserve to be remembered who treasure up a history of their ancestors." Each state presents

with pride her sons as her jewels, and the annals of New Jersey bear up a wealth of historical data in connection with old and honored families established within her precincts in the early colonial epoch. Well may the present and succeeding generations hold in high estimation the record which touches the lives and labors of those who have wrought nobly for the commonwealth in the past, and in this connection there is peculiar interest attaching to that old-established family whose name is borne by the immediate subject of this review.

Tradition,—which, however, is well fortified by authenticity,—pronounces that the original American ancestor of this particular branch of the Smith family was one James Smith, who is accredited with having emigrated from Scotland to America as early as the year 1680, being at the time a mere youth and an orphan. The captain of the sailing vessel on which he found passage landed at the old historical seaport town of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and he assumed guardianship of the orphan lad who had thus come to seek his fortunes in the New World. The captain brought him to Newark, where he bound him out to serve an apprenticeship of seven years with Deacon Azariah Crane, son of Jasper Crane, who was one of the first settlers in what is now the city of Newark. Deacon Crane was a blacksmith by trade, and, according to the English custom, young Smith served the full apprenticeship covering the period noted. After thus becoming eligible as a journeyman, Mr. Smith assumed domestic responsibilities by taking unto himself a wife, in the person of Mary, a daughter of Deacon Crane. He forthwith engaged in business for himself, his modest establishment, the scene of his con-

secutive and sturdy endeavors, having been doubtless located within the present corporate limits of the city of Newark.

After a number of years Deacon Crane took up his abode on what he termed his "mountain plantation," having presented to his daughter, Mary, after her marriage to Mr. Smith, a small portion of this farm or purchase.—said portion having been located on the southerly side of the tract. The site of his house was on the east side of the mountain, near what is now generally known as the Bradwell house, in West Orange. The Crane plantation extended north to the Wheeler tract, running from the top of the south side of the Northfield road, thence along the southerly side of the Wheeler tract to Scotland street and including the property afterward owned by Caleb Harrison and still later inherited by his son, Simeon Harrison. About this time many of the residents began looking up lands in what are now known as the townships of the Oranges, Bloomfield and Montclair, and James Smith secured possession of a tract which eventually became known as Scotland Ridge, though he himself applied to it the title of Bushy Plain. Said domain extended from the south side of what was then Peck tract, on Scotland road,—property now owned by Charles A. Lighthipe—which was the southerly side, the main street being the northern boundary of the same. James Smith was also one of the number who effected the Horse-neck purchase of the Indians,—the same including all the lands west of the Orange mountains and east of the Passaic river. He became a man of marked influence in the community, was successful in his efforts and was known for his sterling attributes of character.

It is conjectured that James Smith, the American progenitor, was born about the year 1665, and his death occurred, in Orange, about 1727, at which time he had attained the venerable age of seventy-two years. Of the children of James and Mary (Crane) Smith we make brief record as follows: James, born 1694; Joseph, in 1701; John, in 1703; David, born in 1705, married Martha Freeman, daughter of Samuel Freeman; and besides these there were Ebenezer, Mary, Hannah, Sarah and Jane.

David Smith, who figures in the direct genealogical line in the ancestry of the immediate subject of this sketch, married Martha Freeman, and they took up their abode in a one-story double house, with the gable end fronting on Scotland street. According to family tradition the gable end and chimney were substantially constructed of stone, and it is recorded that the west gable was cracked from top to bottom by an earthquake which occurred in 1776. There is extant no definite information as to the time of the death of Martha (Freeman) Smith, but it is supposed that she died about 1805 or 1806, while she is said to have attained remarkable longevity, being a centenarian at the time of her demise. David Smith died February 5, 1777, at the age of seventy-two. Of the children of this marriage we accord such record as is accessible: Moses married Esther Campbell, daughter of John Campbell; James, 1740, married Eleanor, daughter of Amos Harrison; Joseph married Phoebe Sargeant; Samuel, 1745, married Eunice, daughter of Ezekiel Baldwin; David went west prior to the war of the Revolution and all trace of him was lost; Phoebe, 1736, married Jabez Condit, son of Philip Condit of Morristown; Nehemiah was a cripple and of unsound

mind; Martha married Isaac Harrison, son of Amos Harrison: Rachel never married.

Samuel Smith, son of David and Martha (Freeman) Smith, was born in 1745, and married Eunice Baldwin, who was born on Connecticut Farm, New Jersey, October 10, 1745, and who died December 19, 1831, aged eighty-six years. They lived in the homestead on the east side of Scotland street, south of Tremont avenue, where his death occurred February 13, 1800, at the age of fifty-five years. Their children were as follows: Caleb, born in July, 1778, married Sarah Garthwaite, and died July 4, 1867; David, born February 17, 1780, married Elizabeth Garthwaite (sister of Sarah), who was born March 27, 1790, and who died June 6, 1867; Rachel died in infancy.

John Garthwaite, father of Sarah and Elizabeth, was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, entering the Continental ranks at the beginning of the great struggle for independence and receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of three years. He, however, continued to serve in the patriot army during the entire period of the war, receiving his discharge at the end of the seven-years conflict which had gained to the colonies the boon of freedom and had hurled oppression back for all time. He was twice taken prisoner, but managed to elude the vigilance of his captors on each occasion, without waiting for his liberty through exchange. He was once wounded, but did not leave his post on the field by reason of his injuries. The headquarters of his command were at Morristown, and Mr. Garthwaite assisted in the building of the famous Fort Mifflin. He died in 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Caleb Smith, son of Samuel and Eunice

(Baldwin) Smith, was born in July, 1778, and married Sarah Garthwaite, who was born October 27, 1787, and who died October 26, 1847. They lived on Scotland street, occupying the southern half of the old homestead farm. Besides devoting himself to agricultural pursuits Caleb Smith carried on a successful enterprise in the manufacturing of harness and horse collars. He died March 16, 1866, at the age of eighty-seven years. Of his children we are enabled to offer the following record: Samuel, born November 14, 1804, married Caroline P. Tichenor, daughter of Stephen Tichenor, son of John; Mary, born November 27, 1805, died in 1809; John G. married Martha Quinby; George married a Miss Edwards; Mary Ann died in 1894, unmarried; Albert married Naoma Gray, and after her death espoused Sarah Wood; Caleb Oliver, born November 8, 1815, died May 7, 1881, aged sixty-six; Edward G. was twice married, his second wife having been Margaret Roff; David G. married Phoebe Curry; Aaron Augustus was thrice married,—first, to Henrietta Gray, secondly to Mary A. Coleman, and thirdly to a Miss Ward; Elizabeth; George died October 12, 1846; and Sarah became the wife of Charles Lighthipe.

David Smith, son of Samuel and Eunice (Baldwin) Smith, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Garthwaite, and their children were as follows: William B., born April 26, 1809, married Mary Reynolds; Mary, born November 22, 1810, married John T. Tichenor; Jephtha, born March 1, 1812, was married first to C. D. Connet and second to M. G. Halsted; Caroline, born September 19, 1813, married William H. Edwards; Susan, born August 10, 1815, married J. Burrows; Sarah A., born March

17, 1817, married Foster Lent; Samuel M., born February 4, 1819, married Ann Vincent; Abby, born July 29, 1820, married Jacob E. Vandewater; Silas, born March 11, 1822, married Jane Harrison; Robert B., born January 19, 1824, married Catherine Squire; Charles, born December 12, 1825, married Mary E. Knowels; Alonzo, born February 23, 1828, married Nancy K. Halsted; Edwin, born July 26, 1830, married Lydia Morgan; Louisa, born April 28, 1832, married John W. Coleman; David, born December 25, 1834, married Ellen O'Nal. David Smith was a native of Orange, having been born on the old homestead, on Scotland street, February 17, 1780. He was reared on the paternal farmstead, receiving his education in the common schools and early in life learning the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with his farming pursuits. Inheriting the intense loyalty and patriotism of his race, he was one of those who went forth to do valiant service in the war of 1812, and in acknowledgment of his services an appreciative government accorded him a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the west. This tract he sold without having seen it. He died July 4, 1867, and his wife, Elizabeth, had preceded him into eternal rest by about a month, her demise having occurred on June 6th of the same year.

Jeptlia Smith, son of David and Elizabeth (Garthwaite) Smith, was born in Orange on the 1st of March, 1812, learned the shoemaking trade and in 1837 removed with his family to Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in the shoe business, which he continued until 1858, when he returned to the east, locating at Brooklyn, New York, where he became concerned in the manufacturing of

shoes, under the firm name of J. A. Smith & Brothers. The enterprise soon attained extensive proportions and became one of the most important industries of the sort in the Union. He continued to be identified with this magnificent business until 1887, when, by reason of his advanced age, he retired from active life, disposing of his interests to Ephraim Martin. He is now maintaining his home with his daughter, in Passaic, New Jersey. He married Catherine D. Connet, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and a descendant of one of the most prominent of the old families of the state. Their children were as follows: Edward P., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary E., who is the wife of J. W. Clements, of Passaic; James L., who died in California; Horatio Nelson, now deceased; Sarah C., the wife of Ephraim Martin, of Brooklyn, who is carrying on the shoe-manufacturing business established by her father; Alfred W., who is engaged in the shoe business at Lynn, Massachusetts. Mrs. Catherine (Connet) Smith died December 26, 1884.

Edward P. Smith is a native of Orange, New Jersey, where he is known as one of the most prominent builders and contractors of the section and as one of the representative citizens of the locality where his family has been established for so many generations. He was born August 17, 1834, and was but two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Newark, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his educational discipline in the public schools and assisting his father in the store. Upon attaining his legal majority he determined to prepare himself for the practical duties of life by learning a trade. Accordingly, in 1854, he came to

Newark, where he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, under the firm of Calaway & Headley, after which he was employed as a journeyman until 1864, when he began operations upon his own responsibility, associating himself with Thomas Williams, under the firm title of Williams & Smith. They opened an establishment in Orange and the partnership continued for a term of years, when it was dissolved and Mr. Smith formed a business alliance with John Edwards, under the name of Smith & Edwards, which association has ever since obtained, the firm's headquarters being located at 24 North Center street, Orange. They carry on a general contracting and building enterprise and have erected many of the beautiful homes which have made the Oranges so attractive as a residence section.

In his political adherency Mr. Smith renders a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and as a progressive, public-spirited citizen he has been called upon to serve in positions of distinctive trust and responsibility. He served as township committeeman for four years and as chairman of the board for one year of this time, while at present he is township treasurer. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange, while his life has been so ordered as to gain and retain to him the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

On the 10th of December, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Emily Knapp, a native of Tory Corners, West Orange, and a daughter of Israel and Dorcas (Williams) Knapp, both of whom are representatives of old New Jersey families. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one

child, Willard K., who is connected with the Chronicle, the leading newspaper of Orange. He married Bertha Gunther, of Newark. The family residence is one of the attractive homes of Orange, being of modern architectural design and showing in its surroundings and equipments the most artistic and cultured taste. The house is situated on a most beautiful site, at the foot of the Orange mountains, near the celebrated Eagle Rock, and within a few minutes' walk from the beautiful Llewellyn park.

JOHN TOLER,

deceased, was numbered among the manufacturers of Newark who aided in making this one of the leading industrial centers of the east. He established the John Toler & Sons Company, manufacturers of malleable-iron wares and iron castings for piano frames. In trade circles he was regarded as a most reliable and trustworthy man, and his reputation in this direction, added to the excellence of the wares which he manufactured, brought him an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Toler was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in county Clare in 1815. His education was rather meager, for the advantages which he received were limited to those afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. With his parents he came to America in 1831, taking up his residence in New York city, where he was apprenticed to learn the business of manufacturing surgical instruments. On the completion of his term of service he worked as a journeyman for a short time and then became engaged in the manufacture of furniture castors in New York

city. In this venture he soon succeeded in building up an excellent trade, but the high rent which he was forced to pay in New York led him to remove his business and factory to Newark. He accordingly located in the Heddenburg building on Warren street, where he remained for six years, when he erected a suitable building for his foundry work on Chambers street. In 1868 he purchased the tract of ground on Adams street and erected there commodious buildings in which to conduct his business, this step having been necessitated by his rapidly increasing trade. In 1871 he took up the general iron-foundry work and engaged in the manufacture of castings for pianos, this enterprise proving a valuable addition to his already successful business.

Being a man of social and genial nature, he, in 1852, organized and thoroughly equipped the first military company in Newark, known as the Montgomery Guards. On being elected captain of the company, and being well acquainted with military tactics, it was not long before the Montgomery Guards were known as the pride of Newark. During the reign of the Montgomery Guards, and previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, there were several local organizations, known respectively as the American Continentals, the American Guards and the Irish Volunteers, all of whom volunteered their services to the government on the breaking out of hostilities, amongst the first to offer their service being the Montgomery Guards; but at that time they were to all intents and purposes to be mustered into the First Regiment of New Jersey. Through some unforeseen circumstances (or the will of the powers that were) the Guards, on presenting themselves to the official of Newark, were

ordered to be mustered in under another command, with no appointment for Captain Toler. The Montgomery Guards to a man refused to join any regiment in which their organizer and captain was not given the right of position to which he was entitled, being the senior officer from Newark, and having, from past competitive drills with different military organizations in New York and vicinity, shown his ability as a commanding officer. The ramification of this was afterward shown, when the Montgomery Guards enlisted under Sickles' brigade and mustered in as Company A of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Captain Toler then being appointed drill-master for the regiment. Here in this position he showed his ability as a commanding officer, a rank which his own state denied him.

He served through the memorable battles of Dumfries, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, and both battles of Malvern Hill. After the battle of Fair Oaks he received his commission as major of the Seventy-first Regiment, and for the next two years saw service through every battle participated in by Sickles' brigade. After the two years' service he was compelled to return to his home an invalid, honorably discharged with the rank of colonel. To the older generation and his personal acquaintances he was always known as "Major." Honored and respected by all, he passed to his eternal rest April 14, 1896, aged eighty-one years, life's work having been well and faithfully performed.

Mr. Toler was regarded as a sagacious and practical business man, just and honorable in all his transactions, and his close attention to his interests, his careful management and sound judgment brought to

him a most gratifying success. He was always deeply interested in all matters relating to the general welfare and the public good, and withheld his support from no movement calculated to advance the educational, moral or material interests of the community. Politically he was an ardent Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type and served for one term as street commissioner of Newark by appointment of the mayor. He was a liberal contributor to church and charitable enterprises, and was a devout Catholic in religious faith, a communicant of St. Patrick's cathedral of Newark.

He was married in Newark to Eliza Denman, a daughter of Joseph Denman, a representative of one of the old New England families. To them were born the following children: Francis J., who died January 5, 1873, leaving a wife and one daughter, Ella; Martha, wife of Francis Young, by whom she has four children,—Annie, Clara, Francis and Vivian; Charles H.; and Mary, wife of Frank Price.

Charles H. Toler, the third of the family, was born August 13, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of Newark. At the age of sixteen he learned the founder's trade with his father and on attaining his majority became interested with his father in the manufacturing business. In 1894 the firm was incorporated under the name of John Toler, Sons & Company, with the father as president and Henry J. Ill as secretary and treasurer. After the death of the father, Charles H. Toler succeeded to the presidency of the company and is now managing the affairs of the company with marked success and excellent business and executive ability. Their trade is steadily increasing and the enterprise is one of the important concerns of the county, giving

employment to a large force of operatives.

Charles H. Toler was married March 26, 1865, to Miss Mary Ackerson, and they have four children,—John, Mary, Frederick and William.

JOSEPH FEWSMITH, JR.,

was born at Auburn, New York, January 31, 1851. His preparatory education was received at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1871 he was graduated at Yale College. Having spent two years in preliminary study, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and there received his degree of M. D. in 1874. Soon after graduating he became house surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, a position which he occupied for some time, and then went to the city of Vienna, Austria, where he entered the General Hospital as a student and assistant. Returning, he established himself as a practitioner in Newark, New Jersey, where, in addition to his private practice, he has been physician at the City Dispensary, St. Michael's Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital, and was for some time a medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Royal Arcanum.

A. H. OSBORNE.

"History is the essence of innumerable biographies," said Carlyle, and the annals of Essex county are formed of the lives of those who have been prominent factors in her educational, moral, political, military and business interests. For twenty-three years Mr. Osborne has carried on the drug business at No. 193 Main street, of Belleville, and is one of the enterprising, re-

liable and respected merchants of the town. He was born there July 23, 1851, and belongs to one of the oldest families in this section of New Jersey. His father was Henry Osborne, and his mother was Catherine Osborne, a daughter of Abraham P. Sanford and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county, of Holland origin. The first of the name to locate here received by grant a large tract of land, which extended from Newark bay to Hackensack, on the east bank of the Passaic, and many of his descendants have been extensive land-owners.

Henry Osborne was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business in pursuit of fortune for a long period. Prominent in the affairs of the community he served as tax collector of Belleville for fifteen years and was very widely and favorably known. He died in 1892, and his wife passed away in 1884. They were the parents of five children, namely: Moses and Adelaide, now deceased; Joseph H., of Belleville, who occupies the important position of superintendent in the works of Heath & Drake, of Newark; Eugene, deceased; and A. H.

No event of special importance occurred during the childhood and youth of Mr. Osborne, who was reared in Belleville, and in 1867 began to learn the drug business in the store of I. W. Ketcham. In 1875 he began business on his own account at his present location, where he has remained for twenty-three years. He carries a large stock of goods and has a well equipped store which enables him to readily supply the wishes of his many patrons. He is also a partner in the firm of W. E. Sanford & Company, proprietors of a general market in Belleville.

Mr. Osborne was joined in wedlock with

Miss Mary E. Dickinson, of Belleville. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and the League of American Wheelmen. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been honored with a number of local offices of public trust. In 1879 he was elected a member of the township committee, served as its chairman for two years, has been township tax collector since 1888, and has served four or five terms as fire commissioner. He takes a very active interest in politics, has been a member of the Democratic county committee, and is a capable worker in the behalf of Democracy. His well spent life commends him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his reputation in business, political and private life is alike unassailable.

HORACE ALLING

has stood forth as a central figure in the business life of Newark for half a century, and to his discretion, foresight and superior ability is due the splendid success that has crowned his efforts. No honors of a political or public nature has he sought, but his example is probably of more benefit to the majority of mankind than that of heroes, statesmen and writers. In addition to his business interests his energies have long been devoted to the furtherance of many enterprises which have for their object the uplifting of man and the promulgation of higher standards among humanity. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life is the highest type of Christian manhood.

Born in Newark, New Jersey, on the



Horace Alling.

24th of September, 1822, Mr. Alling is a son of David and Eunice (Roberts) Alling, and a lineal descendant of Roger Alling, a member of the band of Puritans, and one of the original proprietors of New Haven, Connecticut. He was also a signer of the compact of 1639, and took an active part in the establishment and affairs of the colony with which he was identified. His son removed to Newark in the second deportation from New Haven, about 1670, and thus the family was founded in Essex county, where its representatives soon took a leading part in the development and progress of the county. Since that time the Allings have been numbered among the best citizens, and in the quieter walks of life the subject of this review has promoted the material and moral welfare of the county, in a manner most commendable and worthy.

Mr. Alling is now the only survivor of a family that once numbered five sons and one daughter. His education was thorough and systematic, being obtained in the Newark Academy and other preparatory schools. It was his intention to pursue a collegiate course, but ill health prevented him from executing this purpose, and at the age of sixteen he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store. After a short time, however, he left that employ and entered upon an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade under the direction of his brothers, Isaac A. and Joseph C. Alling, well known jewelers of Newark. His service began in June, 1841, and continued for nine years. He gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business, and in 1850 entered into partnership with his brothers under the firm name of Alling Brothers. For thirty-five years he was

connected with the jewelry trade, and the establishment with which he was connected was one of the most popular, extensive and thoroughly equipped in their line in the city. Their patronage was extensive and they did a very profitable and satisfactory business.

Mr. Alling did not confine his attention alone to one enterprise, having been long connected with some of the most important financial institutions of Newark. He was one of the original board of directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and is now its treasurer. He is also a director of the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company and has been invited to join the directorate of a number of banking institutions, but has always declined, feeling that his duty lay in other directions. His business methods have ever been most honorable and his dealings will bear the most scrutinizing investigation. His trustworthiness has undoubtedly been one of the most important factors in its success, and, combined with his excellent executive ability and sound judgment, has brought him the prosperity which is the laudable goal of all business ventures.

In his home life Mr. Alling is ever courteous, considerate and hospitable. In early manhood he was married, May 31, 1848, to Miss Julia Etta Ball, of Newark, who traces her genealogy to Milford, Connecticut, where the first of the name settled about 1667. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alling, of whom two, H. Frederick and Clarence W., now survive.

In politics Mr. Alling is a staunch Republican. He has been a lifelong follower of the Christian religion, having become a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Newark, in 1838, while since 1868 he

has faithfully served as elder therein, and for several years a member of the board of trustees. His energies, money and counsel have been given freely for the upbuilding of the cause, and his work in this direction has not been without excellent results. He is a life director of the American Sunday-school Union, a life member of the American Tract and Bible Societies, and a member and treasurer of the board of managers of the Children's Aid Society and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, organized in 1868. He is also a trustee of the Newark Academy, and a life member and director of both the New Jersey Historical Society and the Washington Association of New Jersey. His interest in all matters pertaining to the intellectual and moral welfare of his native county is marked and deep, and his influence has led many others to support such enterprises.

THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS.

This journal was first published on the 1st of September, 1883. A short time previously the Evening News Publishing Company was organized, with Wallace M. Scudder as president and treasurer and Henry Abbott Steel as secretary. The business was incorporated for the purpose of publishing the above named journal, which each evening has heralded the news of the world to the citizens of Newark and vicinity. The enterprise has been a successful one, and the News has continuously maintained its place among the leading journals of New Jersey. Its office and printing house were first located at No. 844 Broad street, and on the 1st of January, 1894, were removed to the present quarters at No. 215 Market street. From the time of

its first publication to the present, Wallace M. Scudder has been the publisher and business manager, and Henry Abbott Steel has been the editor. Both are reliable and prominent business men, and under their able control the paper has reached a large circulation and has met with a merited prosperity.

THE MUNN FAMILY.

The origin of the name of Munn is not definitely known, but it is doubtless of great antiquity, as shown in the armorial bearings of the English branch of the family, viz.: Arms.—Per chevron sable and or, in chief three bezants and in base a castle triple-towered of the first. Crest.—A dexter arm in armor, holding a lion's paw erased ppr. Motto.—"Omnia vincit veritas"—truth conquers all things.

Benjamin Mun, the American ancestor of this branch of the Munn family, was, in 1637, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, but he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in the same year. He joined John Mason's company in an expedition against the Pequots in 1637, and was at the attack on the fort at Groton, Connecticut, where several hundred Indians were slain. This expedition followed an attack made by the Indians upon Wethersfield, where many settlers were killed. In May, 1637, Mason set out with his followers and was joined by Uncas, chief of the Mohegans. The Pequot fort was a formidable affair, but it was surprised, stormed and carried by assault, with terrible destruction of the natives, who never recovered from the blow inflicted. The remnant of the tribe was nearly annihilated not long afterward in the swamp lands near Fairfield. Mason's company con-

sisted of only seventy-seven Englishmen, while the savages numbered about ten times that number. As they were strongly entrenched behind almost impassable palisades, the Mohegan and Narragansett Indians that had joined the expedition deserted before the assault took place. Upon his return he received, with others, by "the town's courtessie," in 1639, a grant of land on the east side of the "cow-pasture lane," now known as North Main street. He was the official "viewer of chimneys and ladders" in Springfield, the duties of which referred to precautionary measures to prevent fires originating in the thatched roofs then universally used. In 1653 he was fined the sum of five shillings "for taking tobacco in his hay-cock." He married April 12, 1649, Abigail, daughter of Henry Burt, widow of Francis Ball, and took up his residence where now is located Court Square and the Chicopee Bank building. The children of this union were: Abigail, borne ye 28 of ye 4 mon, 1650; John, borne ye 8 day of 12 mon, 1652; Mary, who married Nathaniel Wheeler; Benjamin, borne the first day of ye 1 mon, 1655; James, borne the 10th day of 12 mon, 1656; Nathaniel, borne the 25th day of ye 5 mon, 1661. In 1665, being very weak and aged, he "was exempted from military service." He died in November, 1675, and tradition has it that he was killed by the Indians, although the details of his death are not recorded.

Nathaniel, youngest child of Benjamin and Abigail (Burt) Ball Mun, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 25, 1661. Married Sarah Chapin, daughter of Japhet Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, March 24, 1689. They had seven children: Sarah, born September 10, 1692; Abigail, born April 9, 1696; Benjamin and Hannah,

twins, born May 28, 1698 (Benjamin died June 2, 1698); Benjamin, born August 12, 1700; Samuel, born July 20, 1706; John, born January 24, 1708. "He was deacon of the First church in Springfield; dyed the 31st day of December, Adomi, 1743, in the 63d year of his age."

Benjamin Mun, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Chapin) Mun, was born August 12, 1700. Married, December 30, 1731, Rebecca Russell, daughter of Adonijah Russell, of Brimfield, Massachusetts, and had issue, Benjamin, born October 8, 1732; Joseph, born May 1, 1734; Abner, born July 28, 1736; Abigail, born September 14, 1739; Reuben, born April 25, 1742; Rebekah, born December 11, 1745; Mary, born October 1, 1749; Jeremy, born April 11, 1754. In 1715 the new settlement of Brimfield was opened up, and young Benjamin, together with ten others, became the original proprietors of the new township. In 1760 the part of Brimfield in which Benjamin resided was set apart as a separate township under the name of Monson, "On petition of Benja. Munn Voted to abate the Highway Rates of those Soldiers in the Continental service the year past." (See records of Monson, June 24, 1776.)

Reuben Munn, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Russell) Munn, was born April 25, 1742; married Hannah ———, and had issue, Alfred, born October 29, 1769; John, born January 17, 1771; Elizah, born September 7, 1772; Julius, born February 9, 1774; Rice, born May 17, 1776; Cyrene, born November 12, 1777; Pamela, born April 13, 1780; Fidelia, born June 17, 1783; Oral, born August 6, 1785; Ulysses, born July 14, 1788. Widow Hannah Munn died at Monson, Massachusetts, October 4, 1823,

aged eighty years. It was he who, when on June 24, 1776, the town passed a vote as to the attitude the town should take in relation to joining the Continental forces, made the following record on the minutes of the town meeting, viz.: "Voted unanimously for Indipency." At the time of the alarm roll call, previous to the battle of Lexington, he formed a company and marched, on April 19, 1775, to Cambridge, where he reported for service. His name appears with the rank of "Captain in the Lexington Alarm Roll of Captain Reuben Munn's Company." He served under General Gates at Ticonderoga, and in 1778 was raised by ballot of the house of representatives to the rank of second major of the First Regiment in Hampshire county, and finally was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the First Berkshire County Regiment. He was instrumental in suppressing the disorders arising at the close of the war, and he formed a company, which he marched to the front at the time of Shay's rebellion. However distressing the condition of the revolutionists may have been, and however serious their grievances, he had no sympathy for those who endeavored to redress their wrongs by taking up arms against their country.

Rice Munn, son of Reuben and Hannah Munn, was born May 17, 1776; died March 12, 1866. Married Lavina Shaw, of Monson; born November 19, 1778; she died April 15, 1867. They had five children, viz.: Pamela, born May 9, 1803, died August 22, 1880; Oril, born July 29, 1807, died July 16, 1891; Adaline, born March 11, 1811, died August 31, 1894; Rice Shaw, born October 17, 1814, died February 15, 1890; Orson Desaix, born June 11, 1824. Rice exemplified the sterling qualities of the Puritan

stock from which he was descended, and was upright and honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen, a true friend, a good father and husband, and a man of more than average ability. He never aspired to great worldly wealth, but like the good parson Oliver Goldsmith describes in his poem, the Deserted Village, "he was passing rich on forty pounds a year." It would be true to say of him, "he was one of nature's noblemen."

Orson Desaix Munn, youngest son of Rice and Lavina (Shaw) Munn, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, and was educated at Monson Academy, an institution which had more than a local reputation, young men from distant sections of the country being attracted by its superior educational facilities. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one years he was informed by an old school companion, Alfred E. Beach (at that time engaged with his father in the publication of the New York Sun), of a good opening for business. He started at once for New York city, and together with his friend Beach, purchased for a few hundred dollars the Scientific American plant, the publication having been founded a few months before by Rufus Porter. The co-partnership of Munn & Company was formed in 1846, and was continued without interruption up to January 1, 1896, when Mr. Beach passed away, necessitating the conversion of the old firm into a corporation, which is still conducted under the original firm name, Munn & Company, and without change of management.

It is seldom that a young man's first business venture continues with uninterrupted success for half a century, but Mr. Munn proved to be well adapted to his calling.

His tastes and inclinations all ran in this direction, and under his management the *Scientific American* and the other publications issued from the office of Munn & Company have acquired influence and standing.

Immediately after Mr. Munn and his partner, Mr. Alfred E. Beach, assumed control of the paper they established an agency "for the soliciting of patents" for inventors, not only in the United States, but in all foreign countries. This branch of their business became at once an important adjunct to the publication of the *Scientific American*, and continues to this day a most important branch of Munn & Company's business. Mr. Munn was thus brought professionally into contact with many of the most distinguished inventors and thinkers of the last half century. Among such who may be mentioned as having been specially instrumental in the early industrial development of this country, are Morse, Ericsson, Eads, Howe, Wilson, Stevens, Cooper, Maxim, Gatlin, Woodworth, Blanchard, McCormick and a host of others.

In his desire to escape the turmoil of the city, it was eminently fitting that Llewellyn Park, the suburban paradise of the metropolis, should become the summer home of the still active publisher and world-wide known patent attorney. Some thirty years ago Mr. Munn purchased a large plot in the park, which he has made to "blossom like the rose." He has a large and tasteful villa fronted by a well kept lawn, and the grounds were laid out to correspond with the natural elevation of the land and the topography of the country. The nine terraces rise one above another, each covered with a variety of plants and flowers, inspiring the beholder with the thought, as

he attempts to ascend, that he is truly "stepping heavenward."

Mr. Munn's possessions in the park comprise sixty acres, and in addition to this he has a large farm on the top of the mountain, where he is engaged in raising a breed of cattle, hitherto but little known in this country. They are the Dutch belted or blanket breed of cows, natives of Holland, and though in appearance they resemble the Holsteins, yet are a distant family, antedating the seventeenth century, when the cattle interests in Holland were in a thrifty condition and this type and color were established by scientific breeding. Their form is usually very fine and their hardy and vigorous constitutions enable them to stand sudden changes in the climate and thrive on any variety of fodder. Mr. Munn has been very successful in raising this breed of cattle and is proud of the result which has attended the exhibition of his stock every autumn at state and county fairs. Mr. Munn married Julia Augusta Allen, August 15, 1849. She died October 26, 1894, leaving two sons, who are associated with their father in the publication of the *Scientific American* and the patent department of this office.

ALBERT BAILEY BALDWIN,

a well known and highly respected citizen of East Orange, enjoys the distinction of having been born in the distant land of China, where his parents were stationed at the time in the performance of missionary duties. His birth occurred in the city of Foo-Chow, province of Fo-Kien, on the 26th of December, 1861, a son of Rev. C. C. and Harriet (Fairchild) Baldwin. The

father is a son of Eleazar Baldwin and Jemima (Matthews) Baldwin, and was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, his primary mental discipline being received in the public schools of his native county. His next step in the line of educational attainments was to enter Princeton College, after which he secured his degree of doctor of divinity and was graduated at a seminary in Baltimore, Maryland. But a short time elapsed before he was assigned to missionary duty in China, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. On the 28th of September, 1849, he married Miss Harriet Fairchild, who accompanied him to his new field of labors, and after a long and tedious journey they reached Foo-Chow, where they at once entered upon their missionary work and continued the same for a period of forty-seven years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin comprised the following: Harriet Gertrude, born October 10, 1850, married David Gerry, of East Orange, who was a descendant of Governor Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; Caleb Clifton, born at Foo-Chow on the 16th of February, 1851, died nine days later; Mary Jane, born June 9, 1853, died April 7, 1859; Cecil Fairchild, born May 21, 1854, died February 3, 1859; Sarah Cummings, born November 26, 1855, died at Orange, New Jersey, November 29, 1866; Helen Burrows, born at Orange June 8, 1857, died April 19, 1858; Ella Matthews, born at Orange on the 5th of September, 1858, died November 21, 1858; Albert Bailey, our subject; Alice Mills, born at Foo-Chow on the 6th of February, 1864, married Dr. W. C. Robbins and they at present reside in Durban, state of Natal, an English settlement in South Africa; Agnes

Seymore, born November 10, 1865, married William Fairchild, of Summit township, Essex county, and they have one child, whose name is Winifred.

Albert Bailey Baldwin was nine years old when his parents returned to Orange for a rest from their missionary labors in China, and he obtained his early education in the district schools, attending the same for two years, when he went to Newton, Massachusetts, and there completed his studies. He entered upon the practical duties of life in Boston, Massachusetts, where he embarked in the piano-tuning business in a large factory, where he remained for over fifteen years. In 1891 he returned to Orange and established himself in his trade, and has since built up a large and remunerative business throughout the Oranges, where his popularity is a recognized fact.

Mr. Baldwin celebrated his marriage on the 6th of May, 1884, when he was united to Miss Sarah J. Davis, a daughter of John and Harriet (Watson) Davis, and they are the parents of four children, as follows: Clifton Davis, born January 18, 1885; Alice Harriet, July 18, 1889; Albert Fairchild, March 8, 1892; and Cyril Crockett, November 21, 1893. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are consistent members of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Baldwin, the mother of our subject, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and after spending forty-seven years of her life in the missionary fields of China, her health began to fail and she returned to the United States, finding a home with her daughter, Mrs. William Fairchild, at Summit, New Jersey, where she passed to her eternal rest on the 29th of July, 1896. Mrs. Baldwin's maiden name was Harriet Fairchild, and her birth occurred on the 5th of

November, 1826, her mother being a very devout Christian. The daughter received her education in the seminary of her native city, which was conducted by Mrs. Harriet B. Cook and her son, the former of whom was noted in parts of New England and New Jersey as an able teacher and administrator. To the devotion and careful training of "Mother Cook" the loved pupil owed much of her fitness for future work on heathen soil. She was graduated at the seminary in 1847, having occupied for a few years, as a pupil, the position of assistant teacher, and on the 28th of September, in the same year, she married Rev. C. C. Baldwin, and together they sailed from Philadelphia on the 11th of November, 1847, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, to the newly opened missionary field in Foo-Chow, reaching that city on the 7th of May, 1848. Mrs. Baldwin was unusually efficient in various branches of mission work, and of her many labors her husband writes appreciatively as follows:

"For about seven years she superintended the first regularly organized girls' boarding school. Her peculiar gifts and fitness for educational work also found full scope, almost from the beginning of the mission, in organizing and managing numerous common schools. She worked courageously and persistently, believing that such schools, under wise and improved methods, would prove a success even among heathen people, in spite of their inveterate prejudices. In a like spirit she visited women in their homes, trusting that they could be raised from their degradation by the love and truth in Christ. She had very strong literary tastes, working with a keen relish over geographies and maps in the Foo-Chow colloquial style, written in Chinese

characters and now used in the three missions, in schools, and sold among the people. Much more serious was the task of preparing and publishing the Foo-Chow Manual, and revising proof sheets of a dictionary of eleven hundred pages in English and Chinese. This she did in concert with her husband, assisting him also in settling the text of his share of work in the translation and revision of the whole Scriptures in the Foo-Chow dialect, her judicious suggestions helping him over the 'hard places.' One other qualification for missionary work should be mentioned. She had rich poetical and musical talents. She dearly loved sacred song and was herself a sweet singer till her voice failed in strength. She loved to write humorous rhymes, as well as more serious pieces, to please the little ones, while the love-light in her eyes was enough in itself to draw them close to her side. Scattered among her promiscuous pieces and hastily penciled jottings we find precious gems of thought to remind us of the departed one."

Mrs. Woodin, who for thirty-six years labored side by side with Mrs. Baldwin, has expressed her affection and high regard for her co-laborer in the following terms:

"Our dear sister, Mrs. Baldwin, possessed rare qualifications for usefulness as a missionary. She was a fine Chinese scholar. I think we unanimously gave her the first place among the missionary ladies at Foo-Chow for her thorough familiarity both with the written and spoken language. She was a laborious student of the native tongue, sparing neither time nor effort that she might perfect herself in it. We younger sisters all looked up to her as our teacher, and she was often called upon to answer difficult questions and give us the benefit



Elias Hunkeler

employed at his trade until 1869, after which he was variously engaged until 1874. In that year he embarked in the wholesale egg and cheese business at 193 Broome street, up to 1892, when he came to his present location. The business he has since conducted with remarkable success, his store being located at No. 35 Avon Place, Newark.

Mr. Hunkele was married April 14, 1861, to Miss Catharine Huether, who was born May 11, 1838, a daughter of George A. Huether, who was born in Baden, Germany, and was a cabinetmaker by trade, but after coming to America engaged in the manufacture of trunks in Newark. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunkele have been born the following children: One who died in early life; Sophia R., who was born April 3, 1863, and died April 6, 1888; George A., who was born November 11, 1866, and died November 13, 1869; Anna, who was born August 8, 1868, and died November 25, 1869; Harry H., who was born December 30, 1869, and married Miss Fredericka Roessler, by whom he has one daughter, Florence; Emma, who was born November 14, 1871, and married Charles Roessler, her death occurring June 30, 1897, two children, Harry and Lilian, being left to mourn her loss; George, who was born September 5, 1873, and is his father's assistant in business; Ann, born August 5, 1875; Catharine, born December 1, 1876; Rosa, born February 20, 1879; and Elias W., born March 13, 1881. The three sons, Harry H., George and Elias W., are engaged with their father in business.

The parents attend the Episcopal church, and Mr. Hunkele is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., while to the Republican party he gives his political support. He is

an energetic business man, to whose nature indolence and idleness are utterly foreign. He justly regards earnest, honorable labor as the road to advancement and financial success, and in this path he has reached the goal of prosperity.

THE ORANGE VOLKSBOTE.

which is printed in the German language, is devoted to the interests of the German-American residents of the Oranges. It is Democratic in politics and is a six-column paper, issued weekly. It was established in 1872, by Darnstaedt & Erdman. In 1876 August Erdman, the junior partner, purchased Mr. Darnstaedt's interest in the paper. Mr. Erdman continued as its editor and publisher till his death in 1890, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles Erdman. In 1892 Ernest Temme, a well known Newark newspaper man, bought the Volksbote and he is still its editor and proprietor. He is also city editor of one of the Newark German dailies. The Orange Sonntagsblatt is a German paper published on Sundays. It was established in 1883 by August Koehler, its present editor and proprietor. It is Democratic in politics.

THE ORANGE JOURNAL.

So far as journalism is concerned, Orange was for many years a suburb of Newark, depending on the one Newark paper for its local news. With the exception of deaths and marriages, Orange supplied but little material for the columns of the paper, but when, early in the '30s, New York merchants commenced buying farm lands and converting them into villa plots, ample space was given to record the facts and other items of interest growing out of the change. It was not until 1854, when the

new element had largely supplanted the old, that the people of Orange realized the importance of having a weekly journal of their own. The project originated with Robert Seers, a New York publisher, who came to Orange in 1850. He talked over the matter with his friends and neighbors, and the result was that Edward Gardner offered to start a weekly paper, provided the people of Orange would furnish a capital of \$1,000. A canvass was made and forty individuals subscribed \$25 each, among whom was E. O. Doremus, of East Orange, from whom these facts were obtained. The Orange Journal was then started, with Edward Gardner as editor and proprietor.

There were no separate local governments then, and the four Oranges were under one name and municipality, and this was the only paper in Essex county outside of the city of Newark. The size of the paper was then 24x37 inches, quarto, seven columns. In 1860 Mr. Gardner disposed of the property to Henry Clay Bloomfield and Henry Farmer. At this time it had enlarged its pages to 28x40 inches and increased the number of its columns to eight. These gentlemen retained proprietorship until July 13, 1861, when Mr. Gardner again took possession and remained at its head until April 30, 1870, and on May 2 of the same year he disposed of it to J. M. Reuck, of the New York Evening Post. For six years, or until April 1, 1876, the Journal was conducted by Mr. Reuck as a Republican paper, and on that date he disposed of it to Oliver Johnson, of the New York Tribune. Mr. Johnson brought to the editor's chair an experience and ability which enabled him to advance the Journal to a leading position among the papers of the state. He made many improvements in the

paper, changing it from a folio to a quarto, adding new type and expending a large sum in making it conform to his literary and artistic taste. Not having realized his monetary anticipations, Mr. Johnson disposed of his interest to Samuel Toombs then city editor, who at once changed the character of the paper by confining its work almost wholly to the local field, magnifying local interests, giving full and accurate reports of all local affairs. In 1883, believing that the time had come when the citizens of Orange would appreciate an advance in newspaper work, Mr. Toombs issued the Journal as a semi-weekly. He continued until 1885, when it was purchased by its present owner.

As soon as Mr. Williams secured the Journal he thoroughly overhauled the establishment, putting in a new Campbell press, with new type, and enlarging the paper to 29x42 inches, nine columns. The first issue under his management was on April 17, 1885, but it was not until a later date that all the improvements were completed, and the Journal made an attractive appearance in its enlarged form, tidy dress and makeup.

In June, 1895, the Journal was incorporated as the Orange Journal Publishing Company, under the laws of New Jersey, Mr. Williams, of course, retaining the controlling interest. The present members of the editorial staff of the Journal are: Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor; Frank H. Jamison, city editor; Eugene W. Farrell, business manager; William J. Fitzgerald, advertising manager. The paper has steadily gained favor under the present management.

In politics the Journal is Republican, but, although the editor continues the policy of

his predecessors in maintaining the principles of the Republican party, he is not so biased that he cannot condemn his own party when occasion requires, or applaud a political adversary for meritorious acts. Not only is the Journal appreciated by residents of the Oranges for the large amount of interesting local news furnished each week, but a glance at its columns shows that it is valued by merchants as an advertising medium, circulating as it does not only in the Oranges but in some of the other villages about this noted cluster. The advertisers are not confined to the resident merchants, but some of the largest houses of New York and Newark, realizing that the trade of Orange is not wholly confined to local houses, liberally advertise for a share of it. The progress and growth of the Oranges is reflected in the growth of the Journal, and it is a representative paper of a flourishing and highly-favored community, a welcome visitor to homes where the word "welcome" is always uttered with the emphasis of sincerity.

Edgar Williams, to whose energy and enterprise the Journal owes its greatest success, is the first one of its proprietors during its forty years' existence who is a native of Orange. His ancestors were among the sturdy founders of this portion of Essex county, while as a molder of public opinion he is foremost in the ranks of its modern builders. Earnest and independent as a man, he voices the sentiments of his party without being partisan. His utterances have no uncertain sound, and they come from the honest convictions of an honest heart, trained in the school of an honest ancestry.

He was born in Orange, a son of Leander and Emily Williams, and is a direct de-

scendant of the first Matthew Williams, through Matthew (2), Gresham, Joseph, Zophar, Job, father of Leander. His great-grandfather, Joseph, served with the Essex county militia in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Williams' preparatory course of education was received in the public and private schools of his native city. Four years in the office of Blake & Freeman (one of the leading law firms in the county), with ample facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the law, failed to awaken in him any desire to follow that profession. Later, while a student at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, he was enabled to gratify his taste for journalism which he formed in early life. He became business manager of the Exonian, a school paper that was highly creditable to its projectors. Even in this limited sphere he showed his capacity for this kind of work. He did not carry out his plan of entering college, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. After he returned to his native city he decided to adopt journalism as a profession. Being a Republican and a man of decided convictions, it was but natural that he should avail himself of the first opportunity for engaging in work of this character, and when he found the Journal was for sale he was not long in deciding to purchase. For a man without practical knowledge or experience other than that mentioned, his success has been marked. He had his own ideas of what a paper of this character should be, and, with due deference to his predecessors who had established the reputation of the Journal, he marked out a line for himself to which he has strictly adhered. "Principle, not policy," is his motto, and while working for the success of his party he has never hesi-

tated to criticise its acts nor to condemn its individual members when occasion required. That his efforts to serve his party have been appreciated was shown at the sessions of the legislatures of 1894-5, when he was made engrossing clerk of the house, an office of great responsibility and trust, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of the legislature and by uniform courtesy won the approbation of all parties. In 1896 Mr. Williams was appointed to the corresponding office in the senate, where he added to the good reputation made in the house.

Mr. Williams is in touch with every movement that tends to promote the moral, intellectual or physical development of his native city. He is a member of the Orange Board of Trade, the New England Society, East Orange Republican Club, East Orange Improvement Society, Orange Athletic Club and Orange Council, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by virtue of his great-grandfather's service in the war of the Revolution, Dr. John Condit, who was surgeon of Colonel Van Cortlandt's battalion of Heard's brigade.

Mr. Williams married Miss Gertrude A. Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, of East Orange. His children are Revis G. Edgar and Kathryn Smith.

Eugene William Farrell was born in South Orange, July 22, 1871. He is the business manager of the Orange Journal and the South Orange Bulletin, both published by the Orange Journal Publishing Company. Mr. Farrell was educated in the parochial and public schools of his native village. When he left school he went to work as of-

fice boy in the office of the South Orange Bulletin when that paper was owned by F. D. Crozier. Mr. Farrell soon showed his love for the newspaper business, and while with the Bulletin he became South Orange correspondent for the Newark Daily Advertiser. Mr. Farrell left Mr. Crozier's employ to accept a position in the office of the Orange Journal, and when Edgar Williams, the editor of the Journal, bought the Bulletin, Mr. Farrell was made business manager of both papers. Aside from his connection with the Orange Journal Publishing Company, Mr. Farrell and Frank H. Jamison represent out of town papers as their correspondents for the Oranges, including the Newark Evening News and the New York Sun. Mr. Farrell is well known in the newspaper fraternity in Essex county and is vice president of the Newark Press Club.

Frank Harrison Jamison, city editor of the Orange Journal, was born in Orange on December 20, 1873, and for the past four years has been connected with the Journal, serving as reporter for a year, then being made city editor. Mr. Jamison has always been interested in newspaper work. When thirteen years of age he began contributing to the Newark Sunday Call from seaside resorts and served that paper as a summer correspondent for five years. He was educated at the Orange high school, graduating in 1892. During the last two years of his course there he edited and published High School Life, founding the paper in 1891. With his graduation the paper discontinued publication. During the four years of his high-school course he was employed at the Orange postoffice as clerk in the registry and money-order departments. In addition to his work on the Journal Mr.

Jamison conducts, in conjunction with Eugene W. Farrell, a successful newspaper correspondence bureau.

William J. Fitzgerald, the advertising manager of the Orange Journal and the South Orange Bulletin, was born in South Orange, on September 12, 1871. He was educated in the Maplewood public school and in St. Mary's parochial school, South Orange. Mr. Fitzgerald has only been in the newspaper business for three years, but during that time he has made a good record as an advertising solicitor. He is a wide-awake and energetic young man. Before accepting a position with the Orange Journal Publishing Company, Mr. Fitzgerald did suburban work for the Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE ORANGE RECORD.

The next to enter the field for journalistic honors was the Orange Record, started in 1867 by Michael Purcell, a former employe of the Journal. Others had already conceived the idea of starting another paper, believing the time was ripe for such an enterprise, but Purcell, being on the spot, was the first to make the attempt. His means were limited and he had many obstacles to contend with, and after a few months' trial he sold his interest to Hugh P. Shields, a bright young Irishman, who had served in the war and acquired some experience as a newspaper correspondent. He met with no better success, however, than his predecessor, and the Record expired just before Christmas, in 1868.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.

The death of the Record in its infancy did not discourage Frank W. Baldwin from making another attempt in this direction.

He had watched the growth of his native town and was nearly ready to begin operations when his rival unexpectedly came to the front. When at last the opportunity came for carrying out his cherished project, he hurried to his native town and purchased the plant of the Record, which had fallen into the hands of its creditors. Associated with him in the enterprise was Joseph Atkinson. It was found that the plant of the Record could be purchased for eight hundred dollars; as the partners had but two hundred each to invest, the balance remained on chattel mortgage. They began operations on January 19, 1869, in a little store on Main street. The ensuing nine days were occupied in preparing for the first issue of the Orange Chronicle, and on Saturday, January 27, the first edition made its appearance, having been printed on a Washington hand press. Four members of the craft connected with the Newark Journal came up and worked until midnight, without pay, to aid their fellow-craftsmen in getting their paper out on time. One thousand copies were printed, but many of these were distributed free in order to introduce the paper, and it was not until the second or third issue that the bona-fide circulation was established. Then the regular edition settled down to between two hundred and three hundred, from which point it steadily increased. Isaac P. Baldwin, the father of Frank W., rendered material aid to his son in soliciting and collecting. In September, 1869, Mr. Atkinson sold his interest to Joseph B. Loomis, and in October, 1870, Frank W. Baldwin purchased the latter's interest, since which time, up to date of incorporation, in 1892, he has been its sole owner.

The Chronicle grew in favor and on July

23, 1870, it was enlarged from a seven column paper, 24x36 inches, to an eight-column sheet, 27½x41½. A cylinder press was purchased, operated by man power, capable of printing one thousand impressions per hour. On October 1, 1881, the Chronicle was enlarged to 28x42, and again on October 23, 1883, to 29x42. The size of the page was reduced on May 12, 1888, to 26 x40, but two more pages were added, and subsequently two pages at once till the maximum normal issue has reached fourteen pages. Special holiday editions of sixteen pages and cover, handsomely illuminated, have been issued during the past five or six years, and on January 27, 1894—the twenty-fifth anniversary of its first publication—the Chronicle appeared in one of the most beautifully illuminated covers ever issued from any suburban press. This edition contained a complete history of the enterprise from its inception to that time, including brief notices of the several members of the editorial staff who had been connected with it at various periods. The office and composing room were also included, and every one—from foreman to “devil”—was honorably mentioned. Among those who have contributed materially to its success are: Elbridge G. Dunnell, first city editor; Isaac P. Baldwin; A. H. Ward, foreman; Charles Starr, city editor (now editor and proprietor of the East Orange Gazette; L. C. McChesney, city editor; Horace E. Kimball, and F. C. Shann.

In April, 1889, the first bookbindery ever existing in Orange was established as a part of the Chronicle plant. The enterprise was an experiment, but has exceeded the anticipations of its proprietor and has received the hearty encouragement and support of the business community. As a

family paper, neutral in politics, the Chronicle has few equals and no superior in the state of New Jersey. Clean, bright, newsy and attractive, it is always a welcome visitor in the homes of the Oranges.

Frank Wilfred Baldwin, the founder of the Orange Chronicle, is a lineal descendant of one of the founders of the Oranges, and has been one of the most successful builders. In molding public opinion, in promoting public enterprises and in educating the masses up to a higher standard of virtue and morality, he has rendered valuable service to the place of his birth. His line of descent is through—

Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, Connecticut, 1639, who by his first wife, Hannah, had Joseph, born 1640; Benjamin, 1642; Hannah, 1644; Mary, 1645; Eliza, 1646; Martha, 1647; Jonathan, 1649; David, 1651, and Sarah, 1653. Of these, Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan are named among the Newark settlers. Jonathan was born February 15, 1649; married, first, Hannah Ward; second, Thankful Strong; had a son, John; and died December 13, 1730. John was born May 22, 1683, died January 20, 1773. He had a son, Ezekiel, who was born December 19, 1719. His son, Caleb Baldwin, was born October 21, 1757, and married Lydia Johnson, and had eight children, of whom Isaac, the fifth, was born July 1, 1791, married Nancy Hopper, and had a son named Isaac Preston. The latter was born on Scotland street, Orange, June 17, 1821, married Abby Dean, daughter of Viner Dean. The second child of this marriage was Frank Wilfred.

Frank Wilfred Baldwin was born on the corner of Valley road and Mount Pleasant avenue, Orange, June 26, 1846. Starting out in life at the early age of thirteen, with

a fair knowledge of the elementary branches acquired at the public schools of his native town, he was soon able to support himself. He worked at odd jobs for the first three or four years, and in 1862 found employment as clerk with a New York publishing firm. He availed himself of this opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the details of other departments than that to which he was assigned, especially of the printing department, with which he became thoroughly familiar. In 1868 he obtained employment in the office of the Newark Daily Journal, and there received his journalistic training which was the foundation of his successful career as editor and publisher of one of the best conducted weeklies in the state of New Jersey. He did not wait for "something to turn up," but with true journalistic enterprise he was quick to "turn up" the first opportunity which presented itself, and he got in ahead of his competitor and secured the prize. But for his indomitable will, tenacity and steadfastness of purpose, the prize might have slipped from his grasp, for he had little conception of the obstacles to be met and overcome. The plant which he purchased of his predecessor was limited in quantity and poor in quality. His little cash capital was soon exhausted and with little or no credit, "a steady outgo for materials and wages, it was for a time up-hill work, and oftentimes so discouraging that thoughts of giving up the struggle often presented themselves." He held on, however, and his efforts were eventually crowned with success. The name selected for the paper was an indication of the character of its founder—a true and faithful chronicler of passing events. On January 27, 1894, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chronicle,

and, without egotism, he could truly say, "This is my monument." From the beginning of his journalistic career his individuality has been stamped on every page of his journal and he has invariably pursued a straightforward, independent course, without fear or favor. His belief in the brotherhood of man has been exemplified in his treatment of his employes, some of whom have grown up with him from boyhood, and through his assistance and encouragement have not only accumulated property but have become "bright and shining lights" in the profession.

With journalism as a profession, the cultivation of his musical talents and the promotion of musical organizations has been his pastime. He founded, in 1881, the Orange Mendelssohn Union, composed of the best musical talent in the Oranges, and this has been one of the most successful organizations of its kind in this or any other suburban city or township in the state. Gifted by nature with a good tenor voice and a passionate love of music, Mr. Baldwin has availed himself of every opportunity for the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music from early childhood, and during this period he has enjoyed frequent intercourse with the musical celebrities of the day. His influence in the community in educating the people up to a high standard of musical attainment has been marked and positive. He has achieved distinction as a musical critic and is a performer on the violin and other stringed instruments. Of these he has a rare and valuable collection.

Mr. Baldwin married, first, Frances Eliza Love, daughter of Samuel G. Love, of Western New York, for many years superintendent of the schools of Jamestown, and

one of the first to introduce manual training in the public schools. Four children were the issue of this marriage. The second wife of Mr. Baldwin was Miss Harriet M. E. Cox, daughter of Thomas C. and Harriet E. Cox, a descendant of an old New Jersey family. Mr. Baldwin has been for twenty-five years a member of the New Jersey Editorial Association and was its president in 1891. He is also a member of the New England Society, of Orange.

Leonard C. McChesney, city editor of the Chronicle, assumed charge of his department with but a limited experience to fit him for the work; but he applied himself to the task with untiring industry, and rapidly developed an instinct for news. The news columns of the Chronicle and its continued growth in public favor are the best evidence of Mr. McChesney's fitness for the position. He is a man of good judgment as well as business capacity and is popular with the patrons of this journal. He was born in Orange, November 7, 1859; educated at the public school; engaged in various business enterprises until June 1, 1882, when he began his connection with the Chronicle. His ancestor was one of the early settlers on the Northfield road, West Orange.

Horace E. Kimball has passed his first decade as a member of the Chronicle staff, his connection with the paper dating from 1886. As a news-gatherer he is wide-awake, earnest, industrious. He penetrates every nook and corner of the Oranges and nothing worthy of record escapes his notice.

Mr. Kimball is the eldest child of Horace Kimball, M. D.,—the first resident dentist of Orange—and Mary Davenport (Fisher) Kimball, daughter of Rev. Samuel Fisher.

He was born in Clyde, Wayne county, New York, September 18, 1839, while his parents were there on a visit. He was brought to Orange by his parents when he was five years of age. He attended the public schools both here and in New York city, and later entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. During his sophomore year he left that institution and engaged in business. Soon after the breaking out of the war he raised Company G, of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, was commissioned first lieutenant and served in the defense of Washington. He was afterward transferred to Ullman's brigade, was commissioned captain and transferred to New Orleans; participated in the siege of Port Hudson; served on General Burke's staff as assistant engineer, and constructed the seventeen-gun battery on the left of the line. Returning to New York at the close of the war, he engaged in business for a time on his own account and was afterward editor of Brainard's Musical World. He came to Orange in 1878 and in 1886 he joined the staff of the Chronicle.

REV. CHARLES S. COIT,

of Irvington, is an honored representative of two pioneer American families, and is descended in a direct line from the Coits of Glamorganshire, Wales, and from the de Places whose agnatic ancestor, Victor Hugo de Place, was the first of this family in England.

With reference to the Coits, "Groves' Antiquities of England and Wales" reveals to us that the exact time when Coity (also spelled Coite) castle was first erected seems uncertain, though in all probability it was built about the year 1091 by Payanus de

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Your Truly
A. S. Coit

Tuberville, one of the twelve Norman knights who seized the lordship of Glamorgan under Robert Fitzhamon.

The first American Coit was John, who came, probably, from their native heath, Glamorganshire, between 1630 and 1638. He was granted a tract of land in Salem, Massachusetts, this latter year. He removed to Gloucester in 1644, where in 1647 he was made a freeman and, in 1648, a selectman. He was a land-owner on Planter's Neck and a lot-holder at Wheeler's Point. The records of New London, Connecticut, show that he was granted land in that colony on October 19, 1650. He was the first of a long line of ship carpenters. John Coit was married in England to Mary Ganners or Jenners, and all their children were born before their arrival in America. He died in 1659 and his wife in 1676. Only his descendants in a direct line to the subject of this review are herewith presented.

Joseph Coit, son of John and Mary Coit, was a shipbuilder in New London, Connecticut, carrying on a large business for his day. He married Martha Harris, of Wethersfield, in 1647. He died in 1704 and his widow three years later. Nearly or quite all the Coits in America are descended from him.

John Coit, the eldest child of Deacon Joseph and Martha Coit, was born in New London, December 1, 1670. He spent a long life in pursuit of the business of his father, and for this purpose the town granted him, in 1689, ground for a new shipyard near the Point of Rocks. He married Mehetabel Chandler, June 25, 1693, died in 1744, and his widow in 1758.

John, son of John and Mehetabel Coit, was born in New London, May 25, 1699.

He pursued the occupation of his ancestors in Bank street, the city of his birth, as late as 1743. In 1758 he was town clerk. His first wife was Grace Christophers and his second wife was Hannah Potter.

Samuel Coit, fourth child of John and Grace Coit, was born in New London, October 14, 1726. He was a shipbuilder and was married to Elizabeth Ely, daughter of David and Elizabeth Richards, February 18, 1753. He died in November, 1792, and his widow in August, 1794. His son, Samuel, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the city of his fathers June 17, 1761, succeeded to the occupation of his long line of honorable ancestors, married Silvia Lewis November 28, 1782, and died May 22, 1845, followed by his widow April 18, 1851.

Samuel Coit, and his son, Samuel, Jr., fought in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Coit was a private in the first alarm-list company, in the Third Regiment of militia in the state of Connecticut, under the command of Captain John Deshon; Winthrop Saltinstall, lieutenant. Samuel Coit, Jr., was a private in Captain John Hempstead's company of militia in New London, Connecticut.

Nathaniel Coit, Rev. C. S. Coit's father, and third son of Samuel and Silvia Coit, was born in New London, December 28, 1786, and died in Bloomfield, New Jersey, July 8, 1866. He began an apprenticeship at boat-making with his uncle, David Coit, in New York city, at the age of fourteen, but before he became of age he abandoned his trade for the grocery business. He was called out in 1813 to join the state militia in defense of New York city, at Harlem Heights, in our second war with England. In 1827 he removed his family to his new-

ly purchased farm at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he died. He retained his business in New York till the close of the '40s, when he devoted his last years to the duties of a farmer. In business he was active, prompt, energetic and honest to a fault. He was a diligent student of the times, and watched with much interest the progress of political events. Next to his God and family he loved his country, and during the late Rebellion he regretted that only age prevented him from active participation in the war for the preservation of the Union. He was an earnest, constant Christian worker, joined the John Street Methodist Episcopal church in New York city early in life and was a member of that denomination at his death. For nearly forty years he had charge of a class of colored people in Ann street, New York, and until the close of his life maintained a warm interest in every movement which sought the elevation of that people. In his more advanced years it was frequently his practice to walk long distances to spend a Sabbath in Christian labor with a neighboring church.

Mr. Coit was twice married, his first wife being Esther Olmstead, of Wilton, Connecticut, whom he married March 9, 1807, and his second wife being Mariam, the youngest daughter of James and Sarah Place, of Hempstead, Long Island, whom he married December 18, 1820. He was the father of three children by his first marriage and of six by his second. The first born of his last marriage was Rev. Charles S. Coit, the immediate subject of this mention. Mariam Place Coit was descended from the de Place mentioned in the introduction to this article. He it was who rebelled against King John on the occasion of

the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215. He was a baron and held seven knights' fees in Lloyd and Werherbourne, in the county of Stafford. The American Places start with Peter Place, who settled in Boston in 1635, having crossed the water in the "Truelove," at about twenty years of age. From the best obtainable evidence the Rhode Island Places descended from one Peter Place, of Providence, believed to have been a son of the Boston Place whose ancestors were the de Places prominent in English history in the time of King John and the Edwards. The chain connecting James Place, our subject's grandfather, with Boston or Providence Places has not been linked and welded, but there can be no doubt of their kinship. They seem to have scattered over the whole of southern New England; and as James Place was born on Long Island, and died (of yellow fever) in New York in 1799, it is correct to presume they were descended from a common parent.

The Rev. Charles S. Coit was born in the city of New York April 14, 1822. He divided his time, from the age of five to seventeen, between his father's farm at Bloomfield, New Jersey and the common school. In his father's absence the supervision of the farm work fell to his lot, and the knowledge he gained then, of business and of men, has been of vast service to him. In his youth he acquired a fair knowledge of history and science. In his sixteenth year he was a pupil of Mr. I. K. McDonald at the Bloomfield Academy and a schoolmate of Rev. J. D. Ward, Amzi Dodd and others. He acquired also a fondness for practical architecture and from the age of seventeen to twenty he made sundry attempts in Brooklyn and in New York to

acquire a knowledge of it, but for perhaps providential reasons he failed. One of his employers was burned out, the other failed in business, and returning home in 1843 he attended a revival meeting then in progress at Montclair, his conversion followed and soon afterward his union with the Methodist Episcopal church. When called to the ministry he felt the need of better preparation for that work, and turned his attention to the study of theology under the direction of his pastor, Rev. C. S. Van Cleve, stationed at Montclair. While a student at Pennington Seminary he did much effective work for Christ among his fellow students, some of whom became his fellow laborers in the pulpit. He closed his college labors in July, 1846, and was appointed by Presiding Elder Felch, of New Jersey, in September following as a supply on Sandiston circuit, Sussex county, on the Delaware river. His first year's labor put his Christian fortitude and his physical strength to a severe test, yet he was equal to the demands, and at its close he received a recommendation to the New Jersey conference "as a young man well qualified for the work of the ministry." In 1847 he was admitted as a probationer, and after successfully passing his examinations was admitted to full membership. Since that date for more than fifty-one years he has been a zealous and successful minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The following is a partial list of the appointments he has filled since his admission to the conference: New Prospect, Rockland Lake, New York; Port Jervis, New York; Hackensack, Hackettstown, Pitman Church, New Brunswick (where he built that church and was its first pastor), Hoboken, Madison, Bethel (Staten Island),

Newark, New Providence, Fulton Street, Elizabeth, Newton district as presiding elder four years, Dover (New Jersey), Grace church at Paterson, La Fayette church in Jersey City, presiding elder of the Paterson district four years, Centenary church (Newark), Newton and De Groot church (Newark), besides being corresponding secretary of the Preachers' Aid Society four years.

His efficiency as a presiding elder was marked. His districts were large, rough and mountainous, with many appointments, requiring him to preach often. Frequently, when his regular official work was done, at his quarterly meetings, he would remain to assist in special efforts, thus cheering and greatly aiding his preachers in their fields of labor.

Rev. C. S. Coit's gifts are those of the highest practical order. He has a warm heart and a genial nature, and the culture he has acquired makes him a safe counselor, a warm friend, a pleasant companion, and an interesting and instructive preacher. His pulpit efforts are often very effective. In the midst of an earnest exhortation, while the audience is throbbing with emotion, under his thrilling words, he will occasionally add to the interest of the occasion by some appropriate melody, and thus more deeply impress his subject upon the hearts of his people. His sermons are characterized by great simplicity and directness of aim. They are frequently adorned with quaint and original figures. His old parishoners will recognize some of the following: "A bad thought placed in a child's mind is like the egg which an insect deposits in the blossom: it hatches before the fruit is ripe." "His speech is like the bee, darting hither and thither, carrying

honey and a sting." "The church supporting itself by fairs and worldly entertainments is a trolley car drawn by old discarded horses." "In fishing for souls spearing is sometimes more efficient than netting."

Rev. Coit has been peculiarly successful as an administrator. He is a man of affairs. He has a quick discernment, a rare practical sagacity, a strong will, and a genius for organization. He studies the materialities of his church with the minute care of a merchant. He served two terms in the eldership, with great credit to himself and the blessing of the districts. He has done excellent service as trustee of the Mount Tabor camp-ground, Hackettstown Institute and Drew Theological Seminary. He has been a member for twenty years of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church; he has represented his conference at the Wesleyan and Syracuse Universities, and in 1884 he was elected a reserve delegate to the general conference. For four years he was corresponding secretary of the Preachers' Aid Society, which he reorganized in 1889. In 1893 he took a supernumerary relation in the Newark conference.

Rev. Mr. Coit has always possessed a passionate love for the country. When Providence clearly indicated that the end of his active ministry was approaching he was greatly relieved by the purpose he had cherished of spending his closing years amid rural scenes, and in employments which had gilded the dreams of his life. He and his wife planned and erected a commodious house on their Irvington plat, to which he retired in 1891. With the memory of fifty years in the ministry,—an only son carrying the mantle his father has laid aside,—his

immediate family in their normal health and his own reinvigorated, the evening of his life began with golden promise.

December 22, 1852, Rev. Coit was married to R. Malinda, only daughter of the late Demas Harrison, of Newark, and half sister of the Rev. James M. Tuttle, of the Newark conference. Mrs. Coit was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, January 30, 1831; educated in Newark Academy, Bordentown, and Wesleyan Institute, Newark; was converted in her girlhood, and for forty years was "a tower of strength" to her husband in his ministerial labors. There was no place she touched that did not feel her inspiring influence. She was a natural leader in every circle she entered, and all her strength was spent for Christ in the service of others. Her generosity is known throughout the churches. All the institutions of the conference were the recipients of her benefactions. For many years she was closely identified with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and supported a Bible reader in India, who bears her name.

Their two children are: Rev. Olin B. Coit, D. D., of Potsdam, New York; and Miss Burnetie Place Coit. Mrs. Coit died April 13, 1892, as bravely as she lived. One of her last declarations was,

"I would rather walk in the dark with God,
than go alone in the light,
I'd rather walk by faith with Him than go
alone by sight."

Rev. Olin B. Coit, D. D., oldest child of our subject, was prepared for college at Morristown, New Jersey, and Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1877. He was professor of languages and mathematics in the University of Holly Springs, Missis-

sippi, and later entered Drew Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1881. He spent some time with Bishop Hurst in travel in Europe, and upon entering the ministry regularly he was stationed at Alpine, New Jersey, Mendham, Somerville, and in 1893 was appointed to Oswego, New York, which pastorate he filled most successfully for four years; he is now stationed at Potsdam. He married Emma Stitzer, of Philadelphia, and their four sons are Lawrence, Jay, Carl and Lynde.

Their daughter, Burnettie Place Coit, attended several select schools before entering the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, for a four-years course. Having completed that course she became a pupil, in vocal music, of Mme. Florenza d'Arona, of New York city, and at length received from her a diploma as a graduate from her special "teachers'" course. Miss Coit resides in Irvington, New Jersey, where she is actively engaged in Christian work.

In Rev. Mr. C. S. Coit's semi-centennial address, delivered before the Newark conference April 8, 1897, he summarized his experiences of fifty years in the ministry, in an address which Bishop Andrews declared was the best of the kind he had ever listened to, and concluded with the exhortation, "I commend to you the veterans of the ministry. Do not leave them entirely to meditation and prayer; give them something to do, and they will be happy. You, yourselves, will soon take their places."

The death of his wife did not cause him to flee from the scenes of his greatest sorrow. His character and the fiber of his faith are seen in the calm resolution with which he resumed the unfinished task at the point where death had for a moment in-

terrupted it. It is evident to all who come in contact with him that his own spirit is the most fruitful garden he cultivates. He is visibly ripening in the atmosphere of "that better country which is heavenly."

Since the above sketch was written, Rev. C. S. Coit was suddenly called to his heavenly home, on March 6, 1898. After enjoying supper with his family, they had evening worship, as was their custom, choosing as the hymn to be sung one of his favorites, "Home of the Soul." He sang the last verse with unusual tenderness—

"Oh, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land,
So free from all sorrow and pain,
With songs on our lips and with harps in our hand,
To meet one another again!"

Before the sun arose the next morning he realized the joy of meeting those whom he loved "in that beautiful land." His death was as calm and beautiful as had been his life.

A large number of ministers and other friends attended his funeral, which was held in Centenary church, Methodist Episcopal, at Newark, of which he had once been pastor. It was said by Bishop Hurst, who knew him well: "His is one of the lives on which there is no blemish from beginning to end. His great strength lay in his high sense of honor and his perfect loyalty to the church and the kingdom of our Lord. He was never placed in a position of honor or confidence in which he did not prove himself worthy of the trust. His name and his deeds stand high on the honor roll of the Newark Methodist Episcopal conference. He has gone to be 'forever with the Lord.'"

MERTON B. OWEN,

collector of taxes for Clinton township, Essex county, New Jersey, and a resident of Irvington, is a native of this place, born March 2, 1867.

The family is of English origin. The grandfather of our subject, Charles J. Owen, was an Englishman who emigrated to this country early in his life, became a man of local prominence, was one of the original Republicans of his locality and was the organizer of the first Republican club at Irvington, during the Fremont campaign. His son, Charles J., married Sarah R., the daughter of Jabez Smith, and they had the following children: Mary E., Charles J., Merton B., Horace G. and Beulah A.,—all residents of Irvington except the eldest son, Charles I., who lives at South Orange, New Jersey.

Merton B. Owen was educated in the public schools of his native town, attending school up to the time he was fourteen. At that time he went to the printer's case in the office of L. J. Hardham & Company, Newark, New Jersey, where he diligently applied himself and soon became master of the trade. Nine years ago he secured a position on the Daily Advertiser, where he is still occupied and where he is now a linotype operator. Like his father before him, Mr. Owen is an enthusiastic Republican. From 1894 to 1897 he served as a member of the township committee, and in April of the latter year was elected to his present position, that of collector of taxes, to succeed Thomas S. Osborne, being the candidate of all parties.

Mr. Owen was married in August, 1894, to Miss Louisa J. Obrest, daughter of John

Obrest, a farmer by occupation and of German extraction. Their only child is Helen R.

Public-spirited, enterprising, genial and generous, Mr. Owen is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and has by them been honored with various positions of trust and responsibility. He is secretary of Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M.; secretary of the Village Improvement Society; member of the fire department and president of its social organization.

 CALVIN RUTAN.

The old Rutan homestead, located in Belleville township, Essex county, has been in possession of the family ever since 1731,—one hundred and sixty-seven years. Samuel Rutan, the founder of the family in this section, was of French descent, and in early life went to live with an aged gentleman named Bradbury, in whose service he remained for many years. When Mr. Rutan had attained his majority Mr. Bradbury gave him one hundred acres of land, which has since been in the possession of his descendants; and the ruins of the old stone house, which was the birthplace of nearly all the Rutans, may still be seen there. Henry Rutan, a son of Samuel and the great-grandfather of our subject, would have taken part in the Revolutionary war, but was partially crippled and unable to do military duty. The disposition thus manifested stands as much to his credit as an intelligent, loyal citizen as though he actually did service in the army. His son, Samuel H. Rutan, Jr., the grandfather of Calvin, was born in the year 1776,—the year that American independence was declared, and he took part in the war of 1812

against Great Britain. He brought up two sons and two daughters,—Henry, John, Ann and Frances. Ann married Henry Joralemon, of Belleville, and Frances married Amos Williams, of Newark; all are now deceased. John was the father of the subject of this sketch. The family have always been connected with agricultural pursuits, have been people of quiet and unassuming manner, honorable lives and genuine worth, commanding the respect of all. In politics they have been supporters of the Whig party and later of the Republican, but have never been aspirants for official honors.

Calvin Rutan was born May 29, 1841, on the old family homestead, which was also his playground in boyhood and his training school for the duties of farm life. He now owns the property and is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits, keeping pace with the improvements which are being made in farming methods and machinery. His fields are well tilled, and the neat and thrifty appearance of his place indicates his careful supervision.

Mr. Rutan married Miss Rachel E. Stager, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Snyder) Stager, and they have two children: Howard, who was born June 24, 1866, and now has charge of the home farm; and Stella, born July 5, 1868. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church, and in social circles hold an enviable position.

During the civil war Mr. Rutan manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting, in 1862, in Company C, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry, under Captain Samuel H. Pemberton. He served for nine months on the Potomac, under the command of Generals Burnside and Hooker,

and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights and a number of minor engagements. He has ever been loyal and true to his country's interests, is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and withholds his support from no enterprise designed to benefit the public.

AARON DE CAMP,

for many years numbered among the leading citizens of Essex county, worthily represents one of the honored pioneer families whose identification with public affairs materially advanced the interests of the community, and was in the war of the Revolution. The founder of the De Camp family in America was a native of Holland and married a lady of French descent. He settled in Caldwell township, Essex county, and became the owner of a large tract of land, obtaining the grant from the Queen of England. He followed farming as a life vocation and was an influential member of the community. His children were Moses, who married a Miss Williams; Benjamin, Daniel, Polly, Deborah and Abbie. The father spent his entire life upon the farm and died in old age. Benjamin De Camp, the next in line of direct descent, was born in Essex county, and married Dorcas Williams, a daughter of Jonathan Williams, familiarly known as Squire Williams. In early life Benjamin De Camp learned the mason's trade, which he always followed as a means of livelihood. He also owned a farm, which was worked by his sons. He was in the war of 1812, serving as captain of a company, and was stationed at Sandy Hook. In politics he was a Whig, and he and his family were members of the Presbyterian church of Caldwell. His death

occurred about 1823. In his family were the following named: Phoebe, Mary Ke-turah, Timothy, Aaron, Jonathan and Har-ison.

Aaron De Camp, the second son of the family, was reared and educated in Living-ston township, attending the schools of the neighborhood. In early life he learned the mason's trade under the direction of his father and followed that pursuit through-out his active business life; and amid the first work that he did was a task on the construction of the old city hall in New-ark in 1836. He was also the owner of a farm which yielded to him a good income, but has lately sold most of his land and is now living retired on the old homestead, unencumbered by the responsibilities of business life. His career has been one of activity and industry and his rest is well de-served.

Mr. De Camp was married to Miss Mary Tompkins, a daughter of Ezra Tompkins, of Livingston township, belonging to one of the old families. Their children are Wil-ber W., concerning whom individual men-tion is made in this compilation; George E., whose sketch immediately follows this; Thomas J.; Aaron Bentley, who is engaged in the ice business in Verona; Emma E., who became the wife of Dr. Halsey and who died in 1884; Joseph Edgar, of Verona, one of the prominent freeholders of the county; and Katie, at home.

In his political views Aaron De Camp is a Republican, but he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of pub-lic office. His life has been one of useful activity, in which labor has brought to him a worthy reward, and not only has he gained pecuniary success, but by his devo-tion to duty has also won the respect and

good will of his fellow citizens, and is well deserving of honorable mention in this vol-ume.

GEORGE E. DE CAMP.

who has been honored with various politi-cal preferments and has won the unquali-fied commendation of the public by his faithful performance of every duty, was born in Roseland May 15, 1843, and is a son of Aaron and Mary (Tompkins) De Camp. He is indebted to the public-school system for his educational privi-leges which fitted him for the practical affairs of this work-a-day world. With his father he learned the mason's trade and also mastered the trade of shoemaking in his youth. He followed the former vocation for some years and built many of the good, substantial bridges over which the thor-oughfares of the county pass. He now de-votes his energies to farming, and his land yields to him good returns for the care and labor he bestows upon it. He is a wide-awake, progressive farmer, systematic and methodical, and his well directed efforts have placed him among the leading agri-culturists of the community.

Mr. De Camp was joined in wedlock to Miss Matilda L. Harrison, a native of Rose-land and a daughter of Cyrus and Jane (Casterline) Harrison, the former a native of Roseland, the latter of Dover. Her par-ents are both now deceased. The marriage of our subject and his wife was celebrated on the 9th of September, 1867, and was blessed with nine children, as follows: Ella J., Hattie L., Mary Lillian, Ada L., Ezra O., Emma E., Carrie L., Charles H. and Ira W. Ella is now the wife of John Ellison, who is living in Rhode Island; and Hattie is



GEORGE E. DeCAMP

the wife of George R. Beam, whose home is in Roseland.

Mr. De Camp is a very prominent and active member of the Grange of Roseland and is a member of the executive committee of that organization in the state of New Jersey. He also holds membership in the Indian League of Newark. He takes a very active part in political affairs and has been a staunch advocate of Republican principles since casting his first presidential vote, for Abraham Lincoln. He has served as vice-president of the Essex county Republican committee, and his advice on matters political carries considerable weight in the councils of his party. He served as assessor for the long and continuous period of sixteen years, discharging his duties in a manner that won him the commendation of even his political enemies and gained him many votes from among the opposition. He is also justice of the peace and his decisions are strictly fair and impartial. For five years he has served as a member of the town committee and has been overseer of roads. Last year he was appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate as a member of the board of managers of the experimental station of Rutgers College. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant church of Roseland, and is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of his township, whose good judgment in business affairs has won him success in matters of trade, while his honor in the matters of public and private life commend him to the confidence of all.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BECK,

a plumber and steam-fitter of Orange, has made rapid progress along the road to success, and by persistent, honorable effort has

overcome many of the obstacles that obstruct the way. A comfortable competence is now his, and the same commendable business characteristics that have hitherto marked his career will undoubtedly bring him greater prosperity in the future.

Mr. Beck was born in Orange, September 6, 1864, a son of John Frederick Beck, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. In that land he acquired his education, and when fifteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to America with his father, taking up his residence in New York city. There he secured a position as salesman in a merchandizing establishment and was thus employed for some time. When eighteen years of age he came to Orange, where he learned the hatter's trade, under the direction of Charles Hedden. That business he made his life work. His death occurred in 1888, when he had reached the age of forty-nine years, and his wife passed away in January, 1885, at the age of forty-six. Mrs. Beck bore the maiden name of Margaret Leavenguth and was a daughter of Jacob Leavenguth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beck were members of the First Presbyterian church, on Williams street, and were consistent Christian people who exemplified in their lives their religious belief. They had but two children, and the daughter, Mary Elizabeth, died in 1874, at the age of eleven years.

William F. Beck acquired his early education in the district schools and supplemented it by a course in the high school of Orange. On reaching the age of seventeen he decided to master a trade and accordingly learned that of plumber and steam-fitter, under the direction of A. H. Freeman, of Orange. Having completed an apprenticeship of four years, he worked

as a journeyman for Mr. Freeman for four years and then spent three and a half years in the employ of Oliver S. Williams. In March, 1893, he embarked in business on his own account and has succeeded in building up an excellent trade. To the excellence and promptness of his work and his honorable dealing is attributable his success in life, which is the just reward of his earnest labors.

On the 9th of February, 1886, Mr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Annie Menzing, a daughter of Casper Menzing. To them were born three children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are William Russell and Harold Wilton. The parents are members of the German Presbyterian church, of Orange, and Mr. Beck is a worthy member of John F. Morse Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he is a public-spirited, progressive citizen who lends his support and co-operation to all movements tending to advance the general welfare.

ADOLF ROSENWASSER,

of Newark, one of the most extensive clothing manufacturers of New Jersey, stands to-day as a leading representative of the race from which he sprang. His life, honorable in its purpose and earnest in its pursuits, has been crowned with a brilliant success, and to-day he stands among those whose efforts have enabled them to rise from humble stations to positions of eminence in the world of commerce.

Born in the ancient city of Eperies, in the state of Hungary, now one of the states of the Austrian federation, April 1, 1849, our subject is a son of John and Bertha (Palm-

er) Rosenwasser. His father died about 1855, during the cholera scourge in Hungary, leaving three sons,—Adolf, Simeon and Morris. The second named studied for the ministry in early life and was graduated in the University of Preesburg, in Hungary, but did not follow the profession. He married a Miss Goldfinger, who came into possession of large estates in Hungary, and his time was thereafter taken up by the management of the property. Morris Rosenwasser, also a graduate of the University of Preesburg, having completed the course of civil engineering in that institution, married Rosa Ameisen, whose father was a banker in the town of Neusandiz. They had three children, one of whom, Morris R., died at the age of thirty-four years. The mother of our subject died in the city of Eperes in 1883, at the age of sixty-five years.

Adolf Rosenwasser acquired his early education under private instruction, and when he had attained the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a tailor for a three-years term. When he had mastered the business he decided to seek a field for his labors in America, and accordingly left home on the 1st of May, 1865, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which after a long and tedious voyage of thirteen weeks dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, on the 5th of August. Coming to Newark he secured employment at his trade with a Mr. Talmos, on Rivington street, and for the first week's service received nine dollars; but it was soon seen that he was a skillful and rapid worker and his wages were accordingly increased. He continued to serve as a journeyman until nineteen years of age, when he began business on his own account, opening a tailoring establish-

ment at No. 106 East Houston street, New York city. Success attended his efforts from the beginning, and after a time he began the manufacture of clothing at No. 1113 Clinton street, New York. In 1868 he opened a factory at the corner of Stanton and Cannon streets, New York, where he conducted a profitable business for twenty-three years, when in 1895 he decided to come to Newark in order to obviate the interference and delays occasioned in his business by the strikes ordered by the trades unions of New York city, and also to secure more commodious quarters for his operatives. He accordingly purchased a tract of land at the corner of Morris and Thirteenth avenues, and upon a portion of this erected a large building of modern design and architecture, ninety by one hundred and eighty feet. When Mr. Rosenwasser came to Newark he brought with him one hundred and fifteen families, each represented by members in his employ, and provided for all these for a period of three weeks, at a cost of over four thousand dollars, while his new building was being completed ready for occupancy. He has executed work for the firm of Brokaw Brothers, who are extensive clothing dealers in New York city, having been under contract with them for over sixteen years. His business is now colossal in its extent, and his success is the result of his industry, perseverance and honest business methods.

Mr. Rosenwasser was married January 21, 1868, to Mina Coan, a daughter of Jacob and Rosa Coan, and their union was blessed with nine children, but two died in infancy, and Nathan, Jacob, Rosa and Nathan—the second of the name—have also passed away. Those still living are Annie, wife of Leon Platky, of New York city, by

whom she has two children: Minnie Miller and Ira Seymour; Charles A., who is studying civil engineering in Columbia College, of New York city, with the class of 1898; and Samuel, who is a graduate of the Packard Business College, of New York city, and is now engaged in the manufacturing business in connection with his father. The mother of this family passed away, January 11, 1887, at the age of forty-six years.

The life record of Mr. Rosenwasser is one of which he may be justly proud. His dealings have ever been honorable and straightforward; in his treatment of his employes he is ever fair, as is evidenced by his maintenance of the one hundred and fifteen families before work could be commenced in the new factories; energy, enterprise and careful management have formed the keynote of his success and have demonstrated the possibilities that America furnishes to young men of determined purpose and sterling worth.

ZENOS G. HARRISON.

A native of Livingston township, Essex county, Zenos G. Harrison was born on the old farm which is still his home, April 23, 1826, being the son of Samuel and Mary (Crane) Harrison, the former of whom was born on the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Becker, in Livingston township, and was a son of Joseph Harrison, one of the early settlers of Essex county. Samuel Harrison was reared to farm life and acquired his education in the common schools of his native county. He married Mary Crane, a daughter of Colonel Cyrus Crane, a representative of one of the old and honored families of the county. Mrs. Harrison

was a native of Caldwell township, Essex county. Upon their marriage they located on the farm which is now occupied by our subject, and there the father carried on agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life, being successful in his efforts and holding the confidence and respect of the community, by reason of his sterling character and kindly nature. Samuel and Mary (Crane) Harrison became the parents of the following children, only two of whom are living at the present time: Mary died at the age of about fifty years; Rhoda C. is the wife of David S. Baldwin; Samuel O. died January 31, 1897; Elizabeth died at the age of eighteen years; Cyrus F. died in 1893; Zenos G. is the immediate subject of this review; and Amanda is deceased. Samuel Harrison was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a man of unswerving integrity in all the relations of life, was a devoted churchman and exemplified his Christian faith in thought, word and deed. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Upon the family homestead, in the midst of farm scenes and interests, Zenos G. Harrison was reared to manhood, and his tastes have never led him into other fields of labor. He owns and operates one hundred acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, and the well tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute and indicate the careful supervision which he bestows upon the place.

In 1855 Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Frances Reeve, a native of Millburn and a daughter of Jacob Reeve. They are the parents of five children, namely: Elston, a provision dealer of Montclair, this county; Edward, a farmer of that place; Clifford B. and Clarence, twins, the former a commercial traveler, and the latter

at home; and Harriet R., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the Caldwell Presbyterian church, and they are known as representative people of the community, enjoying a distinctive popularity and having a wide circle of acquaintances.

In his political proclivities Mr. Harrison is staunchly arrayed in the support of the Republican party and its principles, and he is zealous in his advocacy of all measures which he believes will advance the public welfare and promote general good. He has always lived on the old homestead, hallowed by the associations of years, and thus his life is as an open book to his friends and neighbors who cannot but commend the unsullied record.

THEODORE C. WALLACE.

Thirty years ago this gentleman, then a young man, became connected with the business interests of New York. Since then, as a manufacturer of and dealer in iron, he has been an important factor in commercial circles and no man has been more respected or more worthy of the high regard in which he is held in the trade than Mr. Wallace. With the strictest regard for commercial ethics, he has conducted his interests in a manner most commendable; keen discrimination, unflinching perseverance and undaunted energy have brought to him a high degree of success.

Mr. Wallace traces his ancestry back to the early New York colonists. From Scotch ancestry he is descended, the first of the family coming to the United States about 1700. Through the nineteenth century the family has been prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the metropolis. The grandfather, Robert Wal-

lace was for a number of years a merchant of the city, and the father, Thomas Wallace, was for a long period a prominent representative of that class of business men. He was born in New York and there married Miss Eliza Adams, also a native of the city and a daughter of John Adams, who died at the advanced age of ninety years. He was descended from Holland Dutch ancestry.

Theodore C. Wallace, the subject of this review, was born in New York, December 18, 1842, and was the second son of the family. He was reared in the place of his nativity and attended the public schools, acquiring there a thorough knowledge of the English branches. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the iron trade. In 1858 he entered the employ of Smith, Hegeman & Company, dealers in iron and steel, and was connected with that house as an employe for ten years, during which time he mastered the business in all its details and won continued advancement by his ability and fidelity to duty. In 1868 he ceased to be an employe and became a partner in the house. Many changes have occurred in the firm since then, but the business is still carried on, and to-day Mr. Wallace is at the head of the enterprise, which is conducted under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, wholesale dealers in iron and steel, at Nos. 577-583 Greenwich street, New York. The volume of their business has now assumed mammoth proportions and their shipments are made to all parts of the country. For reliability their house has a reputation second to none in the country, and the wisdom of the partners in formulating and executing their plans is demonstrated in the successful results which follow their undertakings.

Mr. Wallace is also connected with other enterprises of the north, and his capable management and keen foresight have enabled him to direct to a successful outcome these various interests. He is now a stockholder and director in the Boonton Iron & Steel Company, at Boonton, New Jersey, and is agent for the largest iron manufactories in the country. His record should serve as a source of inspiration. Working his way steadily upward, he has overcome the obstacles and difficulties which always encompass the business man in his efforts to compete with old-established houses and win the public confidence and patronage, but his determination has triumphed over all discouragements and he stands to-day one of the leaders in his line in the country.

During the civil war Mr. Wallace manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting at President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to serve three months, joining the Seventy-first New York Militia in April. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run and on the expiration of his term was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, but business cares have prevented his taking an active part in political work.

In 1871 Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Lucy E. Huckins, of Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Frank Huckins, a prominent and successful merchant of Boston. The family originated in England and was related to the Crocker family, both coming to New England in the Mayflower. Mrs. Wallace was born and reared in Boston, and obtained her education in the schools of that city. By this marriage there are four children, a son and three

daughters: Theodore C., who is assisting his father in the business; Helen, Lucy and Margaret, at home. In 1885 Mr. Wallace erected a fine residence on Prospect avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, calling the place Ellerslie. Its architectural beauty is enhanced by the elevated site, which affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Its interior furnishing would delight the most artistic eye, being all that a cultured taste can suggest and wealth procure. The lawns are handsomely and tastefully adorned with beautiful flowers, ornamental shrubbery and grand old trees, while the landscape beyond forms an ever varying panorama of the beauties of nature. With the aid of a telescope one can see many of the prominent buildings in New York city, also Coney Island and Long Island. The time and money that Mr. Wallace has expended in fitting up this magnificent home indicate one of his most prominent characteristics,—his devotion to his family and his delight in extending the hospitality of his own fireside to their many friends and neighbors.

GEORGE VARLEY,

one of the most capable and well known carpenters and builders of Newark, is a native of Yorkshire, England, where his birth occurred on the 7th of February, 1849, and is a son of William and Ann (Denton) Varley, who reared two other children besides our subject: Joseph, and Mrs. James Brakes, both now residing in England. George Varley was reared in the city of his nativity, securing his education in the public schools, and in 1868 he decided to seek broader fields of endeavor and set sail for the United States. He subsequently lo-

cated in Newark, and shortly after his arrival here he obtained employment as a carpenter with Timbrook, of Brick Church, one of the leading sash, door and blind manufacturers of East Orange, and remained in the capacity of a journeyman until 1881, when he embarked in the business of contracting on his own account, his first work in that line being the erection of a residence for R. J. Carey, on Humboldt street. The excellent character of his workmanship is displayed in many of the admirable and tasteful residences in the Short Hills, Summit, Glen Ridge and Montclair, besides which he erected the McDermott, William Riker, Jr., Joseph M. Riker and the Whitehead residences, and numerous blocks of buildings for the Duryee estate.

Mr. Varley is one of the charter members of the Master Carpenters' Association, and is one of its directors. In his political affiliation he is one of the leading local Republicans, and has been chairman of the Eleventh Ward Republican committee, and served in a similar capacity for the district for a number of years and is president of the Roseville Republican Association. For about eleven years he served in the New Jersey state militia, enlisting first in Company A of the First Regiment of Newark, with which he served about three years. He re-enlisted May 5, 1874, in Company C, of the Fifth Regiment, National Guards of the state of New Jersey (N. G. S. N. J.), and received his discharge September 15, 1882. He responded to three different calls for troops at the time of difficult riots in Newark, and served his state well in this capacity. At one time he filled the position of orderly sergeant. He is a member of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, F. & A. M., and at one time served as chair-

man of the board of trustees. He is a past master of Trinity Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., of Roseville. For some years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Baptist church of Roseville.

In January, 1871, Mr. Varley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Carey, daughter of Richard Carey, the following children being the issue: Richard W., Harry F., Joseph D., and Edward G. The two first named are carpenters by vocation, and Joseph D. is bookkeeper for Alsop Brothers. Mr. Varley is popular in his home city and merits the high regard in which he is held by his many friends.

JOSEPH M. MALATESTA, M. D.,

who is engaged in the practice of medicine with gratifying success, at No. 42 Eighth avenue, Newark, was born in Philadelphia on the 27th of May, 1859, and is descended from one of the oldest families of sunny Italy, the name figuring conspicuously on the pages of Italian history. His grandfather, Francis Malatesta, was the third representative of that nation to land in New York city and the first to make a home in Philadelphia, in which city he engaged in the fruit-commission business for many years.

Mark Malatesta, the father of our subject, was born in Genoa, Italy, and was brought to the United States by his parents when about three years of age. In early manhood he engaged in the wine and liquor business, being an extensive importer of wines, but later he turned his attention to the hotel business and since 1878 has been proprietor and owner of Hotel Malatesta, at Atlantic City, one of the finest and most popular hotels in New Jersey. He was joined in

wedlock to Miss Mary Airola, daughter of Francis Airola, a Corsican who came to the United States when his daughter was only three months old and settled in Philadelphia, where he died in 1852. Mrs. Malatesta also departed this life in Philadelphia in September, 1891, leaving three children: the Doctor; Carrie, wife of James K. Carmack, a prominent hotel man, formerly manager of the Grand House, of Philadelphia, and now manager of the Hotel Malatesta, of Atlantic City; and Ella, now deceased.

Dr. Malatesta acquired his elementary education in the Ringgold grammar school of Philadelphia, and on leaving the public schools at the age of fifteen was sent to Genoa, Italy, where he studied the Italian language and pursued a course in the classics, there continuing his studies for four and a half years. Returning to America he entered the Aterford, New Jersey Academy, where he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Master of Arts.

His literary training being thus completed he secured a situation in Helmbold's pharmacy in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and afterward matriculated in the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, where he was graduated with the class of 1884. But this was but a means to an end. He had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and having learned how to compound medicines he now began to master the science of applying them to the alleviation of human suffering and was enrolled as a student in the Jefferson Medical College, where he completed a thorough and comprehensive course and was graduated in 1886. Following this he became a member of the Jefferson Medical Hospital staff and served for four years as an assistant under Professor Gross, in the surgical

department. He then became chief of the medical clinic and an instructor in the Philadelphia polyclinic. Subsequently he was made chief of the clinic for diseases of the skin, in the same institution. In September, 1894, he located in Newark and has since engaged in the general practice of medicine with gratifying success. He is one of the best informed members of the profession in the city, is a close and thorough student and possesses a skill and ability that rank him far above the average member of the profession.

The Doctor is a member and medical examiner for Newark City Lodge, No. 247, Heptasophs; also is the medicine man of Lucas Tribe, No. 143, Improved Order of Red Men. He is medical examiner for Rising Star Lodge, No. 2283, of the Knights of Honor, and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The home relations of Dr. Malatesta are very pleasant. He was married in 1887 to Miss Sabina Barchy, of Pittsburg, a lady of Italian descent, and in the community where they reside they have many warm friends.

THE CONDIT FAMILY.

John Cunditt is known to be the ancestor of nearly all bearing the name of Condit or Condict in the United States. Of his ancestry nothing definite is known. Tradition says he came from England or Wales. In the "Life of Sir Isaac Newton," by David Brewster, it is stated that John Conduitt, knight, married in England, a widow, Catherine Barton, who was a niece of Sir Isaac Newton, with whom they resided during the life of Sir Isaac and inherited his estate. Burke's "General Armory," referring to the Conduitt family, gives: "Arms,

—Gules on a fesse wavy argent between three pitchers, double eared or, as many bees volant ppr. Crest.—Two caducean rods with wings, lying fesseways or, thereon a peacock's head ereased ppr."

The earliest reference made to John Cunditt, the American ancestor, is in 1678. He married, first, in Great Britain, where his wife died. As his name indicates, he was of Norman descent. He came to America in 1678 with his son Peter, and settled at Newark, New Jersey, where he married, second, Deborah ———, by whom he had a son, John, who died a minor. He was the purchaser of lands "in the bounds of the town of Newark," in 1689 and 1691. The first deed describes the boundaries as "on the east by the river, on the south by said Condit, and on the west by a highway." This description indicates a previous deed. The second deed is from Richard Lawrence, March 24, 1691, and conveys to John Condit, weaver, nineteen acres of upland for a lawful sum of money. This lot is described on the plain commonly called the "Mill Brook Plain." John Cunditt died in 1713, leaving one son, Peter.

(Second Generation.)—Peter Condit, son of John Cunditt, was born in England and came to America with his father. He married in 1695, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison (son of Sergeant Richard Harrison). He had issue, Samuel, Peter, John, Nathaniel, Mary, Philip, Isaac. Three of the sons, John, Nathaniel and Isaac, settled at the foot of the Orange mountain on the east.

(Third Generation.)—Samuel Condit, eldest son of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit, was born in the town of Newark, December 6, 1696. He married, first, in



MR. AND MRS. IRA H. CONDIT.

1722, Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, and who died May 25, 1755. He died July 18, 1777.

About the year 1720, he purchased from the Indians land lying between the Orange mountains in what was afterwards called Pleasant Valley. According to tradition, this land was purchased of the Indians; its first private ownership, as the records show, was vested in Samuel Condit, and its extent was such that during his lifetime he gave to each of his five sons fifty acres, and on each lot thus donated he erected a house and also gave to each son a family Bible. He reserved to himself about seventy acres of land. Three of the farms have ever since remained in the family line of descent. Like his grandfather John, his first care was that each son should possess a copy of the holy scriptures, an act which, combined with the meager items of his history which are still preserved, indicates the sturdy Christian citizen. His selection of a farm was a fortunate one. Taking the Livingston road west from Orange by way of Eagle Rock, and by a long ascent reaching the top of the mountain, the valley beyond stretches out in a panorama of neat and productive farms with comfortable and tastefully built farm houses. Here was Samuel's home, where

"In sober state,
Through the sequestered vale of mortal life,
The venerable patriarch guileless held
The tenor of his way."

From here, during the many years of his manhood, was he wont to take his way over the mountain to the Orange church as often as the time arrived for divine service, and from here was borne his sacred dust to the Orange burying-ground, where a simple slab bears the inscription: "Sam-

uel Conduitt, Sr., died July 18, 1777." He had survived his first wife more than twenty years. He outlived his second wife, Mary Nutman (widow of Amos Williams), born 1700, whom he married in 1756, and who died February 18, 1777. Their graves are near their husband's, while in close proximity is that of his third son, Samuel, whose monument bears the name, "Samuel Conduitt, Jr." Here, also, repose the remains of many useful members of the Condit family. The children of Samuel Condit (1) were: Daniel, Jotham, Samuel (2), Martha, David, Jonathan.

(Fourth Generation.)—Line of Daniel, eldest son of Samuel (1): Daniel Condit, eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit, was born December 22, 1723, at the homestead, situated on the highway between Orange and Swinefield roads (now Eagle Rock avenue), on the corner where Valley road crosses the highway. He occupied the farm given him by his father. He was an earnest patriot and served throughout the war of the Revolution. He was a member of Captain Williams' company, Second Regiment, Essex, also state troops, also Continental army. His brother David was major of the same regiment and for gallantry was made lieutenant colonel. Daniel was an exemplary Christian and a deacon in the Presbyterian church. He married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Harrison, son of Samuel, son of Sergeant Richard, son of Richard Harrison, the ancestor of the Harrison family, who died at Branford, Connecticut, October 25, 1653. The issue of this marriage was Adonijah, Eunice, Jemima, Mary, Joel, Amos, Samuel, Ira, Martha.

Rev. Ira Condit, son of Daniel, was a very good and noted man. He graduated

at Princeton in 1784, and from 1804 to 1809 was a trustee of the same college. From 1791 to 1794 he was president at Rutgers College, and did much to build it up, as it had run down during the Revolutionary war. He was ordained to preach at Newton in 1787, and had charge of churches at Newton and Hardwick. He was a gentleman eminent in learning, and prudent and successful in his ministry, and was prominent in the church and in Sunday-school work. He was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at New Brunswick at the time of his death. He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 1, 1811, and his last words were: "Prepare for the life to come, and may you be of the righteous who shall meet with the saints of God."

(Fifth Generation.)—Samuel Condit, seventh child of Daniel and Ruth (Harrison) Condit, was born at the homestead of his father, August 16, 1761. He was but fifteen years of age at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, yet he served as private in the Essex county militia. After his marriage he removed to the east side of Orange mountain and resided at what was known as Tory Corners. He was a devout Christian, a kind parent and a sincere friend. He was a member of the state legislature early in the century. He married Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Harrison, son of Nathaniel, son of Joseph, son of Richard Harrison, the ancestor. His children were: Jemima, who died soon; Sarah; Jemima (2d); Eunice; Harriet; Samuel; Mary; Abby; Clara; Ira Harrison, Ichabod. Samuel, the father, died August 31, 1822.

(Sixth Generation.)—Ira Harrison Condit, tenth child of Samuel and Hannah

(Harrison) Condit, was born on the corner of Park and Washington streets, Orange, in what has long been known as the Samuel Condit homestead, May 16, 1808. His sisters were born in the old homestead, the stone house on the mountain side. His only education was that afforded by the little village school, yet he made the most of his limited opportunities and what he lacked in book knowledge he made up in good judgment and hard common sense. He was a live business man in his day and speculated extensively in real estate and was, in his early days, a well known contractor in Essex county. He always took an active part in politics, which was characteristic of the family, and was one of the leading men of Essex county. He was an old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, which he united with and heartily endorsed its principles. He never desired office, but served in the board of chosen freeholders from 1871 to 1874. At one time he owned a large part of what is now Llewellyn park, and used it for farming purposes, which occupation he carried on in addition to his general business. In 1855 he sold one hundred acres to Llewellyn S. Haskell, and moved to Roseland in 1858. He has watched with pride the transformation of his old farm into the beautiful retreat which it is to-day, and gave to the immortal Haskell many valuable suggestions.

Mr. Condit is still a large landholder, his property in West Orange, in Livingston township and in Morris county amounting to nearly six hundred acres. Among other tracts, he owns the original farm of Aaron Kitchell, his wife's grandfather. Mr. Condit has nearly reached his four score and ten years, and is still hale and hearty and in

full possession of all his mental faculties and able to attend personally to all his business affairs. Mr. Condit married Phebe Farrand Mulford, daughter of Timothy, who was the son of Timothy Mulford; the former married Susan Kitchell, daughter of Aaron Kitchell, who was one of the patriot leaders of New Jersey. In the opening scenes of the Revolution he was foremost in the great debate, a zealous and sagacious champion of freedom. At the close of the war he was for some years in the state legislature. In 1799 he was elected representative in congress and held that position by successive re-elections till 1807. He was then chosen United States senator and served four years in that capacity. The issue of Mr. Condit's marriage with Phebe Mulford was: Samuel, born July 9, 1832; Clara, born January 27, 1834; Hannah, born October 9, 1839; Elias Mulford, born May 22, 1841; Susan, born July 2, 1843, died November 23, 1894; Sarah, born December 18, 1848; Mary and Harriet, twins, born October 31, 1850; Ira, born February 5, 1855, died March 24, 1859. Ira and Phebe, both in their ninetieth years, are living out a beautiful old age; and she, as well as he, is in possession of all her mental faculties. At all social events, in the home, it can be truly said of them that they are the host and hostess of the occasion. They are anticipating on September 13, 1898, to celebrate the sixty-seventh anniversary of their wedding,—a rare occasion indeed. Three daughters—Susan, Mary and Harriet—grace the home. Their lives, too, have had an influence that has been felt, not only in the family circle but also in public walks of life. They saw the needs of a new church in their village and were instrumental in establishing the Presbyterian

church of Roseland; and with the co-operation of their father and uncle Elias Mulford, who was a member of the family, the neat little concrete building which stands in the center of the village was presented by them to the Presbyterian society by deed dated May 8, 1894; and they are still liberal contributors to its support. The three sisters bought the hotel at Roseland, which had for over one hundred years maintained the only bar room in the village, and converted the place into a distinctively temperance house, and as such it has been conducted since 1893. After a life of devotion and loving service, Susan entered peacefully into rest November 23, 1894. Mary and Harriet were educated at the State Normal School and graduated in 1870, after which time they successfully held responsible positions as teachers in the county. They retired from that work in 1892. At the present time Mary is devoting her strength and ability to a free night-school for working boys who wish to obtain an education. Harriet was offered the state lectureship of the Patrons of Husbandry. She wrote a sketch on old-fashioned articles, which appeared in the historical exhibit of New Jersey at the World's Fair in Chicago. She is indeed quite a literary character. Both sisters are members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

(Seventh Generation.)—Elias Mulford Condit, fourth child of Ira Harrison and Phebe Farrand (Mulford) Condit, was born at the homestead of his father, on Eagle Rock avenue, in what is now West Orange, May 21, 1841. His education was received at public and private schools. With these limited advantages he has achieved success far beyond that of many who have received a collegiate education. Like most

of his ancestors he was endowed with great powers of observation. Gifted with a retentive memory and other mental qualifications, he acquired a fund of information that made up in a great measure the lack of a more thorough education. His strong, rugged constitution is due to his early life on the farm. His occupation as a surveyor which he subsequently chose was better suited to his tastes and inclinations. He became city surveyor and this afforded him the opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of realty values that laid the foundation of his subsequent success. He increased the circle of his acquaintance and made many warm friends, not only in his native town but throughout the county. He was never known to sacrifice his friends to further his own interests.

In politics he is a Republican, and has been a zealous worker for his party. It was at the solicitation of his friends that he became a member of the board of chosen freeholders and for years its director, a position which is recognized as the most honorable of any local office in the county. This proved of great political advantage to him and was the stepping stone to higher honors. In 1885 he was nominated for the legislature by the Republicans of his district and elected by a handsome majority, and re-elected in 1886. He served on several important committees during both sessions of the legislature and without any violation of his own convictions he fully represented the interests of his constituents and received their hearty congratulations for the effective services he rendered his party. Still higher honors awaited him, and three years later his friends determined to place him in nomination for congress.

At the county convention, held September 20, 1890, he became the unanimous choice of that body. The campaign was an exciting one and the tariff issue, under the McKinley bill, was pushed vigorously by its advocates, and the working people were told that their salvation depended on the defeat of the Republican party. The Democratic candidate, Thomas Dunn English, was the strongest man of his party in Essex county. He made a strong canvass and, while Mr. Condit ran considerably ahead of the ticket, he was defeated by a small majority; his total vote was 21,468 and that of his opponent, 23,278. Even the defeat was an honor to Mr. Condit, for it showed the strong following he had, not only from his own party but hosts of his personal friends in the Democratic party testified their appreciation of his merits by giving him their hearty support. In 1892, Mr. Condit was chosen by his party as one of the delegates to represent his district at the national convention held at Minneapolis.

Mr. Condit has been for many years extensively engaged in real-estate operations, and while he is an honored descendant of one of the chief founders he is worthy to be classed among the leading builders of the Oranges. He has done much to improve and beautify his native town, in which he has always taken a laudable pride.

He is a worthy representative of the Masonic fraternity, and acquired his first knowledge of its mysterious rites in Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange. He is also a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of various other societies in the city and county, to all of which he is a most liberal contributor.

Mr. Condit married, in 1870, Sarah

Louise Beach, daughter of Charles Beach, a descendant of Zopher Beach, son of Thomas, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, in 1654. Zopher was in Newark (1685) called the "well beloved brother" by Samuel and Sarah Lyon (1687). The children of Elias M. and Sarah Louise (Beach) Condit are: Charles Beach, Phebe A., Clara L., Wilberforce, Albert Kitchell, Hattie May and Elias Mulford, Jr.

SAMUEL CONDIT.

of the firm of Williams & Condit, carriage builders of East Orange, was born in Orange, New Jersey, on the 9th of July, 1832, and is a son of Ira H. and Phoebe F. (Mulford) Condit. He has been a resident of the Oranges during his entire life, receiving his literary education in the public schools of his native city, and at an early age serving an apprenticeship in the carriage-making trade. After completing his term of service he continued working at that vocation, in which he has now been engaged on his own responsibility for a period of forty years, making a most successful career, distinguished by faithful endeavor, industry and signal ability.

Mr. Condit celebrated his marriage at Orange in May, 1860, being then united to Miss Mary E. Harrison, a daughter of Richard B. and Mary (Porter) Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Condit became the parents of three children, namely: Ira H., born May 13, 1862; Mary Belle, born May 16, 1869; and Roland S., born February 9, 1879.

In his political faith Mr. Condit supports the platform of the Republican party, and in his religious adherency he and his family attend the Presbyterian church, to which they are liberal contributors.

JOSEPH H. OSBORN.

who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Hilton, was born in Union township, Union county, on the 19th of May, 1848, and is a son of William H. Osborn, who was a native of the same locality. The grandfather, Jonathan Osborn, removed from Long Island, and was the founder of this branch of the Osborn family in New Jersey. The father of our subject was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit throughout the greater part of his life. He married Elmira Little, a native of New Jersey, and they became the parents of five children, four of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Joseph H.; J. Wellington, who is living in Newark; Laura M. and Clarence W., who died at the age of forty years. The father of this family was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in 1893, but his widow is still living.

During his boyhood Joseph H. Osborn was afflicted with an enlargement of the hip joint, and in consequence could attend school but little. However, he improved his time at home, and at the age of eighteen entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies for two years, after which he engaged in teaching for a year. He then turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business, establishing an office in Hilton, where he has since remained. He represents a number of the leading insurance companies of the country, but does business chiefly with the American. His genial manner, unflinching courtesy and natural affability well fit him for his duties, while his honorable dealing commends him to the confidence and regard of all.

His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth

and capability, have called upon him to fill various public positions. In 1879 he was elected township clerk and has been continuously re-elected up to the present time. He was school director for about twenty years, is president of the board of education and is now secretary of the Hilton Library Association. He does all in his power to promote the interests of education and mental culture, and is a man of scholarly tastes and habits. His political support is given the men and measures of the Democracy.

FREDERICK H. PRICE,

a wholesale and retail dealer in coal, is one of Newark's native citizens, and has attained a prominent place in her business circles. He was born December 28, 1854, and is a son of Jeremiah C. and Sarah Ann (Mooney) Price. The Price family is of Welsh origin and was founded in America by four brothers who came from the little rock-ribbed country of Wales to the New World and took up their residence in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, now Elizabeth. Two of the brothers married and reared their families there, and the other two went further west, finally locating in Chicago, where both married and reared families. Some of their descendants are among the representative men of Chicago, notably Cornelius and Abner Price, who for a number of years were successful and extensive contractors and builders in that city.

Jeremiah C. Price, the father of our subject, was born in Newark, New Jersey, and at an early age was left an orphan. His educational privileges were small, as he attended school only until eleven years of

age, at which time he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, under Mr. Crane, in Broad street, Newark. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman and then engaged in business on his own account, continuing his connection with the industrial interests of Newark until 1860, when he removed with his family to Columbus, South Carolina, where he engaged in cabinet-making and the undertaking business. He was a skilled and artistic workman in his line and among his patrons were many of the most prominent citizens of Columbus, including the Hon. Wade Hampton.

In 1865, owing to the depression in business in the south, caused by the civil war, Mr. Price returned with his family to Newark and engaged in cabinet-making and the furniture business in New York city. Prosperity attended his well directed efforts and he conducted his store in New York until he had acquired a handsome competence, when he retired to private life and spent the remaining days in the enjoyment of a pleasant rest in Newark. He passed away in Newark, New Jersey, in 1892. His faithful wife still survives him and now resides with her son Frank L. Mr. Price was a consistent Christian, a just and conscientious man and an active worker in St. Paul's church in Newark, wherein he long held membership. In politics he was an ardent Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Price had nine children. Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of Henry Barry, and they have one daughter, Anna, now the wife of Leon Blanchard, by whom she has one son, Linus. The second child, Linus M., the eldest brother of our subject, died in Asheville, North Carolina. He was for several years

cashier in the United States treasury department in Washington, D. C., having been appointed to that position during President Lincoln's administration. He resigned that office in order to accept the position of cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Newark, having organized the institution, and continued to act as cashier for a number of years, when he was appointed special bank examiner by President Grant. In that capacity he served for some time and was then appointed receiver of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, and continued at the head of its affairs until all the business was settled up, to the entire satisfaction of the creditors. So arduous were his duties in that capacity that his health was undermined, and, advised by his physicians to seek a more genial climate, he went to Asheville, North Carolina, where his death occurred in 1895. James E., the third of the family, resides in Newark and is single. Catherine W. is the wife of John P. Gruet, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have six children: Wallace, John, Ruth, Howard, Sarah and Ester. Anna died in infancy. Charles and Clara died in early childhood. Frederick is the next of the family. Frank L., the youngest, who is now employed by his brother Frederick, married Louisa Leach and has two children, namely, Helen and Marion.

Frederick High Price obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Newark and later was a student in the Newark Academy for four years. This training was supplemented by a course of study under the private instruction of Professor Robert Gray, of Grace church, Newark, and when he laid aside his text-books he decided to fit himself for a business career by learning the jeweler's trade. He served

an apprenticeship of five and a half years with Durand & Company, of Newark, and worked as a journeyman for a short time, after which he associated himself with Homer H. Moore, under the firm name of Moore & Price, and engaged in the silverware business at No. 886 Broad street, Newark. After a successful career of five years Mr. Price withdrew from the firm and began dealing in coal, doing a wholesale and retail business. He is one of the enterprising business men of the city, and the success that he has achieved has resulted from his own well directed efforts.

On the 28th of May, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Price and Miss Nettie C. Blanchard, a daughter of Charles C. and Margaret (Smith) Blanchard. She was born in 1861, and by her marriage has one son, Charles Blanchard, who was born March 4, 1893. Mr. Price is a staunch Republican in his political associations, and he and his wife are attendants on the services of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Price is a member. They occupy an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society, and in the community they have a large circle of friends.

DANIEL A. DUGAN

was born in Orange, June 19, 1866, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dunn) Dugan, both of whom were natives of New York city, and were of Irish parentage. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, and afterward spent two years as a student in Seton Academy, at Orange, completing his educational training in St. John's parochial school. In 1884 he de-

cided to become master of a trade, and accordingly entered the printing office of the Orange Monitor. He also learned stenography, and after becoming an adept in the "art preservative of all arts" he served as associate editor both on the Orange Monitor and the Orange Journal. Later he became correspondent at Orange for the Newark Press, then owned by James C. Connelly. He also became the Orange correspondent for the Newark Journal, and was finally transferred to Newark, where he continued until 1886, when he became the Orange correspondent for the New York World, and at the same time was manager of the Orange edition of the Newark Journal.

On the 1st of September, 1888, Mr. Dugan established the Orange Herald, which he conducted until 1893, when he sold to Thomas F. Lane. His next position was that of the assistant New Jersey editor on the New York World, and at the same time he became the legislative correspondent at Trenton for the same paper, filling both positions until 1894, when he was made the New Jersey editor of the New York World, which position he filled until January 1, 1897. He then resigned to accept the position of Brooklyn and New Jersey editor of the New York Journal, serving in that capacity until the 1st of May, 1897, when he once more resigned, in order to enter upon the duties of city clerk of Orange, to which position he had recently been appointed. He is still serving as political and legislative correspondent of the New York Journal.

His connection with the leading newspapers of America's metropolis well indicates his ability in that line. He is a forceful, clear, entertaining writer, and New Jer-

sey's interests are well represented by his facile pen.

In 1896 Mr. Dugan was elected an ensign of the First Division of the Battalion of the East New Jersey Naval Reserve. He is a member in good standing of the Knights of Columbus, and he and his wife are communicants of the St. John's church, Roman Catholic. Mr. Dugan was married June 20, 1889, to Miss Anna C. Davis, a daughter of Hon. Michael and Mary (Rooney) Davis, of Orange. Their children are: Anna Louise, born September 14, 1890; Daniel A., born June 20, 1892; Clarissa, born November 7, 1894, and Dorothy, born February 6, 1897.

HUGH HOLMES.

The town of Belleville largely owes its early development and much of its later progress to this gentleman, who has been an important factor in the progress and advancement of Essex county. He was twice its representative in the general assembly, and after a long and useful life is now living retired in his pleasant home in his native town of Belleville, honored and respected by all. He was born September 8, 1820, at the home of his grandparents, his parents being Hugh and Ann Eliza (Dow) Holmes.

His maternal grandparents were Rev. John and Anna Dow, the former a Methodist minister, highly esteemed and beloved by the people of Belleville. He represented his district in the state legislature of New Jersey during the latter part of the eighteenth century and died at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. He had one son, William, who became sheriff of Essex county and married Catharine Van Zandford, by



Dr. F. W. Johnson

whom he had one son, John, who was for many years a worthy citizen of Belleville. Rev. John Dow also had a son John, who died a bachelor, and the other members of his family were: Sarah, wife of Nicholas N. Jerolaman; Phoebe, wife of Jeremiah T. Brower, who was for many years a school-teacher of Belleville; Jane, wife of William H. Rolston, a New York pilot, by whom she had three sons, one of whom died during boyhood, the others being John H., who became a cashier in one of the banks of New York city, and Rosswell, who is still living and is now the president of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York city; Abby, the next daughter of Rev. John Dow, became the wife of William Lee, and they had two children, Charles W. and Mary Ann; the fifth daughter, Mary Dow, became the wife of William M. Sandford, a local Methodist preacher, who died in Belleville, at the advanced age of ninety-one years; Eliza was the next of the family; and Margaret became the wife of Rev. Isaac N. Felch, a prominent Methodist minister of the New Jersey conference, by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were William and Abigail (Crane) Holmes, the latter a daughter of Israel Crane, who was one of the pioneers of Cranetown, now Bloomfield, Essex county. William Holmes was born October 4, 1766, and his father was a native of the Emerald Isle, whence he came to America with his two sisters. Locating in Belleville, William Holmes was for many years one of its successful merchants. He and the Rev. John Dow were the founders of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Belleville, and this was the first organization of the de-

nomination in New Jersey. On the 19th of April, 1785, he married Abigail Crane, who was born October 30, 1768, and died August 22, 1800. Their children were as follows: Betsey, who was born March 23, 1786, and became the wife of Benjamin Mead; Sarah married Ralph Mead; Lydia, born July 10, 1796, wife of States Mead; Mathias, born March 23, 1788, and died June 26, 1796; Wilson, who was born August 22, 1794, and lost his life by drowning, July 6, 1799; and Israel, who was born September 22, 1798, and married and located in New York, where he became a minister of the Presbyterian church. He had one son, Mead, who became a Presbyterian minister, and resides in Rockford, Illinois, where he is very prominent in church circles. He married and has two children,— a son who enlisted in the army during the rebellion and lost his life in battle, and Mary E., a talented and cultured woman, who is very active in Christian work.

The father of our subject, Hugh Holmes, was born in Belleville, February 14, 1790, and married Eliza Dow, who was born November 15, 1789. They became the parents of ten children: Angelina, born March 9, 1810, married Cyrus Pearson; Sarah Henrietta, born May 11, 1812, became the wife of John S. Kingsland and had two sons,—Hugh Adolphus and Stephen De Forrest; Orilla Clarissa, born May 16, 1814, married Charles A. Lent and has two children, James W. and Susan; William Wilson, born November 6, 1816, married Elizabeth Van Riper, who had three sons,— Edmund, John and William Dow: the last named has been postmaster of Belleville for the last thirteen years; Anna Eliza, born September 7, 1818, became the wife of James G. Hinkle and had three children,—

James, Frank and Sarah; Hugh is the subject of this sketch; Lydia, born May 31, 1822, became the wife of Nicholas Van Houten and had five children, of whom Frank, Sarah and Emma are still living; John Dow, born May 7, 1825, died in early life; Adolphus Morrel, born December 27, 1827, died at the age of nine years; and Abigail Emeline, born October 31, 1829, became the wife of John Rusby, of Franklin township, and is still living, having seven sons and two daughters living. All of these children were baptized, at Belleville, by their grandfather, Rev. John Dow.

Hugh Holmes, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age continued his education in the night schools. He soon began to earn his own livelihood, and applied himself diligently to his work, following various occupations until 1839, when, having by his earnest labors acquired some capital, he became associated with his brother-in-law in the manufacture of tobacco, at Belleville, under the firm name of Holmes & Kingsland, in which enterprise they met with good success. His next business venture was in the grocery trade, in connection with his brother-in-law, John Collard, under the firm name of Holmes & Collard, and on disposing of his interest in that line, he entered the coal business in East Newark, where he continued in business for five years.

His ambition next led him to explore the oil fields of Pennsylvania and he there organized a company for the development of oil wells, becoming its manager. In this he only met with partial success and finally abandoned the enterprise, but the

three wells which he opened afterward yielded an enormous output. On leaving Pennsylvania he went to the lumber regions of Michigan, where he built extensive mills for the manufacture of lumber and met with good success, but later he sold out and lost the result of his labors, owing to the dishonesty of the purchaser. Mr. Holmes has at various times been interested in real estate in Belleville, and though he has met with some reverses his career has altogether been a prosperous one, owing to his energy, perseverance and well directed efforts. He was the principal factor in the upbuilding and development of Belleville at an early day and laid the foundation for its present prosperity and progress. He took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and lent his support and co-operation to all measures for the public good.

In his political views Mr. Holmes has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat, and in 1854 he was nominated by his party for the general assembly, being elected by a majority of three hundred, while at the preceding election the opposition had a majority of four hundred. At the end of his first term he was re-elected by an increased majority, a fact which indicated his fidelity to the interests of his constituents. During his second term he came within one vote of being elected speaker of the house. When his name was called for he voted for his opponent. Mr. Holmes was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a number of important bills which affected the interests of Essex county. He was the leading spirit and prime mover of the bill which made Belleville a city, and his name is associated with other important legislation.

It is a recognized fact that Mr. Holmes

figured as the most prominent factor in many of the enterprises and undertakings which have conserved the development and material prosperity of Belleville, and his zealous efforts have not fallen short of appreciation on the part of his fellow citizens. There is no doubt that his chief accomplishment in the way of advancing the interests of Belleville was in connection with the very important work of widening and deepening the channel of the Passaic river at this point, involving the elimination of the bar which had for so many years been a menace to navigation. Mr. Holmes inaugurated the movement for this essential improvement and labored earnestly and untiringly until success crowned his efforts. Through the effective aid of Hon. George A. Halsey, then a member of congress, an appropriation was secured from the government, in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and this was subsequently increased to eighty thousand. This appropriation was expended carefully and judiciously in the completion of the prescribed work, and the result will prove a perpetual benefit to navigation and to the various towns along the Passaic river. An article recently published speaks as follows in regard to this great improvement:

The draws in the bridges, which had always been a nuisance, and by which much damage was occasioned, have been torn out and new ones placed therein, giving free navigation to the largest vessels that may want to sail on our river, and, most important of all, our river, which was before only two feet in depth, has been so deepened as to make it equal to Newark in this respect, for any vessel that can get over the Newark bar, can reach the docks at Belleville. All the steamboats before the reefs were cleaned out and deepened had to be run according to the tides, and, indeed,

every sailing vessel and canal boat that came in the river had to wait for the tide. Sometimes there would be half a dozen, above and below the reef, waiting to get over, and it was also a dangerous place for all vessels, —full of rocks, any one of which if a boat got fast, was sure to go through and fill the vessel with water, and if a perishable cargo, it was destroyed. Many and many a thousand of dollars have been the losses sustained thereby. Its reputation was as a bad and dangerous one throughout the commercial world. There was always from ten to twenty-five cents per ton more charged for freight, as lumber, brick, coal, etc., that had to cross the reef; in fact such was its reputation abroad that some captains could not be induced to bring a cargo over it at any price, and some who did load for Belleville would not start until a written indemnity was given securing them from all loss. There are thousands of dollars annually saved to parties receiving freight on this river, from the fact of these great improvements.

Mr. Holmes was prevailed upon, by a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens, to place steamboats on the river, with a positive promise of one hundred commuters, at thirty-five dollars each. He built a large boat adapted to the river, and bought another, his investment representing thirty thousand dollars. He ran the boats for two years, but from the non-fulfillment of the promises his loss was nearly six thousand dollars, besides a great loss on the boats. To Mr. Holmes is also due the credit of having been the first person to propose the operation of horse cars on Broad street, in the city of Newark.

On the 13th of September, 1842, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Ann Dow Williams, a daughter of John and Rachel (Van Riper) Williams, who was born September 27, 1817. Their home life has been ideal, and their pleasant residence

has ever been noted for its hospitality. They possess many social qualities which have brought them warm friendship, and they are favorites with the young as well as with those of more mature years.

JOSEPH H. HAYDON, M. D.

One of the busiest men of Newark is Dr. Haydon, whose extensive practice indicates his standing in the profession. Recondite genius often exists in specific instances, but is seldom brought into the clear light of utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the valley, while effort is climbing the mountain side, so that personal advancement comes only to those whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then we may well hold in high regard the result of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. That Dr. Haydon has attained to an eminent position in the medical profession is due to his careful and systematic preparation for the work, his fidelity, his deep interest in the science of medicine and his determination to succeed.

Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 12, 1851, he is the only son of William B. and Mary E. W. (Jewett) Haydon. His father was a native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and for some years resided in the south. He made his home in New Orleans and also lived in Mobile, Alabama, where he served as mayor of the city and also as a member of the board of city aldermen. He was a Mason of high standing and a promi-

nent and influential factor in the public life of the cities in which he at various times made his home. The Haydon family is well known throughout Kentucky and other southern states. The Doctor's mother was a daughter of General Jewett, a soldier of the Mexican war. She was a lady of natural culture and refinement and like her husband spent her last days in Newark. Her birth occurred in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Dr. Haydon spent his early days in the south, and at the age of sixteen entered the University of Virginia, where he remained as a student for four years. He then entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1872. Among his classmates were such eminent physicians as Dr. E. C. Spitzka, of New York city; Dr. Weeks, of Trenton, New Jersey, and Dr. J. E. Winter, of the New York University. Dr. Haydon is now a member of the Alumni Association of that institution. For the first six months after leaving college he was associated with the charity hospital on Blackwell's island, and for three months was in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital on that island. Subsequently he spent six months in the New York City Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's island, and for one year was in the Colored Home Hospital of Sixty-fifth street and First avenue, New York. His varied and extensive experience in these various hospitals gave him splendid equipment for the private practice of his profession, and in his chosen calling he has won a reputation among the ablest physicians of Newark.

Dr. Haydon came to this city in December, 1874, and opened an office at the corner of Bank and Washington streets, where he entered upon a general practice. He de-

votes his energies to all lines of medical and surgical work, but perhaps making specialties of surgery and nervous and obstetrical diseases. His ability is of a very high order, and, added to a profound knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery, he has that accuracy and calm judgment which are indispensable to the successful physician. His practice is now very large, and he is thereby winning a success which he justly merits. He is a member of the Æsculapian Society, the Essex District Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

The Doctor is also a member of many social fraternities, but finds little time to devote to them on account of the pressing demands of his practice. He was for fifteen years medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, and for some time held a similar position in connection with the United States Life Insurance Company. In politics he is an independent Democrat, but has little time to give to political affairs.

Dr. Haydon married Miss Sarah C. Green, a daughter of Amos A. Green, and theirs is one of the charming homes of the city, its hospitality being proverbial. Socially, the Doctor's cordiality is well known, and his unfailing courtesy and genuine worth render him a favorite with all classes.

MICHAEL BARRY,

funeral director and undertaker, No. 18 Valley street, West Orange, was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, February 22, 1845, and is the son of Dennis and Bridget (O'Berine) Barry. His mother was a daughter of Michael O'Berine, who came to

America in the latter part of the eighteenth century and located in Brooklyn, New York, where he successfully engaged in the manufacture of leather for a number of years. He afterward returned to the land of his nativity, where he died in 1852. Mrs. Bridget Barry was a cousin of General James O'Berine, a distinguished officer of the civil war.

Dennis Barry, the father of our subject, was a son of Michael Barry, who had a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom came to America and settled in New Orleans, Louisiana. Dennis Barry and his wife are now residents of Mount Vernon, New York, and both are communicants of the Catholic church, in which faith they reared their family of thirteen children, four of whom are still living. Michael; Bernard, who resides in Mount Vernon, New York; Mary, who also lives in that place, and John, who makes his home in Orange, New Jersey.

Michael Barry attended a public school in his native country until eleven years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, and completed his education in the schools of Mount Vernon. When his school days were over, he began to learn the hatter's trade, in the factory of Edwin Tichenor, and was thus engaged until after the breaking out of the civil war, when, feeling that it was his duty to aid his adopted country, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served under Commodore Farragut until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in New York, April 19, 1865.

Returning to his home Mr. Barry worked at the hatter's trade as a journeyman for one year, and then became manager of William Henderson's hat factory, in which capacity he served for about a year. He then

became one of the organizers of the firm of Cummings, Matthews & Barry, hat manufacturers, and entered upon a prosperous epoch in his business career. Under the wise and prudent management of the partners, all well known business men of thorough reliability, the business steadily and constantly increased, and brought to the owners a handsome income. Mr. Barry continued a member of this firm until 1887, when he sold out. He then spent some time traveling in Europe, and on his return to America, located in Orange Valley, establishing his present successful undertaking and funeral-directing business. In 1894 he removed to his present location, where he has extensive warerooms and a large stock of everything needed in his line.

On the 6th of October, 1872, Mr. Barry was united in marriage to Miss Mary McHugh, a daughter of Peter and Ann (Fitzgerald) McHugh. To this union have been born five children: Mary Francis, who is a graduate of the Seton Hall Academy, of South Orange; Walter Francis Leo, who is assisting his father in business; Genevieve, who is at present a student in the parochial school of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, and is also the organist in the church; Annie Christiana and Aloysius.

Mr. Barry and his family are all communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and he is a member in good standing of a number of fraternal organizations, namely: The Knights of Columbus, The Catholic Benevolent Legion, the St. Patrick's Alliance of America, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. Barry has always taken an active interest in local and political affairs, and has been more or less identified with the various offices in the township. He has served for two terms as a member of

the board of education, was for a number of years a member of the fire department of Orange, and served for one term in the health department, during which time he was president of the board. He is recognized as one of the successful and enterprising business men of Orange Valley, and has won a handsome competence, due to his untiring energy and perseverance.

MATTHIAS S. CRANE, M. D.,

one of the prominent and popular physicians of Newark, was born in Fulton street, that city, on the 25th of December, 1844, and is a son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Morgan) Crane. His father was born at Paulins Hook, now Jersey City, being a descendant of north-of-Ireland and Scotch stock, and for many years he was a citizen of Newark, where he was an expert in the line of veneering, varnishing and gold-leaf painting. He was at one time general manager of Sigler's Cabinet Works, one of the old town industries, the manufactory standing formerly on the site of the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot, in Market street. For several years Mr. Crane lived at Irvington with his family, which he left in Newark in 1854-5, and went to New Orleans, with the intention of locating there and engaging in the sugar business. The war cloud, however, which was at that time gathering, convinced him that he would be better off in the north, and thither he returned, remaining in Newark until his death, which occurred in 1893, at No. 199 Garside street. Mrs. Crane was born on Manhattan Island, and is now living in Newark, at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

The primary education of Matthias S.

Crane was acquired in the public schools of Camptown, now Irvington, and a private select school there, taught by Miss Peck. On the 30th of August, 1861, at the age of fifteen years and eight months, he answered the call of duty and enlisted in the defense of the Union, in Company E, Eighth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Third Brigade, Second Division, under General Joe Hooker, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Virginia, being under fire for a month; Malvern Hill twice, Bristow Station, Fredericksburg, second Bull Run and Chancellorsville, having his left shoulder shot away at the latter engagement while carrying the regimental colors to the front. The regimental loss in that battle was one hundred and twenty-five out of a total of two hundred and sixty-eight engaged. Mr. Crane, with his regiment, participated in fourteen battles, exclusive of skirmishes; and while lying at the United States Army General Hospital on Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, he was mustered out of service, on the 17th of June, 1864, being incapacitated for further duty on account of the injury received. While an inmate of the army hospital Mr. Crane was detailed as a clerk to the board of surgery, and under its preceptorage he began the study of medicine. When able to do so he left the hospital and returned to his home, where, notwithstanding his still open wound, he was drafted for service, but was, of course, excused when the circumstances became known. In consequence of his injury he was an invalid for four or five years following the war, and in order to recuperate his health he went to the mountains of

Pennsylvania, where he lived in a tent during one summer, which proved of great benefit to him and effected a complete change in his condition.

Subsequently Dr. Crane located in Coshocton, Ohio, and there read medicine under the tuition of Dr. J. B. Ingram, later attending two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College, and at the Columbus Medical College, graduating at the latter in 1878. Upon obtaining his diploma he went to Newton county, Indiana, and there engaged in the practice of his profession for about two years, when a disastrous fire destroyed everything he possessed, and he moved to the southwestern part of Benton county, in the same state, where he continued in practice alone for two years, and then formed a professional partnership with Dr. J. Y. Campbell, at Paxton, Ford county, Illinois. While in the latter place the Doctor was severely afflicted with rheumatism and returned to Newark, and here, since November, 1882, he has followed his profession with the distinguished success that is well merited by his extensive knowledge of his calling in all its branches. He holds diplomas from the Starling Medical College, the Columbus Medical College, is a licentiate of the Illinois State Medical Board (1879), a post-graduate of the Chicago Medical College in 1882, and is an alumnus of the Starling Medical College, 1895, and of the Columbus Medical College, 1878. For five years the Doctor has served as secretary of the Newark Board of United States Pension Examiners; he is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, in which he held the office of colonel of Encampment No. 100 during the year 1895, and was its surgeon general in 1895-6, with the rank of brigadier general. He is the

present commander of Marcus L. Ward Post, No. 88, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, and was medical director of that department in 1894-5.

Dr. Crane celebrated his marriage on the 21st of January, 1873, at Coshocton, Ohio, where he was united to Miss Carrie C. Wilson, daughter of William and Virginia Wilson, of Coshocton county. The following four children have been born to the Doctor and his wife: Frank Pierce, deceased; Fred M., David H. and Kathie M.

HENRY E. BAILEY,

a well known resident of Millburn, was born in Millburn township, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 16th of June, 1848. The ancestry of Mr. Bailey can be traced in a direct line back to Thomas Bailey, who was born November 25, 1717, his wife's birth having taken place on September 22, 1722. He died August 5, 1768. Samuel Bailey, son of Thomas, was born April 24, 1756, and married Phoebe Beach on September 15, 1779. She was born November 15, 1752. Their deaths occurred April 28, 1815, and October 18, 1793, respectively. Six children were born to them, namely: Samuel, John, David, Abraham R., Thomas Wade and Phoebe.

Samuel (2d) was born in Millburn township on January 8, 1781, and engaged in the meat business and in farming during his life. On the 4th of March, 1801, he married Miss Polly Edwards, and their children were: Phoebe, Aaron, Edward, John, Maria, Abraham Edwards, Harriet Edwards, Phoebe D., Samuel M., Oliver E., and Charles M. Mr. Bailey was prominent in public affairs and held several local offices. He died September 19, 1867, his wife

having departed this life August 19, 1851. He was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Abigail Crowel, a sister of his first wife. Samuel M. Bailey was born in Millburn on the 25th of February, 1818, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years, subsequently succeeding his father in the meat business and engaging in the same at Short Hills for a long period. On November 23, 1842, he was married to Miss Lydia Baldwin, a daughter of Ezra Baldwin. Six children were born to them, four daughters and two sons.

Mr. Bailey was an active Republican, and was township assessor, township committeeman and held numerous other local offices. Mrs. Bailey died on the 9th of December, 1889, and was survived by her husband until February 15, 1897.

Henry E. Bailey, the eldest of the two sons and the immediate subject of this mention, has passed nearly all his life on and near the old homestead. On the 25th of February, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Odessa Reeves, a daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Reeves, and they have two daughters.

In his political adherency Mr. Bailey is a supporter of the Republican party and religiously he and his family attend the Presbyterian church of Springfield.

EDMUND WILLIAMS.

Advancement has been the watchword of the world through the present century. In every line of endeavor great progress has been made, but in no field of human effort has it been more marked than in horticulture. Experiment, scientific research, chemical analysis, the conditions and effect of climate.—all have been taken into consid-



H. E. BAILEY

eration in the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers, and varieties have been so multiplied and qualities improved that the products of nursery, garden and greenhouse are almost beyond comparison with those of a century ago. In New Jersey there was no one who did more to improve this line of business than Edmund Williams, who ranked first among the horticulturists of the state.

He was born in Montclair (then West Bloomfield), May 14, 1831. Early in life he became deeply interested in the production of flowers and fruit, and studied closely the best methods of caring for and cultivating trees, shrubs and plants. He carried his investigation and researches far beyond the average horticulturist, and his discoveries and comprehensive knowledge of the subject gained him marked prestige in this department. He became known throughout the country as a prominent horticulturist, and was instrumental in introducing the Kittatinny blackberry; also was the first planter of the noted Japan or Oriental plum in this locality. His forte was fruit culture, particularly the cultivation of grapes and strawberries, and he was also the originator of the Montclair raspberry. His intimate knowledge of pomological matters was stamped with practical truth and absolute honesty.

Being a ready and lucid writer, Mr. Williams contributed freely to the horticultural press of the country, and what he wrote had sterling practical value as the expression of a wide experience and a singularly clear insight. He took deep interest in the arts and sciences allied to his profession, and was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, serving as secretary the first fifteen years of its existence,

and afterward as president for two years. He died July 12, 1894, and at the twentieth annual session of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, held at Trenton, January 2 and 3, 1895, the following memorial was read:

“Nineteen years ago, on the 17th of August, 1875, a few men, earnest and enthusiastic horticulturists of this state, met and organized the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, numbering among them men from all sections of the state, noted for their love and interest in horticulture, the object being mutual intercourse and promoting the interest of this science so intimately interwoven with our daily life, many of whom have gone to join the silent hosts, and conspicuous among whom was our former secretary and for the last two years president of this society.

“Edmund Williams, chosen to occupy the position of secretary of the society at its organization, ably discharged—and how ably we all know—the duties devolving upon him for a number of years, until incapacitated by bodily disease and intense suffering, when he was obliged to relinquish the active duties pertaining to the office, but still retained his interest in the affairs and prosperity of the society. Two years ago he was chosen to preside over the society as its president, and retained his interest in it to the last.

“Edmund Williams was in many respects a unique man. Starting in life in an entirely different calling, his tastes and inclinations led him to adopt the profession of horticulture, and in this he was certainly the right man in the right place. Combined with his ardent love for his chosen profession, he was in all respects ‘the noblest work of God—an honest man.’

"In his investigation of all things he was thorough, active, conscientious and true, and gave to the public his honest convictions, but not without thorough investigation and careful study. He was a large and popular contributor to the horticultural journals of the day, and his opinions regarding the merits of the new fruits and the modes of cultivating generally, as well as older varieties, were sound and reliable, and anything over the signature of 'E. W.' secured careful attention.

"We recognize, in addition to his services to the cause of horticulture, the benefit he conferred upon the general public by his timely and unsparing criticisms and exposure of many of the horticultural humbugs of the day.

"Mr. Williams—after a long and painful illness, and how painful none knew save those in daily intercourse with him—was finally called to his rest on July 12, 1894. His end came peacefully and he passed away as one going to sleep. He died as he had lived—in the hope of a glorious immortality. Truly the Lord giveth his beloved sleep.

"We desire to record our testimony to his worth as a man, as a friend, as a counselor and as a Christian. May his death serve to incite us all to increased exertions in the interest of the cause he loved so well, and be prepared to do our duty, one and all, and when the final summons comes, be as well prepared as he!"

J. C. WILLIAMS.

The proprietor of the Chestnut Hill Nurseries, whose name forms the caption of this article, was born on the old family homestead in West Bloomfield township, now

Montclair, Essex county, February 1, 1846, and is the third son of John and Martha H. (Carter) Williams. The family was founded in this county at the time the New England colony made a settlement in this locality. The grandfather, Zenas Williams, was born in Essex county, and the father was a native of West Orange, born December 3, 1798. Throughout his life he followed the occupation of farming, and was one of the well known and highly respected citizens of the community. He is now deceased, but the mother of our subject is still living on the old homestead, in the ninety-third year of her age, her birth having occurred in 1805. Her father, Philander Carter, was a native of Morris county, New Jersey.

J. C. Williams was reared upon his father's farm and attended the district schools, supplementing his early educational privileges by a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's business college, of Newark. He entered upon his business career as a merchant, in Orange, but after carrying on operations along that line for eighteen months he sold out and returned to the farm. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with his brother Edmund, under the firm name of E. & J. C. Williams, proprietors of the Chestnut Hill Nurseries, at Montclair. They engaged in a general nursery business and stood at the head of their line of trade in this part of the state. The senior member of the firm was one of the most prominent and honored horticulturists that the state has produced, and the younger brother, whose name heads this sketch, has fully sustained the high reputation which is attached to the name of Williams in connection with horticulture.

He not only understands the best meth-

ods of raising fruits, but is also a practical business man in trade transactions, and thoroughly reliable at all times.

MORGAN WILLCOX AYRES, M. D.,

residing at Lorraine avenue and Park, Upper Montclair, has been a resident since 1876, when he came from Brooklyn, New York, the city of his birth, being the son of Dr. Daniel and Charlotte Augusta (Russell) Ayres, of that city.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

is one of the worthy citizens that the Fatherland has furnished to New Jersey. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 11th of October, 1856, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Toffer) Arnold. His father died in 1858, leaving the mother with two children, George and Margaret, the latter now the wife of Fred Zigler, of South Orange. Mrs. Arnold afterward married again, becoming the wife of a Mr. Koab, and in her native land she still resides.

To the public schools of Germany George Arnold is indebted for the educational advantages which he received. He served a three years' apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade and afterward worked as a journeyman for seven years, but wages were low and opportunities for advancement meager in the old world and he resolved to test the advantages offered to young men in the American republic. Accordingly he sailed for the United States in 1872 and learned the barber's trade, which he followed in New York city until 1878. In that year he entered the military service of his adopted country. He had inherited from his father, who was a proficient musi-

cian, much of his love for and talent in that art, and as a member of the band of the Twentieth Regiment of the United States troops he joined the army, serving in that capacity in Texas for four years and in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for one year, when his term having expired, he was honorably discharged.

Locating in Orange, Mr. Arnold opened a barber shop, which he conducted for three years, when he came to South Orange and followed his trade for a time. His industry, economy, perseverance and straightforward dealing brought to him some capital, which he invested in the old Hixon property, a farm situated on Valley street. This he divided into town lots and has sold a large number at a good profit. For some years he has been extensively engaged in the real-estate business and his progressiveness in this direction has contributed not a little to the upbuilding and substantial improvement of the town. He also represents a number of the old, reliable insurance companies and his business in this direction has added not a little to his income. His success is the outgrowth of his own well directed efforts, the result of his honorable dealing and industry, and has been so worthily achieved that it places him above all envy.

Mr. Arnold has been twice married. In 1883 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Bruner, a native of Switzerland, who died in 1884. In 1886 he married Miss Caroline F. Werner, a native of Newark and a daughter of Charles F. Werner, now a hardware dealer of Orange. Their family numbers five children: Irene, Louise, Ruth, Margaret and Werner. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Royal Arcanum and the An-

cient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to the Markwith band, the oldest organization of the kind in the state, and has done much to promote a love and taste for music in this locality.

AARON B. DENMAN

follows farming in his native township of Millburn. He was born on the old family homestead March 19, 1815, and is a son of John Denman, whose birth also occurred there. The grandfather, Thomas Denman, was also a native of the same locality. Tradition says that the ancestors of the Denman family in America were three brothers who came from England in early colonial days, by name Stephen, Jacob and John; and that all reared families in the vicinity of Millburn and Springfield, New Jersey. Thomas Denman was a large land-owner and received much of his land in its primitive condition from the English government. The district was then thickly settled with Indians, who occasioned much trouble to the white people. Throughout the war of the Revolution the grandfather served as a gallant soldier of the colonies and was several times wounded, carrying the British lead with him to his grave. He married Hannah Chandler, of Elizabeth, who belonged to one of the first families of this state.

John Denman, father of our subject, was reared and educated under his father's direction, and on account of his father's health took charge of the old homestead. Upon the latter's death he came into possession of a portion of it and continued to conduct the farm in connection with shoemaking in company with his eldest son, Edwin. They manufactured shoes and sold

to the New York trade, and thus added not a little to his income. He was united in marriage to Miss Deideme Dean, a daughter of Jacob Dean, who was a large landholder and belonged to an old New Jersey family. To this union were born the following children: Edwin, Aaron, Isaac, Lewis, Bethuel, Thomas, Electa (widow of Daniel Dean), and Henrietta, wife of George Littell, of Livingston township. The family were acceptable members of the Presbyterian church. The parents are both now deceased.

Aaron B. Denman was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. After attaining his majority he continued to follow the occupation which had claimed much of his attention in boyhood and has throughout his life been identified with the agricultural interests of Millburn township. He also assisted his father at shoemaking in his younger years, and after his marriage purchased forty acres of the old homestead, whereon he has since made his home. He has added many substantial improvements to the place and now has one of the finest farms in Essex, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences.

In 1838 Mr. Denman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ross, a daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Drew) Ross, natives of Millburn township and early settlers of this section of the county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Denman are Henrietta, wife of William Browning, a resident of East Madison; Elizabeth, now deceased; Anna, who married George Denman, and is living in Millburn. The mother of this family departed this life on the 2d of April, 1855, and for his second wife Mr. Denman chose Mrs. James Howell, a widow. They have one

child, Elmer, who married Lottie Brokaw, a daughter of Leander and Charlotte Brokaw, and now resides in Millburn township.

Mr. Denman votes with the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his well spent life has won him uniform regard. He is now living retired, being the owner of several valuable farms and other property which yields him a good income and enables him to lay aside the heavier burdens of business life.

H. MESSENGER AYRES, M. D.,

resides at Park street and Inwood avenue, Upper Montclair. He removed in 1895 from Brooklyn, New York, his birthplace, being a son of Dr. Daniel and Charlotte Augusta (Russell) Ayres, of that city.

F. W. WOLFE.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or, as a master spirit, wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what he has done in commercial circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Mr. Wolfe.

He was born in New York city in 1849,

and removed with his parents to Pleasantdale, Essex county, New Jersey, when only two years old. He is a son of John and Margaretta (Pomer) Wolfe, well-to-do farming people, who owned considerable property in Pleasantdale. The father died in 1889, but the mother is still living. Their family numbered the following named: George, who married Esta Williams; F. W., of this review; John F., who wedded Caroline Sippel and is living in Pleasantdale; and Margaretta, wife of George Noll, a resident of New York.

F. W. Wolfe was reared to manhood in Pleasantdale, and after attaining his majority was united in marriage to Miss Mary Werner, a native of Millbach, Germany, and a daughter of J. Baptiste and Helen Werner. Her father died in 1891, and her mother passed away on the 29th of April, 1897.

Mr. Wolfe is a thoroughgoing, enterprising and up-to-date business man, and his efforts have been crowned with success. In 1880 he embarked in merchandizing in Pleasantdale and three years later erected his present residence and store building, in which he has since conducted a general store. He carries a large stock of goods and from the surrounding country receives a liberal patronage. His straightforward business methods and his earnest desire to please his patrons secure him a continuance of their support and bring to him a good income. He is the owner of a considerable extent of desirable real estate, having ten acres of land surrounding his store and twenty-six acres on the Pleasant Valley way, which is rapidly increasing in value as population extends in that direction. He also owns three residences in West Orange, which he rents.

Mr. Wolfe was appointed postmaster of Pleasantdale under President Cleveland's administration and has held the office for the past ten years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the patrons of the office. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is now serving as treasurer and trustee. He contributes liberally to its support and does all in his power for the promotion of the cause. Always social and genial, he possesses a social disposition that well fits him for his official duties and his mercantile life.

HEZEKIAH DARE.

one of the representative citizens of South Orange township, Essex county, New Jersey, is an Englishman by birth and early association, having been born in England in 1823, a son of English parents.

Samuel Dare, his father, emigrated to this country with his family in 1842 and located first in Montgomery county, New York, where he followed his occupation, that of farming. In 1855 he left New York and went west to Kankakee, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his life. Both he and his wife died at Kankakee a number of years ago. She was before her marriage Miss Anna Biggs, her native place being near Wrinton. Both were devoted Christians, members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew them. Following are the names of their children: Hezekiah, whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; John, who married Antonette Howard; Mary, matron of the House of Shelter at Albany, New York; Mark, who married Miss Florence Howard, and is a school

teacher in Illinois; Hannah, widow of a Mr. Koon, resides with her children at Kankakee, Illinois; Mrs. Anna Kolgon, of Kansas.

Hezekiah Dare was reared to farm life, his boyhood days being spent in assisting his father in the farm work, and shortly after their settlement in America he learned the carpenter's trade. This trade he has followed through life.

Mr. Dare has been married three times. His first wife, nee Sarah Staley, he wedded in December, 1849. She was a native of Scotchbush, New York, and a daughter of Harmonious Staley, a New Yorker and a representative of one of the first families that settled in the Empire state. Their union was blessed in the birth of two children, namely: Eveline and Anna, the former a resident of South Orange township, Essex county, New Jersey, and the latter of Amsterdam, New York. For his second wife Mr. Dare married Frances Irene Reeves, a native of this township and a daughter of Thomas A. Reeves, a representative of one of the first families of Essex county. Of their children, we record that Samuel Allen is an engineer at Long Branch, New Jersey; Raymond Scott married Miss Susan Baker, lives at Maplewood, New Jersey, and is a painter by trade; Josephine is deceased; Emery, who married Charlotte Gardiner, and Walter Edward are at home. The mother of these children died in 1876. The present Mrs. Dare was formerly Miss Agnes Campbell. She is a native of Millburn township, Essex county, New Jersey, her people having long been residents of this county.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846 the patriotism of Mr. Dare was aroused and in the fall of that year he enlisted in the United States army and went

to the front, where he saw much hard fighting. Among the prominent engagements in which he participated were those of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Mexico city, and Molino del Rey. Faithfully he served his adopted country and at the close of the war was honorably discharged and was mustered out of the service at Fort Hamilton, New York.

Mr. Dare and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views he is independent, supporting men and measures rather than holding to party lines.

IRA C. BALDWIN,

a retired citizen of South Orange, New Jersey, resides in one of the pleasant homes on Valley street. He dates his nativity in East Orange, this state, and traces his ancestry back through several generations to an Englishman who emigrated to this country and settled, it is thought, in Connecticut.

The record of the Baldwin family shows them to be a patriotic and liberty-loving people, participating in the wars of this country and in times of peace ranking with its representative citizens. Israel Baldwin, the grandfather of Ira C., was a Revolutionary soldier, and his son John, our subject's father, was in the war of 1812. The former was a native of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and lived to a ripe old age, and his wife lived to be ninety years of age. John Baldwin, also a native of the same place, was reared to farm life, in early life making his home with Abial Dodd. He learned the trade of shoemaker, which, however, he followed but a short time. As already stated, he served in the war of 1812. Ira C. Baldwin has in his possession his father's

honorable discharge, which bears the date of 1815. Politically, John Baldwin was a supporter of the old Whig party during his younger days, but later allied himself with the Republican party, to which he remained attached during the remainder of his life. He died December 6, 1884, at the age of nearly ninety years. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna B. Munn, was a daughter of Joseph Munn, a representative of one of the first families that settled in East Orange. She died in 1859.

Ira C. Baldwin enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education, and after reaching his majority engaged in various occupations; for several years he was in the hatting business,—for Agins & Company for a year. Then he went west and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, farming successively in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. After an absence of some years he returned to New Jersey and settled in East Orange and engaged in hatting and subsequently came to South Orange, where he owns and occupies a valuable home on Valley street. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Baldwin was married May 1, 1850, to Miss Abby Ann Baldwin, a daughter of Cyrus Baldwin, of Bloomfield township, Essex county, New Jersey. They have three children,—Mary G., Orrin M. and Lucy.

ISAAC NEWTON REEVES,

son of Abner and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Reeves, was born in Millburn township, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 28th of November, 1857. His father was also born in this township and was a son of Isaac Reeves, who settled in Northfield at an early day and there followed the vocation

of farming. By his first marriage Isaac Reeves had three children, Parker, Hittie, and Phœbe, and after the death of his wife he married Miss Rebecca Edwards, of Northfield, and of this union the following were born: Abner, Oliver, Rachel, Juliette and Moses. Isaac Reeves lived to a venerable age, his wife dying when sixty-five years old.

Abner Reeves, father of our subject, followed the trade of shoemaking in his early life, but subsequently he purchased a farm in Millburn township and devoted the rest of his life to agricultural pursuits. On the 6th of March, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, daughter of Ezekiel Baldwin, who was a member of one of the prominent families of Essex county. To this couple were born eleven children, the following record of whom is herewith given: Sarah J., born November 22, 1836; Rachel, March 1, 1839; Emily, February 26, 1841; Mary, January 15, 1843; Rebecca, October 4, 1845; Melvina, August 18, 1848; Ann Eliza, August 20, 1850; Odessa, September 7, 1852; Corinthia, September 22, 1855; Isaac Newton, November 28, 1857; Minetta, January 8, 1861. Emily died August 9, 1849; Minetta died May 25, 1889. Politically Mr. Reeves was an old-line Whig and later a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the West Livingston Methodist Episcopal church. He departed this life on the 27th of August, 1881, and was survived by his wife until December 22, 1884, when she, too, passed away.

Isaac Newton Reeves, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the old homestead, residing with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated on the 27th of December, 1880, when he was

united to Miss Alida E. Tyson, of Morris county, New Jersey, a daughter of George and Mary Ann (Douglas) Tyson, also natives of Morris county. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reeves lived one year on an adjacent farm and then moved to the old homestead, where he has thirty-nine acres of improved land. In connection with managing this, he conducts a blacksmith shop. In his political belief Mr. Reeves is a stanch Republican and votes for the principles and policies of that party. His wife is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, namely: Abner, Erdman, Voorhees, Minnie and Rhoda.

GEORGE H. LAMBERT,

judge of the first criminal court of Newark and a distinguished member of the Essex county bar, was born April 12, 1853, in the Clove Valley, near Deckertown, Sussex county, New Jersey. Both his grandfathers were heroes who fought in the war of the Revolution for the independence of the colonies. His father was Jesse Lambert, who for many years carried on blacksmithing at the old homestead, following that pursuit until his death in 1869.

Judge Lambert of this review attended the public schools near his home until thirteen years of age, when he was sent as a day pupil to Mt. Retirement Seminary, about two miles from his home, pursuing his studies under the direction of Edward A. Stiles, a well known educator, then principal of the school. Through the winter months he was a student in that institution, and in the summer season assisted in the labors of the farm or in working upon



GEORGE H. LAMBERT.

neighboring farms in order to aid in the support of the family. When seventeen years of age he passed an examination before the county superintendent of schools of Sussex county and was given a teacher's certificate. In the following winter he was employed as teacher of the school at Flatbrookville, on the Delaware river, but in the summer accepted a school near his home, in order to be with his mother, who was in poor health. The following winter he again taught at Flatbrookville, but in the succeeding summer took charge of the Clove school, owing to his desire to be near his mother, whose ill health continued. His mother died in 1873, and in April, 1874, he became a student in the school of William Rankin, in Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey, and in order to pursue this course worked at gardening and other duties around the home of a neighbor for his board. In the autumn of that year he was appointed male assistant in the school and continued to occupy that position until Mr. Rankin's death in May, 1876. Mrs. Rankin had for many years had charge of the female department of the school, and she and Mr. Lambert, together continued the school until the fall of 1876, at which date the latter removed to Newark.

For a year before his arrival in this city Judge Lambert had been studying law and spent Saturday of each week in the office of Burtis McGee, at Dover, nine miles from Mendham. On coming to Newark he entered the office of Elwood C. Harris, where he occupied a clerical position until February, 1880, when he was admitted to the bar. He then entered upon his career as a legal practitioner and soon won a position of prominence among the representatives of the profession in this city. With

a keenly analytical mind and habits of close investigation he allows no point to escape him which will strengthen his position in the trial of a case, and at the same time he never loses sight of an assailable point in an opponent's position. His preparation is thorough and exhaustive, his reasoning clear, his deductions sound and his logic almost incontrovertible. For some years past he has been associated in the practice with Judge Howard W. Hayes, and the firm of Hayes & Lambert stands among the most prominent at the Newark bar. On the 27th of May, 1897, he was appointed judge of the first criminal court of Newark by Mayor James M. Seymour. His course on the bench has already indicated his freedom from judicial bias and his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, and has won him an enviable reputation.

Judge Lambert is widely recognized as one of the leading representatives of the Democracy of Newark, and has taken a deep interest in political affairs since casting his first vote, at Deckertown, in the spring of 1874. In 1877 he aided in the organization of the Jeffersonian Club, served as its president for two terms, and is now a member of the executive council. He was one of the organizers of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and was chosen treasurer at the first convention, held in Baltimore, July 4, 1888, while from the beginning he has been a member of its executive committee. He attended the second quadrennial convention of the association at St. Louis in 1896, and in 1897 was chosen president of the New Jersey Democratic Society. In October, 1896, he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic county convention for the position of state senator, and the enthusiasm with which the

action was received by the convention and the party in general shows that a more popular man could not have been selected, and the honor came entirely unsolicited. His political record is without a blemish, his methods are open and above board, and his uniform courtesy and fairness have won the respect of all classes of people. In addition to his other political connections he is president of the Eleventh Ward Democratic Association, and in 1897 was vice-president and chairman of the committee on speakers of the Essex county Democratic committee.

Socially Judge Lambert is a valued member of several organizations, including the Joel Parker Association, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Heptasophs, the Roseville Athletic Association and the Masonic fraternity, in the last of which he has taken the thirty-second degree and is a Noble of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Ida F. Peck, and they have two children.—Ethel May and Howard W. They enjoy the hospitality of Newark's best homes, and their own home is the center of a cultured society circle.

J. M. SHEPARDSON.

Classed with the representative business men of South Orange, New Jersey, is found the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this sketch—J. M. Shepardson.

Mr. Shepardson is of Scotch descent, and comes of a family long resident in New England. He was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, October 26, 1836. His father and grandfather, both named John Shepardson, were natives of Massachusetts and both fol-

lowed the quiet pursuits of the farm. The younger John Shepardson was born in 1807 and died in 1878, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Pratt, also was a native of Massachusetts. Of the other children born to them besides the subject of this sketch we record that Catherine is a native of Massachusetts; Mary Jane, wife of George Putman, is a resident of Greenfield, South Carolina; and Ruth, wife of Cyrus White, lives in Massachusetts.

J. M. Shepardson was reared to farm life. When he was four years of age the family home was changed from Rhode Island to Massachusetts, and there he grew to manhood. In his youth he learned the jewelry business, followed the same for some time, and from that drifted into the machinist's trade. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of guns at Providence, Rhode Island, and after the war he went to Boston and engaged in business there. In 1882 he and his son, Everett B., established the business in which they are now occupied at South Orange, New Jersey, that of agricultural implements and bicycles. Besides carrying a large stock of both they also manufacture all kinds of tools and do bicycle repairing. In connection with this implement business, Mr. Shepardson is interested in insurance, being the agent at South Orange for the Prudential Insurance Company.

Mr. Shepardson married Miss Amanda Fuller, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Wilder and Patience (Briggs) Fuller, the Fullers belonging to one of the primitive families of the Old Bay state. To this worthy couple two children were born, namely, Everett B. and Frederick. Everett

B. married Miss Laura Courter, daughter of Theodore Courter, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and a member of one of the first New Jersey families. Two children, Raymond and Harold, have been born to them. Frederick Shepardson wedded Miss Mary Doremus, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, daughter of John Doremus, who likewise was a representative of one of the first families that settled in New Jersey.

Socially, Mr. Shepardson is an Odd Fellow. His membership in this organization is with Lodge No. 4, Providence, Rhode Island, and he is also identified with the encampment. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES F. UNDERHILL,

warden of the Essex county prison, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 12th of June, 1842, and is a son of Charles W. and Susan Eastman (Kimball) Underhill, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. In 1847 the parents removed to Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island, in which place they resided for about five years, the father carrying on the harness-making and carriage-trimming business. While there he took an active part in the "Dorr war," being an ardent follower of the leader of the movement, and as the result of his active interests in this struggle his business was broken up and he was forced to leave the state. He then removed to Millville, Massachusetts, just over the Rhode Island line, but subsequently returned to the latter state. However, he again went to Millville and two years later again took up his residence in Concord. Although his age exempted him from service in the civil war, he enlisted in the

Union army and was with Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, and subsequently participated in the battle of the Wilderness, in which he was seriously wounded. He was carried from the field and sent to Norfolk, Virginia, and thence to New York city, where he remained in the hospital for some time. After the war he returned to Concord, where his death occurred, at an advanced age. His wife also spent her last days in that city.

Charles F. Underhill spent the days of his boyhood and youth in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and having acquired a good common-school education he learned the business of manufacturing woolen goods, and in 1866 came to Franklin, New Jersey, to take charge of the woolen mills of B. Underhill & Company. A year later he assumed the management of the Yantico Woolen Mills, owned by the firm of Stitt & Underhill, with which house he was connected until 1882, when the ownership was changed, the factory becoming the property of A. T. Stewart & Company, and Mr. Underhill continued in charge until Mr. Stewart's death. In 1883 he leased the Harrison Woolen Mills, which he operated until 1885, manufacturing fancy cashmere for a time and then engaging in the manufacture of men's woolen underwear under the name of the Underhill Manufacturing Company, of which he was president and manager. In 1888 he withdrew from that company and formed a connection with the Star Hosiery Mills, owned by Haskell Palling, with which house he remained until 1890. In August of that year he went to the west, locating in Provo City, Utah, where he operated an eight-set woolen mill until 1893. Returning then to Newark he has since made this city his home.

In March, 1895, Mr. Underhill accepted the position of keeper in the Essex prison, and on the 8th of July, 1897, was appointed warden of the institution, in which capacity he is now acceptably serving. He is just, careful and discriminating in the discharge of his duties, and his efforts have won the commendation of those who have the supervision of the institution. He has filled one other public position of trust and responsibility, having in 1886-7 been a member of the New Jersey legislature as the representative from the first district.

In 1861, following the firing upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on its way through Baltimore, he manifested his loyalty to the government by offering his services. He joined a regiment that was made up of volunteers, and although ready for duty this regiment could not be mustered into service because of the lack of equipments. Owing to this fact Governor Andrews was compelled to refuse the services of the regiment. Later, however, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Massachusetts, and served for about a year in General Meade's division, doing duty most of the time at Port Hudson.

Mr. Underhill was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Darling, of Millville, Massachusetts, and nine children have been born to them, but the eldest son and the fourth daughter are now deceased. Socially Mr. Underhill is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the United Friends and the Order of Red Men. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted city, has served for eight years as a member of the board of freeholders and was chairman of the town committee during the first five years after the organization of Franklin

township. He supports all measures calculated for the public good, and lends his co-operation to all enterprises tending to advance the general welfare. His sterling worth has won him many friends, and he well deserves representation in this volume.

PATRICK BOYLE.

a florist at South Orange, was born in the Bluefield region, county Roscommon, Ireland, March 14, 1857, and is a son of John and Hannoria (Kennedy) Boyle. The father, a son of Patrick Boyle, received a common-school education and followed the useful occupation of farming throughout his life. He died October 24, 1885, at the age of seventy-five years, but his wife is still living, her home being in county Roscommon, Ireland. The family numbers thirteen children, all of whom are yet living with the exception of Mary Ann, who became the wife of David McNulty and died about 1887, leaving three children, namely, Aggie, John and Joseph. John is now a resident of San Francisco, California; Michael wedded Mary Kane and resides in Orange, Essex county; Peter and Ellen make their home in New York city; Theresa is a resident of East Orange; Thomas is living in Dublin, Ireland; Joseph is living on the old homestead in Roscommon county, Ireland; Hanorea, Sabina, Katie and Eliza are all with their mother.

Patrick Boyle is indebted to the public schools of his native land for the education he acquired. He remained in his parents' home until seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, where he was employed by James Timkins, a rose grower and horticulturist, remaining in his service for nine

years, during which time he completely mastered the business. On the expiration of that period he made up his mind to come to America and carried out this resolution by his embarkation on a westward bound steamer, March 25, 1881. On the 4th of April he landed at New York, and thence came to East Orange, where he entered the employ of Richard Purdue. He was afterward employed by Thomas Lyons, with whom he remained one year, and for nine years was in the service of Henry Graves. That ended his labors for others, for on the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account. He purchased land at the corner of Mountain House road and Clark street, South Orange, made extensive improvements upon the place, erected a commodious and handsome residence, and built large green-houses on the latest improved plan. He is extensively engaged in the cultivation of all kinds of flowers, but makes a specialty of roses, and his rose gardens are the wonder and admiration of all lovers of this "queen of the garden." His thorough understanding of the business and his love for the calling have made him very successful in the cultivation of flowers, and his good management and honorable dealing have secured him excellent financial returns for his labors.

Mr. Boyle was married in Orange at the church of Our Lady of the Valley, October 29, 1884, to Bridget Fox, a daughter of Martin and Helen (Nertug) Fox, both natives of county Roscommon, Ireland. Five children have been born of this union: Theresa, born October 17, 1886; Peter, born September 18, 1888; Mary, May 26, 1889; Patrick, who was born March 9, 1891, and died January 14, 1895; and

Anna, born November 29, 1896. The family are communicants of the church of Our Lady of the Valley. Mr. Boyle is a worthy and highly respected citizen and a leading business man. The elements of honorable success have characterized his business career, and energy and perseverance and ambition have enabled him to triumph over all obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward.

NELSON SMITH,

who was born in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 9th of April, 1820, is a son of Allen Smith, a native of the same place, whose birth took place some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, his death occurring at the venerable age of eighty-four years. His father, Uriah Smith, was probably also a native of this county.

Allen Smith, the father of our subject, was a carpenter by trade, and he married Miss Susan Beach, a daughter of Aaron Beach, a representative of one of the old families of the county. The maiden name of Mrs. Beach was Burnett, and she was likewise a native of this county. To Allen Smith and his wife were born the following children: Mary, who died when sixteen years old; Betsy became the wife of William B. Winans, of Livingston township; Nelson, our subject; Charlotte, who married Benjamin Whitney and died at about forty years of age; Catherine; Susan, who married Luis Rathburn; Phebe Ann became the wife of Amos Rathburn, of Madison; and Margaret. Mrs. Smith died a short time prior to her husband, aged about sixty-five years.

Nelson Smith spent his early years on

the farm, assisting in the work thereof and later learning the carpenter's trade from his father, following that vocation for over half a century. When he first entered upon this line of enterprise he secured his timber from the forests, hewed the logs and built a house, manufacturing his own sash, doors and blinds, and since then he has continued with merited success, confining his labors to his resident county, where he has acquired an enviable reputation as a man of enterprise and ability.

On the 22d of December, 1842, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Courter, a native of Livingston and a daughter of Joseph and Sally (Johnson) Courter, both of whom were also born in this county. By this union the following named children were born: Laura, the wife of Bern Dickinson; Joseph, of Elizabeth; Lambert; Emma became the wife of M. A. Budd, of Morris county; and William, at home.

In politics Mr. Smith was formerly an old-line Whig, later becoming a Republican, and for several years he served as township committeeman. He is an adherent of the Hanover Presbyterian church, in which he is a trustee. Mrs. Smith departed this life on the 10th of February, 1897, at the venerable age of seventy-four years.

JOSIAH FLETCHER,

deceased, who made his home in Orange, was one of the distinguished lawyers at the bar of New York. Naturally the brightest minds in the profession assembled in the metropolis of the nation. To gain a position of eminence among such indicated the possession of strong mentality, marked in-

dividuality and superior legal powers on the part of Mr. Fletcher.

He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1839, and his death occurred on the 8th of January, 1887. His father, Richard Frederick Fletcher, was a great-grandson of one of the name who founded Ludlow, Vermont, in early colonial days and was a direct descendant of Josiah Fletcher, who came from England on the second trip of the Mayflower and was among the first settlers of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Josiah Fletcher, whose name forms the caption of this memoir, acquired his early education in Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, afterward attended a Jesuit college in Canada, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. Having determined to engage in the practice of law as a life work, he entered the law department of Harvard University and became a graduate of that institution. He first practiced in the office of Judge Richard Fletcher, his uncle, who was judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and later went to Europe on account of his health. While abroad he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Charles, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a daughter of John Charles and a granddaughter of Captain John Cavanaugh, of the British army. Her early life was largely passed in Europe, where she was educated.

On returning to his native land Mr. Fletcher resumed the practice of law in New York in the office of Edwin James, a renowned criminal lawyer of that city, who previous to leaving England was queen's counsel, and on coming to Newark chose criminal law as his specialty. He subsequently practiced alone, having his office in the Tribune building. He was remark-

able among lawyers for his wide research and the provident care that he gave to the preparation of his cases. He attained high distinction in civil law, which embraces the most difficult and involved problems of jurisprudence, and was engaged by a syndicate of mine-owners to go to Mexico as their counsel. In that capacity he remained in the land of Montezuma for two years, and in 1883 returned to his home. He had a distinctively representative clientele, and the volume of his business assumed extensive proportions. His wide legal learning, his logical arguments, his thorough mastery of the principles of the law and the cause in litigation gained him a prestige which was indeed enviable.

In 1876 Mr. Fletcher removed to Orange and three years later purchased the property which is now occupied by Mrs. Fletcher. He greatly improved and beautified this, making it one of the most attractive and valuable residences in this locality. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher was blessed with two children. Lilian Maud is the wife of George B. Wason, of Boston, Massachusetts. She is a Daughter of the Revolution and served as secretary of the society. Ethel Bertha is the wife of Winthrop Lincoln Mead, of South Orange. Mr. Fletcher was a member of the New England Society of Orange and attended the services of the Episcopal church. A man of marked courtesy, of pleasing personality and attractive manner, he had many friends in the business and social world. Mrs. Fletcher still makes her home in Orange. She is a lady of culture and refinement and a leader in society circles there.

Josiah Fletcher, an ancestor of the subject of this memoir, was among the first

who took up arms against the British in the war of the Revolution. He remained in active service to the end of that struggle, and was adjutant general on General Washington's staff during the Rhode Island campaign. Mr. Fletcher's aunt, Grace Fletcher, was Daniel Webster's first wife, and her son, Fletcher Webster, was a colonel in the civil war.

ABRAM LUTHER JACOBUS,

one of the prosperous farmers of Essex county, was born in New York city on the 11th of September, 1829, and is a son of Adrian and Nancy (Mead) Jacobus, natives of New Jersey, the former of whom was born in Whitehall, Morris county. His first American ancestors were natives of Holland, who came to America, probably two hundred years ago, and settled in this state. Adrian Jacobus, father of our subject, was reared on a farm, subsequently going to New York, where he learned the carpenter's trade, following the same during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1832. Both he and his wife were members of the Dutch Reformed church. They reared three children, namely: Amelia, who married a Mr. Hopper; Abram L.; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Berdan, of Paterson, New Jersey. Mrs. Jacobus eventually married William S. Hogancamp, and of the six children born to them five survive: William, Jane, Fannie, Mary and Helen. Mrs. Hogancamp departed this life in 1879, aged seventy-one years.

Abram L. Jacobus passed his youth upon the old homestead, acquiring his education in New York city and in the district schools, and upon attaining his majority he went to

New York and engaged as a clerk in a store for three years. In 1853 he went to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, the journey occupying thirty-one days, and there embarked in the dairy business, continuing in the same for two years, when he returned to New Jersey and took up his residence on his present farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of highly cultivated land.

Politically Mr. Jacobus is a staunch Democrat, rendering a loyal support to that party, and he has served as judge of election for several years. In their religious faith he and his wife and children are consistent adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In November, 1856, Mr. Jacobus was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Van Blarcom, a daughter of Jacob and Hulda Van Blarcom, of New York city. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom survive, as follows: Amelia; Mary, who is the wife of Harvey H. Naylor, of Chatham; Ella and Frederick. Mr. Jacobus is an industrious, progressive agriculturist, and he and his family are among the most respected and influential residents of the community.

PHILEMON LYMAN HOADLEY,

secretary of the agency department of the American Insurance Company, of Newark, was born in Collinsville, New York, December 6, 1845, and is a representative of a distinguished old American family that has furnished a number of prominent characters to the history of the nation. Governor George Hoadley, of Ohio, belongs to this family. The original American ancestor was William Hoadley, who was born

in England about 1630 and became a resident of Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1663. Three years later he removed to Branford and purchased the homestead of Rev. Abraham Pierson, who afterward became the first Presbyterian minister of Newark. His son, Samuel Hoadley, was the father of a second Samuel, whose son, Jacob Hoadley, was the great-grandfather of our subject. The grandfather, Philemon Hoadley, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1755, served as one of the heroes of the Colonial army in the war of the Revolution, and died in Collinsville, New York, in 1811. His son, Lyman Hoadley, the father of our subject, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1781, and died in Collinsville, New York, in 1861. He manifested his loyalty to his country by service in the war of 1812. He married Charlotte Eliza Cowles, who was born in Durham, Green county, New York, in 1812, and died in Newark, in 1893. They had two sons, Philemon L., of this review; and Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian divine of New York city.

Philemon L. Hoadley acquired an academic education and was graduated in 1862 in the Whitestown Seminary, of Whitestown, New York. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in a bank in Camden, New York, and in 1868 conducted a local insurance agency there. In 1869 he removed to New Jersey, having accepted a position as special agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, for New Jersey and eastern New York, acceptably filling that and other positions with the Hanover until December, 1874, when he assumed his present position as secretary of the agency department of the American Insurance Company



R. Harvey

of Newark. Mr. Hoadley is a man of keen sagacity and discrimination, of excellent executive and business ability, and is therefore peculiarly well qualified for the duties of his office. Not a little of the success of the American has resulted from his able management and his fidelity to all the interests committed to his care.

In 1870 Mr. Hoadley took up his residence in Roseville avenue, Newark, and the following year erected his pretty and comfortable residence. He married Mary Olmstead, of Camden, New York, and to them were born four children. Mrs. Hoadley has made her home noteworthy for its generous hospitality and the family have a large circle of friends. Mr. Hoadley takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the up-building and advancement of the city and lends a hearty support to all movements calculated to promote its welfare. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the New Jersey Historical Society. A man of broad general culture, interested in everything that tends to promote the literary taste of the community, genial and pleasant in manner, he is popular with all classes.

JOHN C. LA FAUCHERIE.

a prosperous and well known builder and contractor of Belleville, Essex county, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 27th of May, 1847, his parents being John B. and Cornelia (Costner) La Faucherie.

John B. La Faucherie was a native of France, his birth taking place in Bordeaux on the 9th of June, 1784, and when about nineteen years old he left France in company with his mother and went to the West

Indies, where they engaged in the importation of sugar and molasses, Mrs. La Faucherie continuing her residence in that country until her death. The son came to the United States and first located at Bordentown, where he established a stage line between that city and Burlington, but subsequently moved to Trenton and purchased a tract of land which now forms a part of the city, and thereon built extensive stables and formed what was known as the Union Line, its route being from New Brunswick to Trenton and thence across the Delaware to Bristol, conducting the same until the introduction of steam power.

In politics Mr. La Faucherie was an enthusiastic Democrat, and socially he was a member of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons. Upon the celebration of LaFayette day in New Jersey he was appointed marshal of the day, and, as he was about five feet ten and a half inches in height, weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and erect in carriage, he made a very gallant appearance in his uniform.

By his first marriage he became the father of two children: Rostein F., a hardware merchant of Trenton, now deceased; and Annie, also deceased, who became the wife of James L. Robinson, of Trenton. Upon the occasion of his second marriage Mr. La Faucherie was united with Miss Cornelia Costner, of Trenton, a daughter of William Costner, and they reared three children, all of whom survive, namely: Fannie, the wife of John Zenker, of Trenton; Rostein F., in the employ of the Roebeling & Son Manufacturing Company; and John C., the subject of this review.

John C. La Faucherie passed his boyhood in attending the public schools of Trenton until he was fourteen years old,

when he was appointed page to Governor Joel Parker at his first election, remaining in that capacity for a year and a half, and then, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the First New Jersey Volunteers, and nine months later he was discharged for disability. Returning to Trenton, he re-enlisted, in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, as a private under Colonel E. Bird Grubb, serving his full time and participating in the second battle of Fredericksburg, his regiment being in front of the city seven weeks, during which time it lost one hundred and sixty men killed. Mr. La Faucherie was wounded during this battle and was honorably discharged, but enlisted once more, this time in the Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, under command of Colonel William J. Sewall, which performed garrison duty at Crows' Nest Battery and took part in a few skirmishes, until the close of the war, about three months later.

Returning to Trenton, Mr. La Faucherie learned the mason's trade and continued in the same for three years, when he began contracting and building. He took an active part in politics, as a Democrat; was elected assessor of the Third ward, was on the police force for three years, and in 1876 was appointed by the Centennial committee as a police officer at the exposition for one year. In the spring of 1877 he moved to Warren county, resided there a number of years and then came to Belleville, Essex county, where he continued as a contractor and builder. He still takes an active interest in politics; is secretary of the executive committee, commissioner, notary public and justice of the peace, and is prominently identified with the Belleville Building & Loan Association and is one of Belleville's

foremost citizens. In 1888, while living in Warren county, he was assessor of Independence township and was chairman of the Democratic county committee.

Mr. La Faucherie was united in marriage with Miss Susie W. Hall, of Trenton, in June, 1868, and they became the parents of the following three children: Hattie, born in 1869, married Jesse Ayers, of Warren county, and she died in 1893, leaving one child, Leonore, who is with her grandparents in Belleville; Hamilton Jay, born November 29, 1870, is associated with his father in business; he married Miss Katie Quinn, and they have an infant child; Susie, born on the 17th of February, 1886, is residing at home.

Touching upon the social side of Mr. La Faucherie's life, we may state that he is the commander of the Veteran Association of the Grand Army of the Republic in Belleville township; he is a trustee of Belleville Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; is a charter member of North End Lodge, No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is affiliated with Belleville Lodge, Knights of Honor; and is a charter member of Sedgwick Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, at Hackettstown, New Jersey.

THE CADMUS FAMILY.

It is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and characters of those who have lived and labored to goodly ends. The annals of New Jersey afford a wealth of historical data in connection with old and honored families established within her precincts in the early colonial epoch. Among one of the old families of Essex county is that of Cad-

mus. The founder of the family name in Essex county was Thomas Cadmus, who was born in Leyden, Holland, and came to America in 1634. A few years later he received a grant of land of six thousand acres, a strip running from the Passaic river to Eagle Rock. In 1657 he built the stone house which is still standing as one of the

ing, and had the honor on several occasions of entertaining General Washington at his home. He married Peterchie Cadmus, of Bloomfield.

His son, Thomas Cadmus, Jr., also was born in Bloomfield, and married Maria Egbert, of Speertown, now Upper Montclair. Their son, Cornelius Cadmus, was



THE CADMUS HOMESTEAD.

landmarks of colonial days. It was remodeled in 1763 by Colonel Thomas Cadmus, his grandson, who valiantly defended the colonies in the war with Great Britain for American independence. He was a scholarly gentleman, well educated, and had an excellent private library; was a man of commanding presence and soldierly bear-

ing, and had large land interests in Essex county. In the latter part of his life he removed to Fowlerville, Michigan, where his death occurred. George W. Cadmus, son of Cornelius Cadmus, was born February 22, 1839, and served his country in the civil war, as sergeant in Company F, Twenty-sixth New

Jersey Infantry. He married Maria Van Riper, daughter of John Van Riper, of Belleville. She was born in Belleville, September 29, 1839. Both are still living.

EUGENE L. R. CADMUS,

son of George W. Cadmus, was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1872, and spent the greater part of his youth in Bloomfield. After finishing school he was first employed with a fire-insurance company, of New York, with whom he remained for a period of five years. After the death of his brother, Hadley Cadmus, who had established a feed business, he assumed charge of the affairs. He afterward entered into partnership with Fred J. Ogden, under the firm name of Ogden & Cadmus, and they are now the recognized leaders in the line of mason's materials, coal, wood, and feed, in Bloomfield, doing a large and constantly increasing business.

In 1897 Mr. Cadmus was married to Miss Edith G. Godwin, of Brooklyn, New York. Socially, Mr. Cadmus is a member of Bloomfield Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., also of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was formerly a member of the New York Naval Reserve.

HON. JOHN L. BLAKE, A. M.,

was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 25, 1831, a son of the Rev. John L. Blake, D. D., and Mary (Howe) Blake. His father was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, and his mother was a native of Killingly, Connecticut. Having acquired a classical education, Mr. Blake, after his removal to Orange, New Jersey, took up the

study of law and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, in June, 1852, and as counselor in November, 1855.

Mr. Blake was elected to the general assembly in 1857, and in 1878 to congress. He has also been largely interested in various local affairs and for thirty successive years served as counsel for the township, town and city of Orange. He is a man of scholarly attainments and broad general culture, and Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He now maintains his residence in Orange, where he has in a great measure retired from active practice.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,

a pharmacist of Orange, is well known in the business circles of the town. He was born in Binghamton, New York, on the 2d of December, 1858, and is a son of Chauncey G. and Emily F. (Ward) Williams. The Williams family has been prominently connected with the development and progress of Essex county since the days of its early settlement, and since the Revolutionary war has been conspicuous in civil and social affairs in the eastern section of the state. The father of our subject resided for some time at Binghamton, New York, and then took up his residence in Orange.

With his parents, Charles E. Williams came to this city, and having acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, when only twelve years of age he became connected with the drug business, entering the employ of N. F. Smith, of Orange, in whose service he remained for four years. He next entered the employ of R. E. Parsons, also of Orange, and after

several years' connection with that gentleman as an employe was admitted to a partnership in the business, under the firm name of Parsons & Company. They met with gratifying success in the undertaking, and this relation was maintained until Mr. Williams began business alone at the corner of Main street and Essex avenue, where he has a well appointed establishment. He is a progressive and wide-awake business man, and by his careful management and well directed efforts has accumulated a comfortable competence, which is the just and merited reward of his own labor.

Mr. Williams was married on the 15th of April, 1879, to Miss Mary Isabel Ober, a daughter of Michael and Rosalie (Pferr) Ober, both of whom were of German lineage. This union has been graced with four children, namely: Authur Ward, who is now assisting his father in the drug store; Emily Rosalie, Mary Catharine and Charles Chauncey. The family attend the Episcopal church of Orange, and Mr. Williams is a member of Union Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., also Plato Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat of the pure Jeffersonian type.

ISAAC NEWTON TRAVIS.

The efficient superintendent of the Orange water works, Isaac Newton Travis, was born in Stockport, Cheshire, England, on the 28th of January, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Nadin) Travis. His maternal grandparents were John and Mary Nadin, also natives of England; and the paternal grandfather was James Travis, a hatter by trade, who resided in Cheshire, England, and married Miss Sarah Kelsal, by whom he had three children, viz.: James,

who married and became the father of six children; Thomas, the father of our subject; and Nannie, who married William Hyde and has five children, the oldest of whom, William Hyde, Jr., is principal of a boys' boarding school near Stockport, England.

The second of that family, Thomas Travis, acquired his education in the common schools and then learned the hatter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman for several years. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of hats on his own account, carrying on an extensive enterprise, in addition to which he was also engaged in merchandizing, owning a store in Stockport and another in Preston, Lancashire, England. By energy and perseverance he built up an extensive trade, and his honorable business methods won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

In 1854 he crossed the Atlantic to America and in Orange began the manufacture of hats. Removing subsequently to Philadelphia, he made his home there for the ensuing twelve years. On the expiration of that period he went to Caldwell county, Texas, but at length took up his abode in Cherokee county, in the Lone Star state, where he died, at the venerable age of seventy years. His wife departed this life on the 1st of May, 1873, at the age of fifty-four years. They were both devout Christians and possessed the warm regard of a large number of friends.

They had five children, namely: Henry N., who was for three years a student in Oberlin College, Ohio, married Miss Amanda Foust, formerly a school teacher of Philadelphia: they reside in that city where for some time Henry Travis and our subject have been extensively engaged in

the manufacture of hats, and the former still conducts the enterprise, under the name of Travis Brothers; Isaac Newton is the second of the family; George died at the age of twenty-two years, while attending college at Oberlin, Ohio; James, who married Isabella Massey, resides in Los Angeles, California, where he is superintendent of the hat department of the People's Store; Mary resides with her brother Henry in Philadelphia, and is the youngest of the children.

Isaac Newton Travis began his education in the schools of his native England and continued his studies in the public schools of Newark after his emigration to the United States, at the age of eight years. In early life he learned the hatter's trade, and after completing his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman in Orange and Philadelphia. In 1872, in connection with his brother Henry, he began business on his own account, under the name of Travis Brothers, opening a hat store on North Eighth street, in Philadelphia, at the same time successfully conducting establishments on North Ninth street and Ridge avenue in that city.

In 1879, on account of impaired health, he went to Texas and engaged in the cultivation of cotton until 1881, when he returned to Orange and secured employment with the engineering corps in the construction of the Orange water-works. He displayed such ability and application in the discharge of his duties that he has been promoted from time to time, and in 1894 was appointed by the city council superintendent of the Orange water-works, in which capacity he has since served with marked fidelity and trustworthiness.

On the 1st of October, 1872, Mr. Travis

was united in marriage with Miss Susan Ann Collinson, a daughter of William Langley and Elizabeth (Dumpher) Collinson, natives of Oxford, England. Her father was a son of Matthew Collinson, a native of Oxford and a trumpet major in the British army. He has three sisters living. One, Mrs. Franklin, is conducting a hotel in Oxford. Her son, Thomas Franklin, was editor of the Oxford Journal. Another sister is Mrs. Timothy Heath, of Cleveland, whose husband was formerly superintendent of the gas works in Cleveland, and a highly respected citizen. Her son now carries on the business in his father's place. Mrs. Heath's daughter, Lilly, married William Jenkins, who was principal and chaplain of the Deaf Mute Institute at Hartford, Connecticut, and who died in the spring of 1896, leaving his widow with four children. The third sister is Mrs. Mary Lee, of Toronto, Ohio, who had two sons—Joseph and Richard—who fought in the war of the Rebellion, in which the latter was killed. Matthew Collinson, the grandfather of Mrs. Travis, married Sarah Watts, whose brother, William Watts, went with Captain Cook on his expedition around the world. William Collinson, the father of Mrs. Travis, was a shoemaker by trade. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Dempster, widow of William Dempster, by whom she had one son, William, who was in the naval service of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Collinson was a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Hazlitt) Dumpher, the latter a daughter of Squire Hazlitt, whose wife bore the maiden name of Howard. Her uncle, Charles Hazlitt, was a prominent Unitarian minister and the father of William Hazlitt, the well known literary critic.

Sarah Hazlitt attended a boarding school on the Isle of Wight and there became acquainted with Charles Dumplier, to whom she gave her hand in marriage. He was a son of a market gardener who was extensively engaged in raising vegetables and small fruits. Charles Dumplier removed with his wife to the old town of Winchester, where he served for thirty years in the position of postman. Their children were Charles, who was the proprietor of a bakery, which is now conducted by his son at the same place where he carried on business; George, who engaged in the manufacture of cut glass for many years; Sarah, an exceptionally devout Christian and greatly beloved by all who knew her; Mary, who became the wife of Charles Adams and removed to London; and Elizabeth, mother of Mrs. Travis. Mr. and Mrs. Collinson came to America about the year 1851, accompanied by their three children—Mary, Susan and Joshua, and by his two children of a former marriage.—Helen and Jesse R. H. The latter married Ann Higgins, daughter of Robert P. Higgins, owner of extensive farm lands in West Orange, and with his wife and four children removed to Detroit, Michigan. There, during the early part of the civil war, he entered Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry, of the "Iron" brigade, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Albert M. Edwards, of Detroit. Mr. Collinson was a great favorite of Colonel Edwards, who strongly commended him for his great bravery in the many battles in which he fought. While on duty in the battle of the Wilderness he received a severe wound in the head and was taken to the Columbian hospital, at Washington. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to

shoulder a musket he volunteered to engage in the battle of Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah valley, and was shot through the knee, from which wound he suffered in the hospital for months. As soon as he was able he again enlisted and remained with his regiment to the end of the war. Colonel Edwards was a brave, patriotic man and greatly honored and beloved by all his regiment. In 1891 he wrote to Mr. Collinson, telling him that he had kept track of all his men since the war. At that time he said there were twenty-four living. Mr. Collinson died January 28, 1897.

Helen, daughter of William and Elizabeth Collinson, married Robert Howe, and removed to Bethel, Maine. Mary, the eldest child, became the wife of Steven W. Herdman, and their children are Horace P., Susie E. and Joseph W. The first named completed his education in Miller's Business College, in Newark, and was then employed as bookkeeper by the building firm of Cook & Berryman until his death, in July, 1890, when he had attained the age of twenty-six years. He left a widow, whom he had wedded only six months previously and who bore the maiden name of Florence Fairchild. Susie Herdman, the second of that family, was graduated in the Orange high school and completed her education in the State Normal School, in Trenton. She was a teacher in the Franklin public schools, of East Orange, New Jersey, for ten years, and then married Herbert Bloomfield, with whom she removed to Walton Mills, Suffolk, England. In 1897 she removed to Cape Town, South Africa, where she is now living. Joseph W. Herdman, the third child, completed his education in the Franklin public school and is now engaged in the plumbing business.

Mr. and Mrs. Travis had four children. Isaac Newton, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1873, and after accompanying his parents on their trip to Texas returned with them to Orange in 1881. He was graduated in the grammar schools of West Orange, and at an early age displayed unusual ability and zeal in the study of natural sciences, especially natural history. Without the advantages afforded by a collegiate education, he began the study of ornithology, and subsequently became an expert taxidermist, pursuing that profession with remarkable success. Being a sportsman, he made frequent trips into the country, where with his dog and gun he secured many specimens. He was also an expert in the use of the camera and became a member of the Orange Camera Club. He soon found a broad field for his labor, being employed as taxidermist in the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York, where his superior workmanship soon won him high honors. He was appointed to represent the Museum of Natural History, as naturalist and taxidermist, on the Dr. Cook-Pearry relief expedition to the Arctic regions. The expedition sailed with the steamship *Miranda*, July 7, 1894, and were shipwrecked off the coast of Greenland, losing everything and barely escaping with their lives. They were rescued by Captain Dixon, of the fishing schooner *Rigel*.

After returning home Mr. Travis continued with the Museum of Natural History until December, 1895, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the ornithological department of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, where he remained ten months, when he resigned and resumed his former position in the Museum

of Natural History, Central Park, New York, which position he held at the time of his death, August 28, 1897. It is seldom that a man so young becomes so noted as a specialist, but Mr. Travis took rank among the most prominent in his line in the entire country, and his death proved a great loss to the scientific world as well as to his family and friends.

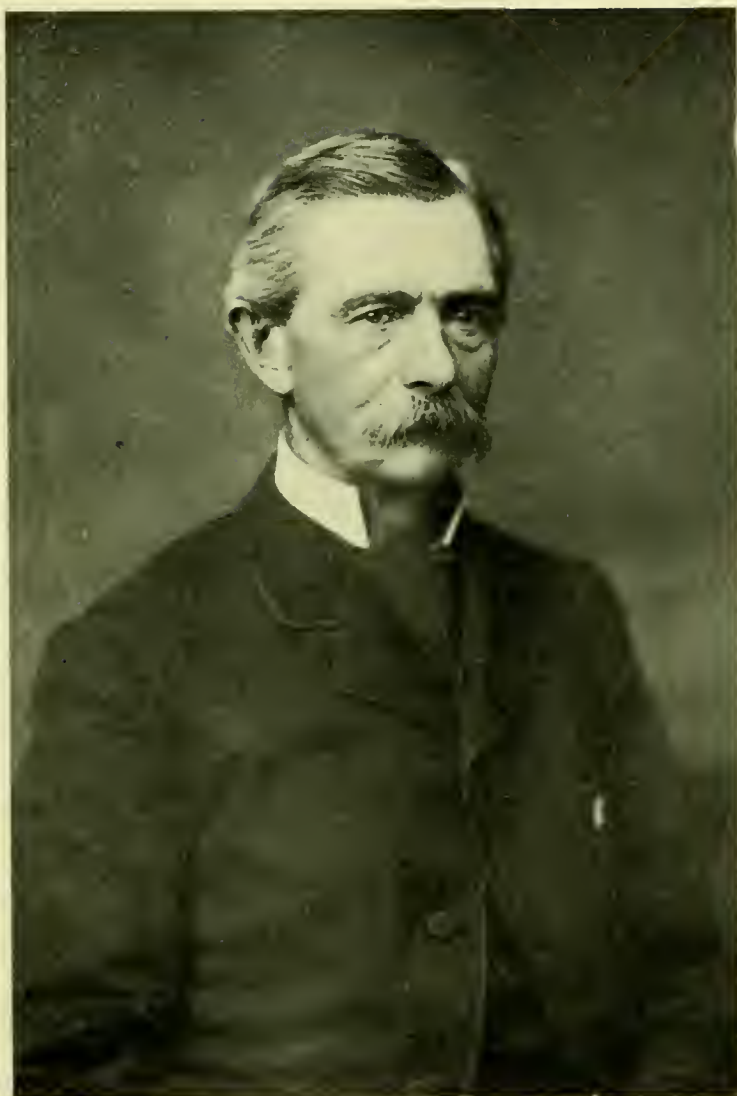
Annie Nadin, the second of the family, was graduated at the East Orange high school and is now a student in the State Normal School, Trenton.

George Thomas is a graduate of the New Jersey Business College, Newark. For five years he was employed in the mirror department of the Van Horn Griffin Glass House, of New York, as shipping clerk, paymaster and assistant manager. He is now proprietor of a prosperous bicycle store in Orange. Mary Marcella, the youngest, is a graduate of the East Orange high school.

Mr. Travis' family attend the Grace Episcopal church. Socially, Mr. Travis is connected with Corinthian Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., and is also a popular member of Garfield Lodge No. 2775, Knights of Honor, of Orange, and of the Orange Conclave No. 475, Improved Order of Heptasophs.

ISAAC PRESTON BALDWIN,

who represented one of the oldest families of the county, was born at the homestead on Scotland street, Orange, June 17, 1821, and descended from sturdy ancestry noted for longevity. Jonathan Baldwin removed from Branford, Connecticut, to Newark, New Jersey, in 1668, and settled at the foot of the mountain, in which locality the town



ISAAC PRESTON BALDWIN.

of Orange was afterward builded. Since that year the representatives of this family have all been born in Orange, a record that can hardly be paralleled in the history of another family of the community, and their history is also remarkable for the longevity of those who bear the name of Baldwin, very few having passed away before the age of eighty years, while many have been nonagenarians. Caleb Baldwin, who resides in Orchard street, Newark, is now in his ninety-ninth year. The parents of our subject were Isaac and Nancy Baldwin.

When Mr. Baldwin of this review reached the age of twelve years his school life was completed, for his father at that time secured him employment in the store and shoe factory of Ichabod Condit, who carried on business on Mount Pleasant avenue, at the foot of the mountain. The young employe was mostly engaged in packing shoes and became quite expert in that line of work. In 1838 he was apprenticed to Henry Stryker, under whose direction he learned the trade of a hatter, and when his term was completed he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, from the bowing of the fur to the finishing, trimming and packing. While always faithful to his duties, Mr. Baldwin found time for a great deal of boyish enjoyment, and in later years took great delight in relating many of the pranks and practical jokes that were perpetrated in that vicinity by himself and companions. The Stryker shops stood on the northwest corner of Main and Center streets, with the Condit shops on the opposite side of the street.

In the year 1848 Mr. Baldwin became the proprietor of the Park House, then the

principal hotel in the Oranges, but after one year abandoned that enterprise to enter the employ of the Golden Rule, a publication of that day. Later he became connected with the United States Express Company, and in 1853, in partnership with Jonathan and Alexander McChesney, under the firm name of McChesney & Baldwin, he began the manufacture of hats in the shops that stood on Main street just opposite the west end of Military Common. In this undertaking he was prosperous; he was a progressive man, ready to turn all improvements to advantage. It was while here that he introduced the first labor-saving machine used among the hat-manufacturers of this section of the country. This was a sewing-machine, the first of any kind ever brought to Orange.

The firm of McChesney & Baldwin continued until 1857, when Mr. Baldwin withdrew and embarked in business on his own account.

Soon afterward he was appointed postmaster of Orange by President Buchanan, and distributed the mails from a little office that occupied a part of the drug store of Cyrus S. Miner in the Gerbert building, adjoining the corner of Main and Canfield streets, where he remained until 1859, when for the first time in its history the postoffice was located separate from other business interests. This change was greatly appreciated by the people, as were many others introduced by Mr. Baldwin, which greatly increased the postal facilities of the office. During the period of his incumbency in the postoffice Mr. Baldwin rendered signal service to the people along the entire line of the Morris & Essex Railroad. In those days Edward Jackson, of Dover, was the only postal clerk on the trains of

that line. He made two trips over the road each way daily, and it not infrequently occurred that from one cause or another he failed to make connection and there would be no one to take on, assort and throw off the mails. Mr. Baldwin, in these instances, would board the train and perform the work, until Jackson's train was met, when they would exchange places. The railroad company's recognition of this valuable service was a pass over their road given to Mr. Baldwin. His connection with the post-office ceased in 1860.

Mr. Baldwin served the county as coroner when that office was one of more importance than it now is, and twice held a commission as justice of the peace. In 1860 he was census marshal for Orange, which then included what is now the city of Orange and the townships of East Orange, West Orange and a part of South Orange. The population, according to his enumeration, was eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four. In politics he was an unswerving Democrat, and was a recognized leader of his party. From 1840 until 1860 no man in Essex county was more prominent or better known in the Democracy than he. As a member of the Orange Troop he participated in the great reception held in honor of General Kossuth in 1850. Later, when the Orange Brigade was organized, he was chosen lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment, the other officers being Alfred F. Munn, colonel; Napoleon Stetson, major; Jephtha B. Linsley, quartermaster, and Joseph A. Condit, adjutant.

One faculty possessed by Mr. Baldwin that added greatly to his local reputation was his brilliant memory for events and dates, both local and general, and many a

discussion concerning these points was referred to him for settlement. Often wagers were made to be decided by him. Sometimes it occurred that a disputant, having been defeated, would insist upon looking up documentary evidence, but when found it was invariably in accord with his statements.

In 1842 Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Abby Dean, a daughter of Viner Dean, and to them were born eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are all living, namely: Jane Augusta, wife of Frank Arnold; Frank Wilfred; Jephtha Harrison; Mary Estelle; Abby Caroline, wife of Sylvester Y. L'Homme-dieu; and Arien Gertrude, wife of Dr. Henry A. Pulsford.

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

On Thursday, March 1, 1832, the first number of the Newark Daily Advertiser was issued. It was published by George Bush & Company, "two doors east of the Market in Market street," at five dollars per annum, the editor being Amzi Armstrong, a young lawyer of ability. He was ably assisted by the late John P. Jackson. It was the first daily newspaper published in New Jersey, and to this day is familiarly known as the Daily. The Advertiser, when it started, was a rather bright quarto sheet, almost wholly given to the discussion of party politics. It was an ardent champion of the Whig party, and its first issue proclaimed itself for Henry Clay and John Sargeant, the Whig candidates in 1832 for president and vice-president. Upon the completion of the first volume the conductors of the paper announced themselves satisfied that a daily paper could and would

be maintained in Newark. They confessed that the enterprise was not profitable thus far, but expressed confidence that it would be in time. They trusted "that the impression which had been circulated to their injury, that it (the paper) was merely got up for temporary purposes during the late presidential election, will no longer operate to their disadvantage."

In the first number of the second volume Mr. Armstrong withdrew. In his valedictory he said his connection with the paper was "originally intended to continue only for a few weeks." He gently upbraided "the liberal and scientific citizens of the town" for not assisting him by contributions to the columns of the paper, and hoped they would pursue a different course toward his successor, Mr. William B. Kinney, who then became both editor and proprietor of the Daily; but the title of George S. Bush & Company was retained as publishers, Bush being the manager of the mechanical department of the paper. In 1833 Mr. James B. Pinneo entered into partnership with Mr. Kinney and took charge of its business management. The style of the firm was J. B. Pinneo & Company, Mr. Kinney manifesting always an aversion to having his name spread out in connection with the proprietorship. Mr. Pinneo subsequently retired. Mr. M. S. Harrison succeeded Mr. Pinneo on the Advertiser. Upon his death Mr. Kinney became the sole proprietor, and under his control the paper rose steadily in value, power, excellence and influence.

Under his contract the Advertiser steadily continued to prosper. Among those whose pens enriched the columns of the Advertiser during Kinney's editorship were the late Rev. James W. Alexander, who,

under the nom de plume of "Charles Quill," wrote a series of very interesting papers on "American Mechanics and American Workingmen;" and Mr. Samuel K. Gardner, who wrote under the name "Decius." Joseph P. Bradley, late associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, may be said to have begun active life as the Trenton correspondent of the Advertiser. From the Advertiser office there have also graduated men who have become quite distinguished as clergymen, jurists and railroad managers.

In 1851, on June 19, after occupying the editorial tripod of the Advertiser during a period of eighteen years, William B. Kinney, entered the "season of well-earned rest," having been appointed United States minister to Sardinia, by President Zachary Taylor. The paper then was conducted most successfully by Thomas T. Kinney, son of William B., who has had the sagacity to secure eminent editorial assistance. After the death of the Whig party, the Advertiser espoused the Republican cause. For three decades it has been properly regarded as one of the most ardent advocates of the Republican party, as opposed to the Democracy. In local and state affairs it has long spoken with the voice of one having authority, almost with the effect of a law giver,—and it is not without influence in the consideration of national questions. Having a large circulation, the paper is one of the best advertising mediums in the city.

In 1897 Charles William Fisk became the editor. He is a native of New York city, born there in 1853, a descendant from an old Jersey family. His maternal parents came to Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, and are descendants of the Balls and Cooks who came from South-

ampton, Long Island, about 1740. The maternal great-great-grandfather, Ellis Cook, married Isabel Davis, in Weston in 1775, while a delegate to the provincial congress.

Mr. Beach C. Slocum became the business manager. He is the son of J. D. Slocum and Cleone Day Slocum. Cleone Day Slocum is the daughter of Elihu Day, a former prominent citizen of Newark, associated for a long lifetime with its mercantile interests, and for a number of years president of the "Newark Savings Institution," when that bank was one of the largest and most successfully managed savings banks in the country. Through his maternal grandmother B. C. Slocum traces direct descent from Jasper Crane, who was one of the four agents empowered by the emigrants from Connecticut, who settled Newark in 1666, to purchase from the Indians the territory now included in the county of Essex, and to select a site for the town that has grown into the present city of Newark.

THOMAS MCGOWAN.

No man in Essex county has been more prominently identified with her progressive advancement through the exercise of official prerogatives than Mr. McGowan, to whom is due much of the substantial development whereon rests the prosperity and happiness of the community. He has ever manifested a public-spirited loyalty to all interests for the general good, and his practical ideas and untiring labors have left their impress on many of the most beneficial improvements of the county.

Mr. McGowan is a native of the Emerald Isle, his birth having occurred August 25,

1834, and he is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Reilly) McGowan. His father died in Ireland, and when our subject was nine years of age his mother removed with her family to the United States, locating first in New York city. Later our subject spent two years in Philadelphia and then went to Camden county, New Jersey, where for five years he was employed as a farm hand. He attended school in Bloomfield to some extent, but his educational privileges were very limited. With a desire to make the most of his opportunities, however, he continued his reading outside the school room, and through that and the practical experiences of life he has gained a broad general knowledge. From the early age of eleven years he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources for a livelihood, and the success that he has achieved is certainly well merited. In 1851, when seventeen years of age, he came to Bloomfield, and served an apprenticeship to the hatter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in Bloomfield, Newark and Philadelphia. He began business on his own account in 1866, under the firm name of Fairchild & McGowan, establishing a hat manufactory in Newark, where he carried on business for twenty-five years, conducting an extensive factory at the corner of Market and Congress streets and enjoying a large and profitable trade. Besides that he has been connected with other business enterprises, and is an energetic, capable business man, who, starting out in life a poor boy, has worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence. For some time he was a special partner in the firm of Taylor Brothers & Company, of Montclair, dealers in lumber and coal, and operators of a planing mill.

Mr. McGowan was united in marriage to Miss Elmira Taylor, a daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Osborne) Taylor, and a sister of Taylor Brothers, of the firm mentioned above. On both the paternal and the maternal sides she is a representative of pioneer families of Essex county. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan are highly respected people and have a large circle of friends, whom they frequently entertain at their pleasant home at No. 278 Montgomery avenue, Bloomfield. Socially Mr. McGowan is a member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., in which he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1866.

From his boyhood he has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, when twenty-two years of age. He has been honored by his party with various positions of public trust and is a statesman with an eye to practical results and not to glittering generalities. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county, representing Bloomfield township, and continued in office until 1889, when an act of the legislature retired the board from office. At one period he represented Bloomfield, Belleville, Franklin, East Orange, Montclair, Verona, Caldwell, Livingston and Millburn townships, at a time when the freeholders were elected by the assembly district, those townships comprising the eleventh district. In 1888 he was elected from the first district of Essex county to a seat in the state legislature, and during his two terms took an active part in all important measures, ably representing his district. He has many times been chosen as a delegate to the city, county and district conventions of the Republican party and since casting his first

vote has been an important factor in the politics of county and state. He has many times been a member of the Republican county central committee, and has been a member of the executive committee of that organization.

From 1880 until 1889 he was continuously a member of the board of chosen freeholders, and in 1892 was re-elected. Since December, 1894, he has been a director of the board, and under his leadership more practical improvements have been made than ever before in the history of the board. These include improvements in roads, county buildings, the erection of a new jail, the handsome new hospital for the insane at Overbrook, the erection of the new penitentiary, the new bridge at Jackson street over the Passaic river connecting Essex and Hudson counties, etc. Throughout his connection with the board Mr. McGowan has taken an active and humane interest in the welfare of the poor and insane, has always been a member of the hospital committees, and at one time was its chairman. In every way possible he has aided in the substantial improvement and advancement of the county, and for his labors in this direction the county owes to him a debt of gratitude.

Strong and positive in his Republicanism, his party fealty is not grounded on party prejudice, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his associates regardless of party affiliations. Well grounded in the political maxims of the schools, he also studied the lessons of actual life, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his "post-graduate studies in the school of affairs." Such men, whether in office or out, are the natural leaders of whatever party they may be identified with,

especially in that movement toward higher politics which is common to both parties, and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period.

THE ELY FAMILY.

Captain William Ely, who was born in 1715 and settled in Livingston, New Jersey, in 1750, was the great-grandson of Richard Ely, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1660 and married the sister of Colonel George Fenwick, husband of the famous Lady Alice Fenwick. In 1802, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years, Captain Ely departed this life and is buried in the Ely cemetery, a family burying-ground set apart for purposes of sepulture by the worthy Captain upon his own land. Beside him in the quiet hillside cemetery rests his wife, who died in 1782, at the age of sixty-eight years. Captain Ely was blessed with a large family, having had ten children, several of whom lived to a good age and distinguished themselves in various walks of life, but interest centers more about Moses, the youngest of them all, for his name and memory are more particularly associated with Livingston, and with Essex county, where he made his home during the greater portion of a long and useful life.

Moses Ely was born November 18, 1756, and passed his earlier years upon the family estate at Livingston, New Jersey. When the Revolutionary war broke out, Moses was not wanting in the patriotic spirit of his ancestors. He joined the army, rendered good service and was in after years granted a pension on account of his services in the army of the Revolution. January 3, 1782, he married Miss Rebecca

Cook, who was a daughter of Epaphras Cook, and his wife, Rebecca Smith, sister of Dr. Peter Smith, of Chatham, New Jersey. The Cooks resided near Livingston and were an influential family in the community.

After his marriage Moses Ely resided for a time in New York city, on the north side of Duane street, not far east of College Place, on property purchased by him and which extended through to Reade street, and was engaged in the trucking and forwarding business, which he carried on with considerable success.

About the opening of the present century, when an epidemic broke out in New York, Mr. Ely sold his property and removed with his family to the farm at Livingston, New Jersey, which at that time came into his possession through his father's death. He died July 14, 1838, and his wife followed him in 1852. Both are buried in the cemetery of the Ely family at Livingston.

They had nine children, all of whom have now passed away, and several are interred in the family burial ground, near their parents' last resting place.

Old residents of Essex county will doubtless remember Epaphras Cook Ely, son of Moses and Rebecca Cook, who was born April 15, 1795, for he, perhaps more than any other of the children of that family, was identified with the family place at Livingston, which he inherited, and continued to hold until his decease in 1864, when it came into the possession of his children, who still retain and occupy it. When yet a lad Epaphras went with his brother Moses to engage in the business of tanning near Newburg, New York. Not long afterward the war of 1812 began and Moses Ely was called upon to serve in the militia for the

national defense. As Moses Ely could ill afford to leave his family and his business, Epaphras volunteered to enter the army in his brother's stead, and became a member of Captain Ben. Horton's company of New York Detailed Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Smith commanding. The regiment was for a time stationed on Staten island to repel an expected attack of the British army. After the declaration of peace, Mr. Ely was for a time employed in the tanning business at Esopus, New York, in partnership with his brother Moses.

In 1822 he married Julia Ann Kitchell, of Hanover, New Jersey, daughter of Ambrose Kitchell and Eliza Mulford. The Kitchells are an old New Jersey family and are among the most estimable and prominent families of the state.

In 1835 Mr. Ely engaged in the hide and leather business in New York and removed thither with his family. The business was successful from its inception, and Mr. Ely was for years one of the most respected and most widely known of the merchants in the "Swamp." Mr. and Mrs. Ely both died in 1864, and are interred in the Ely cemetery at Livingston. Their family consists of Ambrose Kitchell, Smith, William Henry, Edwin Augustus and Maria Louise.

The eldest brother, Ambrose, is unmarried, and has for many years been known as one of our most prominent New York merchants. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits as an assistant to his father in the hide and leather business in the "Swamp" (New York city); afterward he accepted a position with Messrs. Lapham, Corse & Company, in the same trade, and a few years later became a member of the well known firm of Thorne, Watson & Company. In 1857, however, Mr. Ely re-

tired from the firm and has since been in business on his own account. Mr. Ely's home in New York city is at No. 47 West Fifty-seventh street, where he resides with his brothers and sister-in-law.

Mr. Smith Ely, also unmarried, was educated for the bar of the state of New York, but preferred mercantile pursuits, and has a reputation scarcely second to his brother Ambrose in the hide and leather trade, of which he has been for years a member. Mr. Ely has always had a taste for politics and has held important political positions. He was elected school trustee in 1856, state senator in 1857, member of the board of supervisors of the city and county of New York in 1860, retaining the position until the board was abolished in 1870, commissioner of public instruction in 1873 and 1874, member of the forty-second and forty-fourth congresses, from the sixth district of New York, and in 1876 mayor of the city of New York, by a majority of fifty-eight thousand over General Dix, the Republican candidate. In 1895 ex-Mayor Ely was appointed commissioner of the department of public parks and places in and for the city of New York.

Mr. Ely is a member of the Manhattan, Union and Century clubs, and is associated with the best social, literary and benevolent lines of activity in the city and throughout the country.

William Henry Ely married Maria Josephine Rogers, daughter of Mr. Abel H. Rogers and Caroline Gaines. Their children are: Julia, who married Captain Charles A. Smylie; and Alice, who married Dr. P. Flewellen Chambers.

Maria Louise Ely married George B. Vanderpoel, son of Jacob Vanderpoel and Catharine Ann Waldron, of 607 Fifth

avenue, New York, and their children are Julia Louise, Catharine Ann and Ambrose Ely.

The children of Julia Ely and Captain Charles Albert Smylie are Ely Elmore, who died in infancy, Margery and Charles Albert. Captain Smylie has achieved prominence in connection with his years of active service in the National Guard of the state of New York, and as author of that excellent and well known manual of military science, "Points in Minor Tactics."

Alice Ely and Dr. P. Flewellyn Chambers have one child, William Ely. Dr. Chambers is at present and has been for some years one of the foremost physicians of the city of New York, having become especially prominent in surgery and in the skillful diagnosis and treatment of women's diseases. He is also widely known socially, and is no less esteemed for his social than for his mental gifts.

JEPHTHA H. BALDWIN.

On the 9th day of March, 1849, in the home of his parents, Isaac Preston and Abby Dean Baldwin, in Scotland street, Orange, this gentleman first opened his eyes to the light of day. He was not a robust child and it was thought by some that he had but a meager chance of attaining manhood. His early life was passed in the usual manner of the ordinary boy of the period, and when he was old enough he was sent to the public school in Day street, where in a few years he had mastered the elementary branches of an English education. In 1861, when the clamor of war filled the land, his ambition to do something to add to the family income led him to seek employment entirely without his

parents' knowledge. He succeeded in this, his first independent step in life. Through the kind assistance of a playmate some years his senior he obtained, in 1862, a situation in the office of the Orange Journal, then owned and edited by Edward Gardner. There he laid the foundation for the thorough knowledge of the printing business that proved of inestimable value to him in later years.

On the 5th of May, 1864, Mr. Baldwin, then fifteen years of age, entered the office of the Newark Evening Journal in the mechanical department. Edward N. Fuller, editor, and Henry Farmer, local editor, constituted the entire literary staff of the paper. Mr. Baldwin thought he recognized his opportunity in this fact. He accordingly bestirred himself and gathered such items of news as his judgment told him would be of value. These he prepared in the best language at his command and handed them to Mr. Fuller, who, ever ready to extend aid to ambitious youth, passed them over to the city editor and advised Stephen Thorne, the business manager, to pay for the same. This opened the way for further work along that line, and he was soon recognized as a member of the reportorial staff.

In 1870, at the request of his brother whom he materially assisted the year before in establishing the Orange Chronicle, Mr. Baldwin assumed charge of his printing-office, at the same time maintaining a connection with the Newark Journal, to which he sent daily some "copy." Subsequently he became connected with the Advertiser in a like capacity. In 1873 his connection with the Orange Chronicle was dissolved, and in November of that year, in partnership with Joseph Howard, Mr.



J. W. Baldwin

Baldwin established a weekly paper in East Orange, the title of which was the East Orange Expositor. After six months this paper was discontinued, on account of Mr. Baldwin's poor health, and in the same year, 1874, he found it necessary to go south for the benefit of his health, spending the following winter in the city of Savannah. While there he was continually employed on the force of the Savannah News, of which John Estell was proprietor. Returning to the north in 1875 Mr. Baldwin engaged in newspaper work until 1880, in connection with the Journal and Advertiser of Newark and the Orange Journal. In that year, associated with his father, Isaac P. Baldwin, he began the publication of the Orange Directory, and from the beginning was the manager of the enterprise, of which he became sole proprietor in 1890. The death of A. M. Holbrook, in 1891, who had for many years managed the Newark City Directory, left the Holbrook Newark Directory Company without an experienced man at its head, and the principal stockholder, A. Q. Keasby, invited Mr. Baldwin to become manager, which position he accepted. He at once introduced new features and otherwise improved the directory, and recently under his management the Holbrook Company has extended its field of operations, taking in Elizabeth, Harrison, Kearny, Rahway, Summit, Plainfield, Westfield, Cranford and Roselle, and expects soon to control the directory field of the entire northern portion of the state.

In 1872 Mr. Baldwin married Elma Vale Reimer, daughter of the late Captain Fred-eric Reimer, of East Orange, where they resided for many years. Of this union four children have been born, as follows: Mer-

rick Reimer, born March 9, 1874; Cyrus Preston, July 28, 1875; Marion Elma, April 4, 1877; and Ralph Brinton, July 22, 1878. Mrs. Baldwin died October 21, 1884, and in 1886 Mr. Baldwin wedded Hannah Reeves Edwards, daughter of the late Tobias Edwards, of Livingston.

JOSEPH W. MANDEVILLE

was born on the 28th of January, 1854, in the old ninth ward of the city of New York, being the eldest of four sons and one daughter of Washington and Anna Jane Mandeville. He lived in New York until about seven years of age, when his family removed to the state of New Jersey, from which state his father originally came. His education was limited to the scope of the country schools of that time.

At an early age his father, who was a stair-builder by trade, took him as an apprentice and he became a skilled mechanic, but his desires did not seem to satisfy him in that line, although he continued at his trade until 1873, when he became connected with life insurance and made a marked success in that line, holding several very important positions until the year 1885, when he associated himself with the National Newark Bank, the oldest bank in the state of New Jersey, where he has ever since held an important position.

Mr. Mandeville has for years been a member of the Park Presbyterian church.

Yellis Mandeville, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam (now New York city) among its very earliest settlers, was the ancestor of all the Mandevilles in America, and was possessed of large domains of the part of New York city which comprised a part of the ninth ward of that city.

Adrian Mandeville, one of the lineal descendants of Yellis Mandeville, and the great-grandfather of Joseph W. Mandeville, was a large land-owner on the Pompton Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, and in the old cemetery of the Dutch Reformed church of that place are buried a large number of the descendants of the Mandeville family.

On the 28th of April, 1880, Mr. Mandeville was married to Sarah E. Speer, a descendant of one of the old families of Speers of Essex county, New Jersey.

WILLIAM A. RIGHTER.

It is but rarely that we meet an individual who has not only inherited a good mental and physical organization but has also a capacity and a disposition to maintain the high standard for which nature seems to have designed him. The subject of whom we now propose to write, in his many illustrious characteristics, reminds us of the high ideal to which it appears nature is ever tending. Mr. Righter was a representative example of the noblest class of high-minded citizens, for many years occupying a position of prominence at the bar of Essex county and indeed enacting a conspicuous part in the history of his portion of the state of New Jersey. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and faithful to his trusts through a long residence in Newark, he was regarded as one of the most distinguished and esteemed citizens. The prominent facts of his life which constitute interesting topics in a biographical review, are so numerous, as well as important, that even had we ten times the space here allotted we could give but a mere outline of them.

In this connection we may briefly touch upon his parentage, by way of chronological introduction. His father, John Righter, was of sturdy German origin, characterized by a thorough scientific spirit. He was a native of New Jersey, representing a family long connected with the state, and during his life's career honoring the vocations of farming and agriculture. January 9, 1806, he married Miss Lockey Stiles, whose ancestry was traceable to the equally developed English people.

Mr. Righter, to whom these paragraphs are devoted, was a native of Parsippany, New Jersey, born in 1821, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the schools near his home he pursued a collegiate course in Union College, at Schenectady, New York, at which institution he was graduated in 1842, during the presidency of that distinguished educator, Dr. Eliphalet Nott. Determining to enter the legal profession, he soon became a law student in the office of Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, where he became thoroughly versed in the elementary principles of the law, and he was duly admitted to the bar, in 1848; and from that time until his death he was prominently connected with the Newark bar, throughout his professional life wearing the distinguishing honors of a broad-minded and liberal man and a conscientious practitioner of the law. He was connected with much of the important litigation in the courts of Newark, attaining marked prestige for his deep research and painstaking care. His logical grasp of facts and of the principles applicable to them enabled him to guide his cases without perturbation. His diction was characterized by a remarkable clearness of expression and impressive tone.

In his political views Mr. Righter always coincided with the Democratic party. In 1876 he was the nominee of his party in the sixth congressional district for the office of representative in congress, but in the election was defeated by the Republican candidate. In 1877 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for governor of the state. He always took a deep interest in municipal affairs. He served as a member of the board of health and also of the board of education, doing effective service in the interest of the schools and of the general physical welfare of the people. He was also one of those who made strenuous efforts to secure the establishment of a creditable park in Newark in 1868, and continued his labors in that connection until his death. In the winter of 1888 he served as one of the advisory committee to procure an adequate supply of good water for the city, and the efforts of the committee were crowned with success. In 1869 Mr. Righter became a member of the Historical Society of New Jersey, with which he was connected during the remainder of his life. Also he was one of the vice presidents of the American Bible Society of New York, and for many years was a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Newark.

In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Louise Shugard, a daughter of William Shugard, of Newark, and they had eight children, named as follows: William S., Florence C., Mary, Addison A., Edward, Emma A., Clara and Howard C.

Mr. Righter passed away on the 18th of October, 1896, and the funeral services were conducted by Dr. Frazer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Newark, of which Mr. Righter had long been a mem-

ber; and this is perhaps the most appropriate place to say a few words concerning the moral character of the deceased. Dr. Frazer, who had been one of his close friends, told at the funeral how well he remembered, at his coming to Newark fourteen years previously, that Mr. Righter had been one of the first to greet him and receive him with the warmest cordiality and most open-hearted welcome; that in the years since then he had given him his fullest confidence and had stood by him loyally in every emergency, and that he had always felt, come what might, he could always count on Mr. Righter's fullest sympathy and support. "Few people," continued Mr. Frazer, "could depart and leave behind a more enviable reputation. For fifty years he had lived in Newark, and his life had been an open one,—seen of all men. In his profession, in his social life, among men of business, he was universally liked and respected, for he stood, as few men have, for what was right and honorable; but to those who knew him best in his home life it was that his goodness and character were seen in their perfection. There was never a better or purer man in the home relationships. He was all that a son, a husband, a brother and a father should be, and he counted no personal sacrifice too great that would enhance the welfare or promote the happiness of his family. He had a deep religious faith and an unbounded trust in the mercy of the Savior."

Through a successful business career Mr. Righter had accumulated a handsome fortune; however, he not only left to his family a substantial patrimony but also bequeathed to them that priceless heritage, a good name, which Solomon said was rather to be chosen than great riches. His memory

is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him, and the influence of his life is yet a potent factor for good among his many friends.

WILLIAM H. DE VAUSNEY.

The DeVausney family is of French origin and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who was born in France and came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. His mother left a large estate in France, but he never recrossed the water to claim his share of the inheritance. His son, Henry DeVausney, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Franklin township, Essex county, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Rachel Mills. He was a tanner by trade and also learned shoemaking, following that dual occupation throughout the greater part of his active business career. Both he and his wife died in middle life. They were the parents of seven children: William, Celia, Mary, Marguerite, John, Richard and Eliza. The father of our subject, John DeVausney, is a native of Essex county, and now resides in Nutley. Throughout his entire life he has followed the carpenter's trade. In 1834 he married Eliza Brown, a daughter of Samuel and Julia (Speer) Brown. Their children are Margaret; Julia E., who married John Rawcliffe; John Henry; Sarah, wife of Robert Rushmore; William H.; Elizabeth, wife of John Reynolds; and Samuel.

Born in Essex county, William DeVausney has spent his entire life within its borders. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade and has since been connected with the building interests of Franklin township. He is recognized as one of the

foremost contractors in his part of the county and now carries on an extensive business in partnership with Charles Carter, of Newark, who secures the contracts while Mr. DeVausney acts as superintendent of the workmen, and many fine buildings in Bloomfield, Newark and other places have been erected under his immediate supervision and stand as monuments to his handiwork and enterprise. Thoroughly familiar with the business in every detail, he is therefore competent to direct the labors of his employes to the best advantage and to secure durable and pleasing results.

Mr. DeVausney was united in marriage to Miss Rachel, daughter of Henry and Ann (Vreeland) Cueman, and their children are Clarence, Edith, Clifford and Millie. In politics Mr. DeVausney is a Republican, and in 1891 served as a member of the town committee. His name is a synonym for honorable business dealing, and his upright life and fidelity to every trust reposed in him have won the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

FRANCIS LE BARON MAYHEW.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station that most lowly, or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, and while all are merged into the great aggregate, yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of influence wide spreading and grateful, or narrow and baneful. He who essays biography finds much of profit and satisfac-

tion in following out the tracings of a life history, determining the keynote of each respective personality and conning the lessons of life, "line upon line and precept upon precept." The subject of this review is one who has wrought to goodly ends and has attained that well-earned success which entitles him to withdraw largely from the activities of business life and to enjoy the fruits of his labors in his beautiful home in South Orange, where he is known and honored as a representative citizen.

Mr. Mayhew is a native of the old Bay state, having been born in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in the year 1821, the son of Matthew and Sara Allen (LeBaron) Mayhew. His ancestors in the paternal line were among the early settlers in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Among them were Governor Thomas Mayhew and Rev. Thomas Mayhew, the famous Indian preachers; Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, of old West Street church, of Boston, whose name is historic for his aid to the New England colonies in their struggle for independence, whither the original ancestor emigrated from England. As the name implies, the LeBarons were of French origin, the family having been established at Plymouth, Massachusetts in the early colonial epoch.

Matthew Mayhew was a seafaring man, having been captain of a whaling vessel and having followed the implied line of industry for a term of many years. He was a man of stanchest integrity of purpose and was honored and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. The subject of this review, Francis LeBaron Mayhew, received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of his native town, and by duly profiting by the opportunities thus offered, he acquired a good

practical education. In 1840 he left the schoolroom to assume the practical duties of life, proceeding to New York city, where he secured employment as bookkeeper and clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment. He retained this incumbency for a full decade, within which time he became thoroughly informed as to the details of the business and as to the most effective methods of handling the financial portion of the enterprise, having shown a pronounced aptitude and discernment for the conduct of affairs of scope and importance.

As bookkeeper he had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the financial methods employed in various sections of the Union, the banking systems of that day having been somewhat primitive and loosely regulated. Mr. Mayhew's ambition and self-reliance eventually led him into wider fields of endeavor, and through his timely and well-directed efforts he gained a position among the representative business men of the national metropolis. He had naturally been from childhood somewhat familiar with the whaling industry, with which his father was so closely identified, and this circumstance, as taken in connection with his extended acquaintanceship in New Bedford, the headquarters of the whale-oil industry at that time, led him to become concerned in this important line of enterprise, and he engaged in the oil business, with headquarters in New York city, continuing operations with notable success for a period of thirty-six years. He brought to bear a thorough business acumen, was duly conservative and yet progressive in his methods, so that success attended his efforts from the start and was cumulative in character. Mr. Mayhew retired from active business in 1888, having acquired a suffi-

cient competency to enable him to enjoy the fruits of past years of labor and consecutive application.

During the first ten years of his business career in New York city Mr. Mayhew retained his residence in Brooklyn, but in view of the impaired health of his wife, and looking to the securing of a place of abode where conditions would be more conducive to her recovery, he removed to South Orange in 1854, residing for a time on Ridgewood road, after which he effected the purchase of a most desirable tract of land at the foot of the South Orange mountains, and located on what is now South Orange avenue. Here he has erected a beautiful residence, which is one of the ideal homes of this most attractive suburban district.

Since taking up his residence in South Orange Mr. Mayhew has maintained a constant and lively interest in all that has touched the prosperity and substantial upbuilding of the village, and has been among the foremost in advancing local interests through all normal and legitimate channels. He was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the village of South Orange, by which means the locality has gained valuable facilities and privileges not otherwise possible, and he has been most liberal, both in giving time and money to furthering the improvement and beautifying of the locality where he has maintained his home for so many years. Mr. Mayhew served as president of South Orange during the fiscal year of 1875, and his administration of municipal affairs was such as to gain to him the endorsement and approval of the local public. He, however, prefers to hold aloof from public office, and to exert his influence in a quiet way. He is one of the

founders of the South Orange free library.

In political matters Mr. Mayhew exercises his franchise in the support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, while in religion he clings to the faith of his fathers, and is a member of the Congregational church. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Lemuel Le Baron, was for sixty years pastor of the Congregational church at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. He was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Dr. Francis LeBaron, whose name Mr. Mayhew bears. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew have been particularly active in the Sunday school of their church, as well as in other good works, being liberal in the support of all collateral charities and benevolences. Our subject is not dogmatic in his religious views, but has the deepest reverence for spiritual realities and for good accomplished through any worthy medium.

In 1849 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mayhew to Miss Calista S. Wass, daughter of David Wass and Feadassah Wass, of Addison, Maine

WILLIAM H. BANTA,

a son of John and Rachel Ann (Frederick) Banta, the subject of this sketch, was born in Passaic county, New Jersey, in 1847. His parents were natives of Bergen county, the former born December 4, 1819, the latter July 15, 1824. Their marriage was celebrated June 13, 1844, and they became the parents of the following children: William H.; Jane Ann, who married George Stager; Sarah Matilda and Catherine Maria, both of whom died in childhood. The father was a carriage-maker by trade and followed that occupation for many years in

Newark. The last years of his life were spent in Franklin township, where his death occurred October 31, 1852. The grandfather, William Banta, resided in Hackensack, and in connection with farming engaged in weaving.

William H. Banta was reared and educated in Franklin township and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few years. He then engaged in the butchering business in Nutley, but for some years past has been connected with the ice trade. He has built up an extensive business in this line and has large ice-houses in order to meet the demands of his patrons. He is a wide-awake, energetic man, whose resolute purpose and untiring labor have brought to him a comfortable competence.

On the 21st of December, 1871, Mr. Banta was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary C. Preston, and they now have six children: Henry Frederick, Amelia, Jane Ann, Lottie May, Rachel Elizabeth and Fannie B. The parents are widely known in this locality and their many excellent characteristics have won them high regard.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.

David Harrison came from Orange in 1740, and located one-half mile west from Caldwell village, on a large tract of land. He was untiring in his purpose, and before the beginning of the Revolutionary war he had a large area of arable land and an apple orchard in bearing. He entertained patriot soldiers on several occasions when they were foraging, and kept their live-stock in a secluded field, which, from this circumstance, obtained the name of "Hog Pasture." He died from sunstroke, at the age of eighty-three years, while raking rye in his field. He had a large family,

all of whom were girls except two,—David, who removed to North Caldwell, and Jabez, who built a frame house on the Newark road, and who inherited from the estate a farm of fifty acres. Jabez had two sons, one of whom, David, died at Detroit in 1812. He had been connected with General Harrison's army of the west, and had shared its fights and hardships. Caleb D. Harrison remained for a time with his father; then, in 1821, he entered into partnership with Nathaniel Douglass in the tobacco business. In 1830 he became superintendent of the Rosendale Cement Works, near Kingston, New York. He returned to Franklin in 1833, and bought from the several heirs the greater portion of his grandfather's estate. He purchased the store property from Thomas Cochran in 1836, and replaced the Philemon Bates dwelling-house by the erection of one more modern.

Mr. Harrison was a magistrate for several years, town clerk for four terms and assessor for six years. He transacted legal business for his neighbors, who gladly availed themselves of his counsel.

The homestead is now held by Caleb M. Harrison, who, after eleven years' absence from the village, returned, upon the death of his father, in 1868. During this period he had occupied the principalship of the public schools of Plainfield and New Brunswick, the state superintendency of public schools during 1863 and 1864, and the principalship of the Newark Academy from 1864 to 1869, inclusive. It was during his superintendency that the initial steps were taken in the reform of the public-school system of the state. Afterward he devoted himself to agriculture, being the first in his section to compound mineral fertilizers in kind and quantity in adaptation to special

crops. In 1880 he was appointed to the superintendency of the Newark City Home, a reformatory institution, and he holds that position at the present time. The farm is rented by his nephew, Caleb A. Harrison, who is engaged in the milk business and who utilizes the land solely in the interests of his trade.

CALEB M. HARRISON

can claim an ancestral connection with the history of Essex county covering a period of more than a century and a half. It was in the year 1740 that David Harrison removed from Orange, New Jersey, and located one half mile west of the village of Caldwell, where he secured a large tract of land. With unflinching purpose and tireless energy he began the development of that property and at the beginning of the Revolution had a considerable amount of the land under cultivation and an apple orchard in bearing. He was strongly in sympathy with the cause of the colonists, and on several occasions entertained patriot soldiers, who were foraging in that vicinity and kept their live stock in a secluded field, which, from this circumstance, to this day has been an object of interest to the family. While raking in the rye field, at the age of eighty-three years, David Harrison suffered a sunstroke which terminated his life. He had a large family, all girls with the exception of two,—David, who removed to North Caldwell; and Jabez, who built a frame house on the Newark road and who inherited from the estate a farm of fifty acres. David Harrison, who had been connected with General Harrison's army of the west and had shared in its battles and its hardships, died in Detroit in 1812. The other son was Caleb D. Har-

ison, who remained for a time with his father, and then, in 1821, entered into partnership with Nathaniel Douglass in the tobacco business. In 1830 he became superintendent of the Rosendale Cement Works, near Kingston, New York, but in 1833 returned to Franklin and secured from the several heirs the greater portion of his grandfather's estate. In 1836 he purchased the store owned by Thomas Cochran and replaced the dwelling, formerly owned by Philemon Bates, by the erection of a more modern residence. He held a number of official positions, was a magistrate for several years, was town clerk for four terms and assessor for six years. He transacted legal business for his neighbors, who gladly availed themselves of his counsel, for he was a man of sound judgment, thoroughly reliable and honorable. His death occurred in 1868.

Caleb M. Harrison, whose name introduces this article, a son of Caleb D. and Phoebe (Steele) Harrison, was born January 23, 1838. His maternal grandfather, Josiah Steele, was one of the heroes of the Revolution. The early life of our subject was passed in West Caldwell, where he attended the public schools. He also pursued his studies in a school conducted in Montclair by David Frame, and was later graduated at the New Jersey State Normal. Subsequently he received the degree of A. M. from Rutgers College, in recognition of his work as an educator, on the same occasion upon which General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick received the same honorary distinction. Since 1858 he has devoted his attention largely to educational work, and has won a reputation in this line that ranks him among the most able instructors in the state. In his early manhood he was a



CALEB M. HARRISON

teacher in the schools of Paterson, New Jersey, and during that time largely advanced the standard of scholarship among his pupils. In 1859, he was chosen principal of the schools in Plainfield, and in 1860 he resigned to accept the position of principal of the New Brunswick school, in which capacity he served with marked ability, until honored by the appointment of state superintendent of schools. While filling that office he drafted and secured the passage of a law establishing a state board of education and gained from the educational committees the approval of changes outlined in his report for 1863, for the systemization of the public schools of the state of New Jersey. From 1864 to 1869 inclusive he was principal of the Newark Academy, with marked success and acceptance, and afterward, for a few years, gave private instruction in New York. For some time he was interested in agricultural pursuits, being the first in his section to compound mineral fertilizers in kind and quantity in adaptation to special crops. About 1873 he invested his means in a successful linen trade, which he carried on until 1880. During this time, however, he was not wholly disassociated with the educational interests of Essex county, for from 1870 until 1872 he had something to do with the erection of the Caldwell high school, framed the charter for the same, and was the first president of the board.

In 1880 Mr. Harrison was appointed to the superintendency of the Newark City Home, a reformatory institution located at Verona, and has given the last eighteen years of his life to its successful management. He has made this school a very efficient institution in the city life, and his efforts in this direction are appreciated by all.

He is deeply interested in all movements tending to the betterment of mankind and lends his hearty co-operation to every enterprise whose object is the advancement of the public good. Mr. Harrison still retains the ownership of the old family homestead, which is now rented to his nephew, Caleb A. Harrison, who is engaged in the milk business and who utilizes the land solely in the interests of that industry.

In his political preferences Mr. Harrison is a Democrat, and in religious belief he and his family are Presbyterians. He is one of the best known educators in New Jersey, and his life has been a very useful one, thus devoted to the advancement of his fellowmen. His influence, which is far-reaching in its scope, is ever exerted for good, and upon the characters as well as the minds of his pupils has he left a deep impress.

Mr. Harrison of this review was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Fallonsbee, who was one of the leading teachers of Plainfield, and they now have five children: Wilford F., Charles W., John W., Raymond F. and Albert D.

JOSEPH ENGLISH,

a representative of the marble trade in Orange, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in Dundale, county Louth, and is a son of James and Mary (Rarin) English, who were also born in county Louth, Ireland, both of them being now deceased. They became the parents of eight children, two of the latter dying in childhood, the surviving six being: John, a resident of East Orange; Mary, the wife of William Karr, living in East Boston; Margaret, who is married and is now living in Boston; Thomas, who makes his home in Newark; Joseph and Annie.

Joseph English received his education in the public schools of his native land, but, his parents dying while he was yet young, he was thrown on his own responsibility and obliged to secure employment in order to obtain the necessities of life. In 1883, learning of the greater advantages offered to young men in America, he emigrated to this country and located in Boston, where he learned the trade of marble worker, and in November, 1894, he came to Orange and established his present business, in which he has met with signal success.

In his social affiliations Mr. English is a member of St. Patrick's Alliance, of Orange, and in his religious adherency he is a regular attendant of St. John's Roman Catholic church.

JOHN H. LONG.

Essex county is the center of hat manufacturing in America, and its many extensive interests in this line form one of its greatest sources of material welfare. With this industry Mr. Long is connected, being proprietor of a hat manufactory in Orange, where he is accounted one of the leading representatives of her industrial interests. His enviable reputation for honorable business dealing has secured to him a liberal patronage, and his success is certainly well merited.

A native of New York city, he was born July 2, 1855, and is a son of John R. and Catherine A. (Taylor) Long. The early ancestors of the Long family were natives of the north of Ireland, and at the time of the religious trouble between the Protestants and the Catholics, representatives of the name founded the family in America. The great-grandfather of our subject was the first to cross the Atlantic, and with his fam-

ily he located in Philadelphia, where he spent his remaining days. His son, the grandfather, was born during the voyage to America, and was named Samuel Neptune Long.

When a child of two years John H. Long was brought by his parents to Orange, where he acquired his primary education, which was supplemented by a two-years course of study in an academy at Schoharie, New York. He then entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, finishing his education by a commercial course of study. He afterward spent four years as a civil engineer, and in 1876 he became associated with his father in the manufacture of hats, under the firm name of John R. Long & Son. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in his present enterprise, and his well directed efforts have brought him a gratifying prosperity.

Mr. Long was married June 14, 1882, to Miss Ida Virginia Hatfield, who was born in Newark, and is a daughter of Henry and Jane Hatfield. They now have two daughters—Florence and Margery.

In his political predilections Mr. Long is a Republican, and with his family he attends the Episcopal church. Their household is one of the hospitable homes of Orange, and their large circle of warm friends is an index to the upright lives and admirable characters of the members of that home.

JOHN BENNETT.

The leaders of the world in any line of business are few, the followers many. It requires great sagacity, splendid business and executive ability, unflagging energy and unabating zeal in the pursuit of one's

purpose to gain leadership, and the man who does so is certainly deserving of great credit. In one of the lines of artistic work—china decoration—Mr. Bennett attained marked prestige and for many years was prominently connected with that enterprise, but is now living retired.

A native of Burslem, England, Mr. Bennett was born in 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Vernon) Bennett, who were also natives of the same town. At his parental home the subject was reared to manhood and acquired his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the Art Training School, established by Prince Albert. Later he was apprenticed to learn the art of china decorating and served for a term of seven years. When he became sufficiently proficient to do salable work he was given a salary of two shillings per week. After the first year he was given a half crown per week through the second year, and for four years was engaged on piece work, receiving half the salary given a journeyman. Subsequently he was employed as a journeyman in the Hilltop pottery for a time, and then worked as a decorator for a short time, after which he engaged in business on his own account. Going to London, he located near the Dalton potteries, where he followed his art, attaining great proficiency therein. His skill was the means of procuring for him a number of excellent business offers, but he declined these in order to establish a home in America.

Mr. Bennett came to this country in 1876, being sent to take charge of a china display in the English exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In 1877 he made a permanent location in the New World, going to New York. He it was who introduced the Farance pottery into America.

He established a large plant on Lexington avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and afterward removed to Twenty-fourth street, where he carried on business on an extensive scale. His beautifully decorated work soon became renowned throughout the country, and many came to him from all parts of the United States and Canada to learn his art methods. In 1883 he removed to West Orange and locating on the banks of the Orange reservoir he erected his present fine residence and built his potteries. He still carries on business to a limited extent, but is practically retired, having acquired a handsome competence as the result of his labors. His exquisite workmanship, wrought after the most artistic and approved methods, won the highest praise of the connoisseurs, and he justly won a leading place among the china decorators of this country.

Mr. Bennett was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Hall, a daughter of Reuben Hall, a well-known decorator whose reputation extended throughout Europe. By this union ten children were born: John R., of New York; Charlie T., Mary, Frank, Sarah, Harry, William, Carrie W., Florence L. and Hettie L. The first two sons are members of the Masonic fraternity. The family is well known in Essex county, and its history deserves a place in this volume.

JAMES C. CRANE,

one of the honored and respected citizens of Montclair, comes of a family of long identification with the history of Essex county. In colonial days the first of the name took up their residence in this part of New Jersey, and down through the years to the present the Cranes have been substan-

tial, valuable citizens of the community, bearing their part in all matters of public moment and supporting all measures for the general good. Their prominence is indicated by the fact that Cranetown was named in their honor, and it was in that place, now Montclair, that James C. Crane was born, on the 13th of October, 1822.

His father, Timothy A. Crane, a son of Aaron Crane, was born June 20, 1786, and after attaining to years of maturity, married Miss Matilda Camp, a daughter of James and Mary Camp, born November 22, 1784. The father of our subject died in the ninety-third year of his age, and the mother was called to her final rest in her ninety-first year. The worthy couple had seven children, the record of whom is as follows: Sarah Anna, born on the 5th of February, 1809, became the wife of Stephen G. Gould; Aaron, born March 29, 1812, married Eliza Scott; Mary Camp, born June 30, 1815, was joined in wedlock to Samuel D. Mead; Isaac, born July 4, 1820, married Emeline Brower; Nancy, was a twin sister of Isaac; James Camp, whose name heads this article, married Matilda S. Corby, and Horace, born January 4, 1826, completes the family. All were natives of Essex county.

GEORGE LE GLISE,

a member of the city council of Newark, representing the tenth ward, was born at Cypress Hill, Long Island, on the 22d of February, 1865, a son of Joseph and Annie (Gammas) LeGlise, both of whom were natives of Paris, France. The father followed the sea for forty-two years and first came to the United States in 1826. He died in 1888, having survived his wife several years.

Mr. LeGlise, whose name introduces this

review, received a common-school education in the public schools of his native town, and in 1879 came to Newark, since which time he has been a resident of the tenth ward, his home being now at 197 Thomas street. He began life for himself as an apprentice at the trade of edge-tool-making, but later decided to learn the trade of manufacturing saddlery hardware, and for a number of years followed that pursuit in connection with Anderson Albright, but for the past seven years he has been engaged in business on his own account. He has built up an excellent trade, for his superior workmanship and honorable dealing commend him to the confidence of the public and he has thereby won a liberal and lucrative patronage.

Mr. LeGlise is a member of St. Columbia's Y. M. C. A. and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and is serving as trustee of the latter organization. He has for some years been a prominent and active member of the Democratic party in Newark, but has steadily declined all offers of political preferment until the spring of 1897, when he decided to accept the nomination for alderman in his ward. He polled eleven hundred and sixty votes, his Republican opponent nine hundred and thirty-nine, thus receiving a majority of two hundred and twenty-one. He is now serving as a member of the committees on police, elections, City Home and weights and measures, and is a public-spirited, progressive citizen, who supports all measures which he believes are well planned for the public good. He is a member of the Tenth Ward Democratic Club, and works earnestly with his party. He is a man of many sterling qualities and is very popular in business, political and social circles.

Mr. LeGlise was married November 27, 1887, to Miss Margaret Leonard, a daughter of Thomas Leonard, of Newark. Five children have been born to them, one of whom is deceased. The living are: Thomas, Rose Adell, George and Grace Eleanor.

NATHANIEL DRAKE,

a prosperous citizen of Irvington, and a member of the firm of Drake & Company, is the youngest son of Elias W. Drake, and a brother of M. S. Drake, whose sketch will also be found in this work, and was born in Irvington, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 2d of November, 1856. His literary educational discipline was received in the public schools of his native city, which he attended until embarking in his business career. In 1878 he engaged in retailing feed and grain, succeeding his brother in that calling at Irvington and continuing in the same up to 1884, when he disposed of his interests and moved to Newark, there joining G. D. Drake in the milling business on Halsey street. This partnership was successfully conducted until 1892, when our subject, as a member of the firm of Drake & Company, established their large feed and grain house of Poinier street, and there they carry on one of the most important concerns of its kind in the city. Mr. Drake is a man of extensive experience and executive ability, with which are combined those qualities that make the successful business man, and in consequence he is one of the prosperous and progressive residents of his home city, where he stands high in the regard and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

On October 1, 1879, Mr. Drake was

united in marriage to Miss Marian Wade, daughter of Isaac O. Wade, a carpenter and builder of Irvington, and a descendant of one of the old families of that locality, and they are the parents of these children: Edna A., Imogene, Elias Arthur, Nathaniel, Jr., and Jannett.

In his political affiliations our subject is a stanch Democrat, but has not the inclination of becoming an active worker in the field, either local or state, being content to cast his free ballot, thereupon considering his political duty ended. In his social relations he is a popular member of the Royal Arcanum.

P. M. MEGARO, M. D.

Under the blue skies of Italy, in the little village of Calabritto, near the city of Naples, Dr. Megaro was born, on the 15th of April, 1866. To-day he is numbered among the most able physicians and surgeons of Newark, where he has a very extensive practice among his countrymen. He is a son of Gottano Megaro, a real-estate dealer, who is still living in his native Italy. In the town of his birth the Doctor was reared, and his early education, acquired in the common school, was supplemented by a five-years course in the gymnasium college. Later he continued his education in the lyceum, and while still very young he entered the Royal University of Naples, where he pursued a six-years course in medicine and surgery, and was graduated in the class of 1893. Immediately thereafter he was appointed to a position in the military hospital at Florence, where he held the rank of lieutenant, but discharged the duties of surgeon.

In January, 1894, Dr. Megaro came to

the United States and opened an office at No. 152 Central avenue, Newark, where he remained for a period of three years, coming to his present location at No. 320 High street, in 1896. Upon coming to this country he creditably passed the examination before the board of medical examiners of New York state. He speaks the French, Italian and English languages and is a gentleman of broad general culture and scholarly attainments. He now holds a membership in the Essex District Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is an expert surgeon, possessing superior skill in that department of the profession. His practice is extensive and his comprehensive and thorough understanding of the science of medicine and surgery makes him one of the most competent members of the profession in the city. His fellow practitioners freely accord him a leading place in their ranks, and his pleasant, courteous manner has gained him many friends among them. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM B. GARRABRANTS,

one of the leading manufacturers of Newark, and a member of the board of aldermen in that city, was born at Washington Heights, New York city, on the 2d of April, 1854, the son of William B. and Harriet (Laves) Garrabrants. At the age of two years he was brought to Newark by his parents and here received his literary education in the public schools. Before he was twenty-one years old, such was his ambition to become independent, he engaged in business for himself in the butter trade, and six years later he embarked in the grocery business, continuing in the same for a period

of fifteen years. Following this he became associated, as manager, with the Standard Brick Company, the factories of which are located at Mountain View, New Jersey, and in this line of endeavor he has since continued, meeting with merited success, his industry, high integrity of character and honesty of purpose inspiring the greatest confidence in all those with whom he has dealings of a business nature.

Politically considered Mr. Garrabrants has been a strong advocate of Republican principles from the time he was first permitted to cast a ballot, and he has given his unflagging support to the policies adopted by that party. In the spring of 1897 he was elected to the board of aldermen from the second ward and was appointed a member of the committees on hospitals and the Newark City Home. In his social relations Mr. Garrabrants is a member of St. Alban's Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he is actively interested. He is an adherent of the Halsey Street Methodist church and is a faithful worker in all matters pertaining thereto.

In 1877, on the 25th of January, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Garrabrants to Miss Lizzie Ida Gardner, a daughter of Elijah R. Gardner, of Newark, and of the five children born to them the following three are living: Elizabeth, William and May.

William B. Garrabrants, the father of our subject, was born in New York city, and came to Newark to reside in 1856. He was a builder and contractor on a large scale while living in New York, but upon moving to this city he gave up active business and partially retired. He was a staunch Union man during the war of the Rebellion, but was refused enlistment on account of his age. He departed this life in 1870. Mrs.

Garrabrants was born in Somersetshire, England, and came to this country when twenty years old. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in that faith she was called to her eternal rest in 1872. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Garrabrants, only two of whom survive—our subject, and a daughter, who is now Mrs. George E. Webber. Her husband is a prominent elevator manufacturer.

WILLIAM H. DE WITT

is now living retired in Montclair, enjoying the rest which is the fitting crown of many years of useful labor. His life, though unpretentious and quiet, is an object lesson of real value to the observing and thoughtful. It brings out prominently the characteristics that win, offers encouragement to young men who are willing to work with their minds and hands, and affords another proof of the familiar adage that there is no royal road to wealth or distinction in this republic. The achievement depends upon the man. Earnest, persistent labor, unflinching perseverance and honorable dealing have brought to him a comfortable competence and numbered him among the substantial citizens of Montclair.

Mr. DeWitt was born in Orange county, New York, near Port Jervis, December 24, 1849, and is a son of James and Mary (Carr) DeWitt. His parents were natives of Deckertown, Sussex county, New Jersey, in which locality the ancestors of the DeWitt family, emigrating from Holland, located at a very early day. The grandfather, Peter DeWitt, was numbered among the first settlers of the county, and took an active part in its development. The ma-

ternal grandfather of our subject was Robert Carr. Both Mr. and Mrs. James DeWitt, now deceased, passed their lives upon a farm, and by their upright lives won the respect of all who knew them.

William H. DeWitt acquired the greater part of his education in Deckertown, New Jersey, but afterward attended school at Port Jervis, New York. His mother died when he was about twelve years of age and he was early thrown upon his own resources, so that he has become a self-made man, his success being the outcome of his own efforts. At the age of sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under Darius Rhodes, of Port Jervis, and after completing his term worked with that man until twenty years of age, when he began business on his own account, as a contractor and builder. He followed that vocation for a quarter of a century, during which time he never took a vacation, but with unremitting zeal and energy applied himself to his work and made steady advancement. He erected many of the finest residences in Montclair, together with many substantial business blocks, churches, school-houses and club-houses, which stand as monuments to his handiwork and his business ability. His fidelity to the terms of a contract, his promptness and honorable dealing, secured to him a very liberal patronage and brought to him good, substantial returns. For the past ten years he has dealt considerably in real estate, building houses, both for sale and rent, and still has considerable desirable realty. The rental from his houses yields to him a good income and enables him to lay aside the more arduous duties of business life.

In 1870 Mr. DeWitt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hornbeck, of Port Jer-

vis, New York, a daughter of Lewis and Lydia (Stanton) Hornbeck. She was born in the city where her marriage was celebrated, but was principally reared and educated in Orange, New York. Her mother was a native of Sullivan county, of the Empire state. Three children grace the union of our subject and his wife: Sarah A., Charles I., who is now a student in Amherst College, and William H., Jr.

Mr. DeWitt votes the Republican ticket on state and national questions, but at local elections where no national issue is involved, takes into consideration the qualifications of the candidates and casts his ballot accordingly. Pinehurst, his fine home, is a beautiful and commodious modern residence, standing in the midst of a beautiful lawn, ornamented with native forest trees and pines. Their warm-hearted hospitality places the many guests at their ease and has made Pinehurst the center of a cultured society circle.

WILLIAM A. GAY.

A leading representative of industrial circles in Newark, Mr. Gay is also prominently connected with the social, moral and æsthetic development of the city,—interests which tend to produce well rounded characters and make of a locality not merely a business center but also the abode of those things which cultivate man's better and higher nature. A large circle of friends hold him in the highest esteem, and he well deserves mention in the history of Essex county.

Mr. Gay was born in Roudout, New York, January 4, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Salome (Johnson) Gay. In 1845 the father removed with his family to

Newark, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1890. His wife passed away the same year. In England, the country of his nativity, he learned the ship-carpenter's trade, and in that capacity he followed the sea for several years. After locating in Newark he engaged in the roofing business for an extended period and was accounted one of the progressive, enterprising men of the city. His political support was given the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He was elected and served for two terms as a member of the county board of freeholders, discharging his duties with marked fidelity. One of the founders of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, he served as a member of the board of trustees until his death and took a very active part in its work. Of quiet and unassuming manner, he never sought public honors, but his sterling worth won him recognition wherever he went. While residing in New York he was one of the pioneers in the cement business, supplying cement for the Croton aqueduct, which was built in 1842. The English home of the Gay family was in Devonshire, where those of the name have resided through a very long period. They were millers, and the old mill which has been in the family for several generations, is still standing. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Anthony Johnson, was the owner of extensive stone quarries in Derbyshire, England, and on coming to this country he located in Brooklyn, where he carried on the stone business that since his death has been conducted by his sons Anthony and Matthew. Mr. and Mrs. Gay were the parents of the following named children: Mrs. Judith A.



WILLIAM A. GAY

Kinsey, of Newark; Matthew T., president of the Blanchard Brothers & Lane Patent Leather Company, of Newark; and Mrs. Mary S. Devlin, of Newark.

William A. Gay was only four years of age when brought by his parents to this city, and he acquired his education principally in the Newark Wesleyan Institute and later in a short course in a boarding-school of Montclair. At an early age he joined his father in the roofing business and is still engaged in that enterprise. His headquarters are at the corner of New and Norfolk streets, and he is now enjoying an excellent patronage by reason of his excellent workmanship, his well directed efforts and his honorable business methods.

Mr. Gay has been twice married. In New York city, in 1862, he wedded Miss Mary E. Crane, a daughter of Horace Crane, and to them were born three children: T. Elmer, who for seven years was with the Prudential Insurance Company and was for two years in charge of the Virginia Insurance Company, at Richmond, then took charge of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia: he served for six years as secretary of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, at Newark, and is now manager of the Industrial branch of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, of San Francisco, California, one of the best known insurance companies of this country; Matilda A., who is the wife of C. B. Hoyt, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Mary E., who is at home. The wife and mother died in 1878, and Mr. Gay was again married, this second union being with Mary F. Clammon, of Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Gay is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and advancement of Newark, and in addition to his roofing busi-

ness he is a member of the City Board of Trade and the Builders & Traders' Exchange. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. In 1895 he was elected a member of the board of education from the eleventh ward, and in that year was appointed chairman of the school-house committee, having in charge the erection of new school buildings. Since 1896 he has served as president of the board of education and has taken an active part in the formation and establishment of the present revised school system of Newark, which has largely advanced the grade of the schools in the city, and which is unsurpassed by any system in the entire state. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the educational advancement of the young and his labors have been most effective and valuable.

In social affairs Mr. Gay is also prominent. For many years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1873 he joined St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., and in 1889-90 was Worshipful Master of the lodge. He is also a member of Union Chapter, R. A. M., of Kane Council, R. & S. M., and of Damascus Commandery, K. T. In 1896 he served as grand marshal of the most worthy grand lodge of New Jersey. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was master of Success Lodge, but withdrew from that organization in order to assist in the organization of Newark Lodge, of which he was a charter member and the first master. Mr. Gay is not only an ardent lover of music but is endowed with superior talents as a performer, and since twelve years of age he has served as organist in different prominent churches,

both in Newark and Orange. He is a member of the Lincoln Club, and in all circles is very popular; his genial manner and kindly disposition, as well as his musical talents, make him a social favorite.

FRANK W. MEEKER,

who is extensively engaged in farming and dairying in Millburn township, is a business man of much ability and force of character, who, starting out in life for himself without capital, has steadily worked his way upward until he is the possessor of a valuable property which yields to him a good income.

Born in Millburn township, March 30, 1858, Mr. Meeker is a worthy representative of a family whose identification with Essex county covers a long period, but back of that the ancestry can be traced to the Emerald Isle, where was born Timothy Meeker, the founder of the family in America, who took up his residence near Springfield, New Jersey, prior to the war of the Revolution. With his nine sons and two sons-in-law he participated in the struggle for independence and valiantly battled for the nation's rights. Few families can show so honorable a record. Isaac Meeker, his son, married a Miss McChesney, and reared three sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel, Oliver, Timothy, Mary, Ann, Nancy and Jerusha. Isaac Meeker followed farming as a life occupation and died when about seventy years of age.

Samuel Meeker, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1797, on the old homestead in Livingston township, where occurred the birth of our subject, and married Hannah, daughter of David Meeker, who was a native of Millburn and his relative. David Meeker was the father of four children, three of whom reached years of matur-

ity—Elias, Betsey and Hannah, while Lucinda died at the age of eighteen years. Samuel Meeker followed farming in Livingston township during his active life and died at the home of his son, Samuel Harvey, June 8, 1878. His wife passed away some years previously, at the age of sixty-five years. They were members of the Northfield Baptist church, and in politics the grandfather was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. His family included the following named children: Eunice, deceased wife of Sampson Sharp; Enoch, deceased; Oliver, who has also passed away; Samuel Harvey and Isaac.

The father of our subject, Samuel Harvey Meeker, was born on the old homestead in Livingston township, March 3, 1824, and when eleven years of age started out to make his own way in the world. He was employed as a farm hand until twenty-seven years of age, and in September, 1852, purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides, the land at that time being heavily timbered. This he cleared and improved, successfully carrying on farming for a long period. He was married in 1855 to Miss Dorcas Almira Williams, a native of West Orange, and a daughter of Daniel S. Williams. Of the children born by this union, four died in childhood. Among the children were: Cora; Matilda, who married Joseph Condit, of Orange Valley; Frank; Ira; and Ada, wife of Joseph Ranibeck. Their mother died February 4, 1876, at the age of forty-five years, and Mr. Meeker was afterward married again, his second union being with Miss Rachel Frances Jennings, a daughter of David M. and Rachel (Burnett) Jennings. In his political views he is a Republican.

Frank W. Meeker, whose name introduces this article, was born and reared on the old homestead and is indebted to the common schools of the neighborhood for his educational privileges. On attaining his majority he established a retail milk route in Orange and South Orange. This he conducted for a time from the old homestead, but about 1880 purchased fifty-three acres of land in Livingston township, and at the same time rented the farm upon which he now resides. Two years later he purchased this place and now has one hundred and fifty acres of fine land, particularly well adapted for pasturage, a very important essential in connection with the dairy business. He also has well tilled fields, and raises considerable grain, which he feeds to the stock. He is now engaged in the wholesale and retail dairy business in Orange and South Orange, and his arrangements for caring for his products are among the best in the county. His barns are models of convenience, one having a very large floor space, while another barn has a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons of hay. He also has a fifteen-horse-power engine and boiler for steaming and cutting feed and cleaning cans and bottles. All the arrangements are most complete and perfect, and the products of the dairy find a ready sale on the market.

Mr. Meeker was married March 20, 1882, to Miss Laura L. McChessney, a daughter of the late Hugh McChessney, a farmer of Millburn township, who married Sarah F. Collins. They were the parents of twelve children. By her marriage Mrs. Meeker has become the mother of eight children: Fred H., Laura A., Sada, Grace, Edna, who died at the age of seventeen months, Harvey, Ada and Ruth.

Mr. Meeker has taken quite an active part in political affairs and has served on the township committee and board of education. His vote supports the men and measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and he and his wife hold membership in the Northfield Baptist church, of which he is now serving as trustee.

C. DURAND CHAPMAN,

at his beautiful home in Irvington, exercises in the art of painting, the talent which has gained him eminence among America's most famed artists and enables him to perpetuate on the canvas the beauty of the passing moment. The love of nature, the appreciation of harmony in color and form, the strong powers of imagination which look beyond the exterior to the soul and spirit within, the sensitiveness to beauty even in the humble scenes and walks of life which are found in the composition of every true artist, are his. It is the possession of these attributes which has gained him distinction in the high calling to which his life is devoted and which enables him to bring before the world the loveliness of animate and inanimate creation which is not recognized by the majority of mankind. New Jersey may well be proud to number him among her native sons, and Irvington accounts him one of her valued citizens.

Mr. Chapman was born in Essex county, September 23, 1856, and is the son of the late Rev. John L. Chapman, a noted educator, divine and author, who died July 27, 1890. He was born in Ireland and was of Norman-French descent. His birth occurred in 1812, and a few years later he came to the United States, where he was

educated, being graduated in a theological seminary in New York city. Having determined to devote his life to his fellow men through the avenue of the ministry, he took up his residence in Irvington soon after his marriage and founded the First Reformed church of that place. He was also the founder of the Home Institute, a training school for young people, which flourished in Irvington for some years, and became one of the prominent institutions of learning in the state. He closed his work there about the beginning of the war and went abroad, being absent for a year. Upon his return he was tendered the position of president of the Wetmore Institute, in Irving, Kansas, and for three years was at the head of the faculty, after which he came again to New Jersey. In a short time, however, he returned to Kansas, and for two years was pastor of a church in Troy. The remainder of his useful, active and honorable life was passed at his pleasant home in Irvington, where he continued his labors for mankind, leaving behind him a memory that is a blessed benediction to all who knew him. During his earlier residence in Irvington he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Vincent, then pastor of the Methodist church there, who became a student in the Home Institute, of which Rev. Chapman was then the head. Their friendship and association led to the ultimate initiation of the Chautauqua movement, which has made Dr. Vincent famous throughout the entire country. Dr. Chapman was also associated with Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and in the Brooklyn Lay College, a theological school. He was also the author of a system of text-books, published by D. Appleton & Company, and his life was devoted to the improvement of

the mental and spiritual condition of the race. He was married to Miss Jane B. Durand, daughter of Cyrus Durand (the engraver and inventor) and a niece of the famous American artist, Asher B. Durand. They had three sons,—Chalmers D., an Episcopal minister, S. W. and C. Durand.

Mr. Chapman, of this review, acquired his literary education in Stephens' Institute, in Hoboken, New Jersey, and then turned his attention to the study of art. Early in his boyhood he manifested a love of painting and gave evidence of the talents he possessed by excellent freehand drawing. He became a student in the National Academy of Design, in New York city, where, at the age of twenty-two years he was graduated with honorable mention. Among his fellow pupils there were Henry P. Roor, B. R. Fitz, Fred W. Kost and Ed A. Bell. Mr. Chapman was also graduated in a night class in Cooper Institute about the same time he completed his studies in the National Academy of Design. He then opened a studio in Tenth street, New York, where he remained for three years, when, wishing to still further perfect himself in his art, he went abroad and studied in Munich and in Paris. In the latter city he was a student in the Corman school, under the instruction of Fernando Corman and Benjamin Constant.

Returning to America in 1885, after two years' absence, he opened a studio in Newark and one in Irvington, and has since devoted himself to painting and illustrating. In 1896 he was in England in the capacity of art writer and illustrator for the magazine published by the Prudential Insurance Company. In the intervals of his study while in Europe he produced several paintings of considerable merit, including

"Mine Ease in Mine Inn," and "Reverie," the latter exhibited in the Paris salon. Among his notable canvases in Boston, New York and Newark are "Reveries of a Bachelor," "In Disgrace," "Come In," "The Old Clarinette," "Eventide" and "Old Chums." Mr. Chapman delights in rendering quaint interiors, in which are figures, all having the atmosphere of homely comfort and old-fashioned cheer.

As a painter of still life, he has been pronounced by leading critics to be without a superior in this country. He is well known as a designer of strong imaginative powers and an illustrator in black and white, and is also a very successful instructor in the art of painting and drawing, being now professor in drawing in the antique classes for ladies at the "Evening Drawing School" in Irvington. He belongs to the American Art Society and the Newark Sketch Club, and is very prominent and popular in art circles.

On the 10th of December, 1890, Mr. Chapman wedded Miss Carrie A. Holbrook, daughter of A. M. Holbrook, of Newark. They have one child, John Holbrook Chapman. Their beautiful home is the center of a cultured society circle, and the high artistic taste of the owner is indicated in its adornment.

JULIUS STEFFENS.

in the conduct of a large and constantly growing business, has acquired a handsome competence and is now living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. The attributes of the successful business man are his. He possesses great energy, strong determination, resolute purpose and above all, that most essential factor, good

common sense, and from small beginnings he developed a business which extended into many foreign countries and brought him rich returns. His dealings were characterized by the utmost fairness, and it is this that places Mr. Steffens above envy in his present comfortable financial condition.

It is ever of interest to note the progress of one who has risen from humble surroundings and to mark the path that he has followed to the goal of prosperity. Mr. Steffens entered upon the scene of his earthly activities as a native son of Prussia, November 4, 1829. His father, John Henry Steffens, born in 1776, was a silk manufacturer, and two of his sons are still leading business men of Elberfeldt, Prussia, their old family home.

Our subject was reared in the place of his nativity, and while pursuing the regular educational course also completed a course in chemistry, which in after years he put to practical use in experimenting in the manufacture of varnish. Just at the time when he was about to enter business life he was brought face to face with the government on the charge of being a revolutionist, having taken part in the attempted revolution of 1848, which failed, and as that offense was punishable with a long and severe sentence, he chose to avoid such consequences and fled to the United States. He landed in New York in October, 1852, and here in the "land of the free" he has not only found political liberty, but has also taken advantage of the opportunities afforded each man to utilize to the full his business powers in legitimate channels of endeavor and win the success which ever awaits honorable, persistent effort.

Mr. Steffens readily secured work from Daniel Tiernan & Company, extensive

color manufacturers of that city and remained in their employ for three years. Through the succeeding five years he was connected with the house of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, varnish-makers, after which he came to Newark and invested his capital, which he had accumulated through industry and economy, in a business of his own on Vesie street. There he engaged in the manufacture of varnish and operated his factory until eight years ago, when he sold out and laid aside the care of business life. He enjoyed a constantly increasing trade and was frequently obliged to enlarge his facilities in consequence thereof. His patronage came from all sections of this country, also from England, South America and Mexico, and the volume of his business assumed gigantic proportions and brought to him a handsome income.

In his political views Mr. Steffens is a stalwart Republican, who warmly advocates the principles of his party. He was elected a member of the city council from the tenth ward, filling that office at the time when Judge Ricord was mayor, and was a stanch friend of the chief magistrate in his opposition to the granting of a franchise for the Nicholson pavement in this city.

Mr. Steffens is a man of domestic tastes who finds his greatest happiness at his own fireside, and it seems that he cannot do too much to promote the happiness and enhance the welfare of his family. He was married in New York city, in 1853, to Miss Sophie Snetzer, daughter of John Snetzer, a native of Baden, Germany. Four children grace this union, namely: Julius, Augustus T., a manufacturer of saddlery hardware in Newark; and Julia and Sophie both married. Mr. Steffens has traveled extensively during the past twenty years

and his wife is always his preferred traveling companion. He has visited many points of beauty and of interest in the United States and Canada, has journeyed through the West Indies, has seen most of the principal cities of Europe and contemplates a trip to the Sandwich islands. He takes great delight in viewing nature's loveliness as well as the marvelous works of man, and has a broad general intelligence which only travel can bring.

HENRY B. HALSEY,

a dealer in lumber, coal and masons' materials at South Orange, was born in Madison, New Jersey, February 5, 1854, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Halsey, one of the founders of the town of South Hampton, Long Island, in 1640—this being the first English town in the state of New York. His father, Major Thomas J. Halsey, was born in Flanders, Morris county, and was a son of Henry Halsey, a native of Southampton, Long Island, and a grandson of David Fithian Halsey, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, also born on Long Island. Henry Halsey was the first of the family to locate in New Jersey, and at Flanders he established a tannery, which he carried on for a number of years, after which he removed to Ohio, dying at Marseilles, that state, at the age of about sixty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Corwin, belonged to a family that removed from Long Island to New Jersey at a very early day. The grandfather of our subject served as a captain in the state militia and was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Major Thomas J. Halsey was reared in Flanders. His educational privileges were



Henry B. Malory

limited, but he was a young man of great natural ability, which made up for his lack of school training. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he followed various business enterprises. After a few years, however, he returned to New Jersey, where he engaged in operating a canal boat for a short time. He then went to Madison, where he was employed as station agent for the Morris & Essex Railroad Company for about two years, after which he was transferred to Dover, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war.

When the south attempted to overturn the Union he raised Company E, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, 1862, and as its captain went to the front, and at Chancellorsville he was severely wounded in the right thigh, which disabled him for active duty for a time. As soon as possible he rejoined his regiment, having been promoted as Major, and participated in the Grant campaign until captured on June 22, 1864, during the siege of Petersburg. He was confined in the prisons of Libby at Richmond, Virginia, Macon, Georgia, Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina, and exchanged March 1, 1865. He then rejoined his regiment at Richmond, and was with his command until mustered out at the close of the war.

Major Halsey then returned to his old position as station agent at Dover, and was soon after tendered the position of purchasing agent for coal and wood for the Morris & Essex Railroad, in which capacity he served until that road became a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system. He remained with the latter company as wood and tie agent for several years and was then made dispatcher at Port Morris, but after a

short time he resigned in order to engage in the lumber business at Dover, where he remained until 1876, when he sold out and established a grocery store at Hackettstown. After two years he disposed of that property and removed to Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, where he carried on farming for some years, and, selling the farm, he conducted a hardware store for about one year. On the expiration of that period he returned to the grocery business, which he continued until his death, January 20, 1893. While residing in Dover he was a member of the first city council and was a prominent and influential citizen.

In 1851 Major Halsey married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Burt, of Succasunna Plains, New Jersey, a daughter of Job Burt, who was a representative of one of the old families of this state. They became the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, while five sons and one daughter are still living. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church. The mother still survives her husband and makes her home in Holden, Missouri. The Major was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in all the relations of life was true and faithful to the duties which devolved upon him.

H. B. Halsey, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared in Dover until fifteen years of age, and acquired his early education in the public and private schools at Dover and at Deckertown, Blairstown and the Model School of Trenton. He passed an examination for West Point, but on account of an injured arm could not enter the military school. He then entered upon his business career as ticket agent with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, at Dover, New Jersey, and

later became a clerk for Beemer & Palmer, of Dover. Later he spent about a year in Texas, and then, returning to New Jersey, entered the employ of Gage & Halsey, of Dover, continuing with them for two years, when he became a student in the State University at Champaign, Illinois. On leaving that institution he followed teaching through the following winter, and then returning to Dover resumed his old position with C. F. Gage & Company, his father having sold his interest in the firm, continuing with that firm until the business went into the hands of a receiver. He then aided in closing out the business, subsequently having entered the employ of a lumber company, and in August, 1879, went upon the road as traveling salesman, with headquarters at Newark. After a year's clerkship in Montclair, in the employ of F. F. Sayre & Company, he again entered the service of the Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber Company, and a year later became salesman for J. S. H. Clark & Company, with whom he remained eight months. In 1890, in partnership with J. Bayard Clark, he began dealing in coal, wood and masons' materials, under the firm name of H. B. Halsey & Company, and is now one of the enterprising and successful business men of South Orange.

Mr. Halsey was married in 1886 to Miss Sarah L. Harvey, a native of Morris county, and a daughter of Joseph P. Harvey of the same county. They have two children: Jeanette and Helen Elizabeth. Mr. Halsey belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an ancient Odd Fellow. He is also a member of the Field Club. His political support is given the Republican party, and he has been an acceptable member of the town

council twice, once by election and once by appointment of the board of trustees.

RALPH BEERS,

a machinist and dealer in bicycles, and a prominent and progressive young business man of East Orange, was born in Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 15th of August, 1868, and is a son of the late William and Harriet N. (Hoagland) Beers. Members of the Beers family were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey and were well known throughout Monmouth county, where most of the ancestors made their homes. William Beers was a native of Monmouth county, where he resided until 1845, following the vocation of farmer, and he was the first one to introduce the peach-growing industry into Monmouth county. In 1845 he moved to Morris county, where he became closely identified with the public affairs, was a member of the board of freeholders, and held other responsible positions. Both he and his faithful wife were taken to their eternal rest in Morris county, after passing useful and well spent lives. They had two sons, James and Ralph.

Ralph Beers passed his boyhood days upon the old farmstead, acquiring a good education in the public schools of the vicinity, and at the age of sixteen years went to Morristown and learned the trade of machinist, which vocation he has since followed, coming to East Orange in 1891 and establishing his present business, in which he has met with the success merited by his earnest efforts, diligence and strict integrity of character.

In the social relations of life Mr. Beers is a member of East Orange Council, Royal

Arcanum, and the Loyal Legion Benefit Society, of Newark. Politically considered he is a stanch Democrat, and in his religious faith he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 23d of September, 1889, Mr. Beers was united in marriage to Miss Anna Meslar, a daughter of William H. and Sarah Meslar, and of this union two children have been born, namely: Hattie, January, 25, 1891, and Ruth, June 10, 1895.

JOSEPH S. SUTPHEN, M. D.,

one of the well known members of the Newark medical profession, with office and residence at No. 193 Orange street, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 5th of April, 1839, and is a direct descendant of Dirck Van Zutphen, who came from Holland to the New World in 1651 and took up his residence on Long Island. The Doctor's father, Peter Sutphen, was a native of Somerset county, New Jersey, where he followed farming throughout his entire life, his death occurring in 1878. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Smith, and was also a native of Somerset county, passed to her final rest in the year 1880. They had three sons and three daughters, but only two are now living,—the Doctor, and Arthur P., of Somerset county.

Dr. Sutphen spent the early years of his life upon the home farm, acquiring his education in the country schools and in Chester Institute, where he pursued his studies for one term. In 1860 he began the study of medicine with his brother, and after continuing his reading for a few months entered the initiatory service of the government as hospital nurse in the United States

General Hospital, of Newark. He won the degree of M. D. in 1865 from the medical department of the New York University, and the same year located in his native county, where he opened an office and began practice. There he continued until 1870, adding to his technical knowledge a valuable experience. After five years he came to Newark, opened an office and also established a drug store. He continued the dual work until 1894, when he disposed of the store in order to devote his entire time to his practice, which had grown to extensive proportions. He is doing an excellent and profitable business and is one of the best informed members of the profession in this city, being a close student who advances continually in connection with the progress that marks the science of medicine. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the New Jersey State Medical Society.

The Doctor is one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Essex county, well informed on the issues of the day and thoroughly in sympathy with the principles advocated by the party leaders. His worth and loyalty as a citizen are recognized by his fellow townsmen, who, believing in his fitness for civic honors, have called him to a number of public offices. During the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 he represented his ward on the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county. In the latter part of 1880 he removed to Indiana, where he engaged in the drug business until 1884, when he returned to Newark. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of education, serving one term and declining a re-nomination. In 1878 and again in 1892 he was the Republican nominee for the state legislature, but as the district is very

strongly Democratic he failed of election. He has been a member of the county Republican committee for many years and his effective service has been of great value to the party. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Newark board of aldermen from the fifteenth ward and in that service has been the champion of all measures for the public good, for reform and for progress.

The Doctor was married in 1864 to Miss Harriet E., a daughter of the late Judge John Thatcher, of Newark. She died in 1872, leaving three children, two of whom have since died. The surviving child is Minnie F., wife of Charles E. Scott, of Sheridan, Indiana. In September, 1873, Dr. Sutphen was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Cairns, of Newark, a granddaughter of Samuel Cairns, Sr. They now have one daughter, Cora, eleven years of age.

HARRY FIRTH,

one of the leading architects of Orange, New Jersey, is a native of England and traces his ancestry back to the Isle of Man.

John Firth, his grandfather, was born and passed his life on that isle. He was never engaged in any active business, but lived the life of a retired gentleman. His children numbered four. Harriet, his eldest child, now deceased, was the wife of John W. Naylor, one of the largest iron founders in Great Britain; the next in order of birth was Marrion; George is deceased; and William, the youngest, is the father of our subject. William Firth was born and reared on the Isle of Man. When a young man he located in Bradford, England, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and where he is still carrying on business,

now being ranked with the largest manufacturers of England. He married Miss Jane Pullan, and their union has been blessed in the birth of eleven children, namely: Elizabeth, widow of Walter Kirby, who was a woolen manufacturer of Bradford, is the mother of two children; Samuel P., a retired citizen of Devonshire, England, married Miss Emily Walmsley; Annie is the wife of Gilbert Hay, a wine merchant of Sheffield, England; Louisa, wife of Mr. Hicks, resides at Great Neck, Long Island, New York; Herbert, a prominent lawyer of London, England, has a wife and seven children; Ada, wife of George Loverige, a broker residing in Hull, England; Thomas, a retired citizen of New York; John, living retired in Orange, New Jersey, married Miss Emily Lasher of New York, and they are the parents of six children; Harry, whose name heads this sketch, and Hettie and Amy, at their parental home.

Harry Firth was born in Bradford, England, February 26, 1862, and in his native land spent the first twenty-one years of his life. His early training was in private schools at Bradford. He entered Thorparch college in Yorkshire, England, where he pursued and completed a theological course; however, he never entered the ministry. He seemed to have a natural bent for architecture, and on leaving college entered the office of Lockwood & Mawson, architects of Bradford, where he remained until 1883, the date of his coming to America. Upon his arrival in this country he located in East Orange, New Jersey, where he has since resided and enjoyed a prosperous business. Many of the handsomest public buildings and private residences of the Oranges have been built after his plans, all showing wonderful ingenuity as well as

wide knowledge of available material and devices for comfort.

A few years after coming to this country Mr. Firth was united in marriage, in Jersey City, to Miss Millie Warren, daughter of John and Mary (Sniffen) Warren, and great-great-granddaughter of the famous General Warren. They have two children, William Harrold, born in 1891, and Milton Warren, in 1893.

Mr. Firth is a member of the Episcopal church, and politically he harmonizes with the Republican party.

CHARLES H. FRINT,

the popular and well known member of the firm of Smith & Frint, was born at West Kill, Greene county, New York, on the 2d of July, 1857, and is a son of Sydney D. and Julia F. (Dunham) Frint. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were of German stock, members of the family coming to America at an early date and settling in the state of New York. The grandfather of our subject was born at Bushnellville, New York, and there passed his entire life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Dymity Lameut and the following three children were born to them: Sydney; Dymity, who married Justice Knowles; and Catherine, who became the wife of Henry Banker. Sydney and Catherine still survive, the latter of whom now resides near Rochester, New York.

Sydney Frint was born at Bushnellville, New York, on the 5th of March, 1826, where his education was obtained in the district schools, after leaving which he secured a position with a large mercantile establishment and was one of the pioneer traveling salesmen in the Empire state. To

Mr. and Mrs. Frint were born six children, of whom the following record is given: Rose, who became the wife of the Rev. O. C. Crawford, a Congregational minister at present being located at Indian River, Kansas; Charles H., the subject of this review; DeWitt C., residing at Deer Lodge, Montana, where he is extensively engaged in cattle-raising; George B. is engaged in the drug business at Middletown, New York; John W. resides at Middletown and conducts a wholesale liquor establishment; and Frank M. lives in Newark and is in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Frint is now a resident of Middletown, New York, where he has spent the past thirty years of his life.

Charles H. Frint received his preliminary education in the public schools of Middletown, supplemented by a course at the high school and academy, and after completing his studies he was for three years engaged in the retail shoe trade in Middletown and for the following thirteen years was associated with L. E. Schoonmaker & Company, wholesale boot and shoe dealers of New York city, being for eight years the traveling salesman for the house. In 1891 he became a partner in the present business and is one of the leading and successful merchants in Newark.

On the 20th of October, 1885, Mr. Frint was united in marriage to Miss Lena Sutton, a daughter of Louis and Lydia Sutton, of Warwick, Orange county, New York, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Lydia, born April 20, 1888; Edna, October, 1889; Madaline, March 4, 1892; and Helen, July 14, 1893.

In his political views Mr. Frint is a staunch Republican, and as to his religious predilections it may be sufficient to state

that he and his family attend the Episcopal church.

DAVID A. DEPUE, LL. D.

David Ayres Depue traces his ancestry back to one of the earliest families of the country. The name has been variously spelled by writers of early American history; first appearing as Depui, then as Depue, and again as Depuis. The family probably preceded William Penn to the Keystone state. Samuel Depue, one of the early progenitors of the family in America, is spoken of, in 1730, by Nicholas Scull, a surveyor, as "the venerable Samuel Depui," and the settlement of Minesink, on the Delaware, where he lived, was founded before William Penn made his appearance in America. Samuel Depui, when seen by Mr. Scull, was, doubtless, a man between sixty and seventy years of age; but whether he or his progenitor were among the original settlers of Minesink is not certain. He had a son named Nicholas, who was born in Minesink, about the year 1720, and who, when old enough, accompanied his father upon his making trips to Esopus—now Kingston, New York. At that place Nicholas Depuis, or "Nicholas Depuis, Esquire," as he was afterwards called, settled for a short time, and then returned to Minesink, where, in 1787, he was joined by Surveyor Scull, residing in "a spacious store in great plenty and affluence." Mr. Scull speaks of him as "the amiable Nicholas Depuis, Esquire."

From notes on Budets' Account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1685, we find that "Nicholas Depuy, founder of the family, fled from France to Holland during the persecution of the Huguenots and came to

America, with his brothers, Ephraim and Abraham, settling near Kingston, New York."

Moses Depui, son of Nicholas, first, was one of the charter members of Rochester, New York, under the grant of Queen Anne, in 1703. He took the oath of allegiance in Ulster county in 1728, his name is given among a "List of Commanding Officers, Militeary and Sivel, old officers and old men." Moses Depuy is also mentioned as a member of assembly of Ulster county, 1752.

These men were among the early ancestors of Judge Depue, the subject of this sketch. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Depue, served as a commissary during the war of the Revolution and married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Abraham Van Campen, a judge of the court of common pleas, of Sussex county, New Jersey, who held office as colonel in the Colonial army. Abraham, son of Benjamin Depue was the grandfather of Judge Depue. Benjamin, son of Abraham, who carried down the name of his grandfather, Benjamin Depue, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Depue resided at Mount Bethel, at which place he married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Ayres. Mrs. Benjamin Depue was known as a most estimable woman; to her careful training and influence much of the success of the life of her son, the Judge, is attributable.

To those who may not be uninterested in the history of this old family, the following notes are culled from various sources, archives, ancient manuscripts and records of divers kinds. To such we give, in brief, these notes upon the Depuy family, in connection with the sketch of Judge David A. Depue, who is, as already stated, a descend-



David A. DeFene

ant of Nicholas Depui mentioned in the beginning of this article. Nicholas Depui, who may be called the founder of the family in America, "sailed from Artois, on the ship Ourmerland Church and reached New York in October, 1662." He applied, in March, 1663, to the city authorities "for land, seed and six months' provisions." In June, 1665, he was sworn in as "Beer and Weigh-house poster." In 1674 we find him named in a list of "the wealthiest citizens," and he is upon record as "paying tax on six hundred floumes." He lived in what was known as De Markeveth, in the rear of the present Produce Exchange. His wife was Catherina Renard. Nicholas Depui's children were: John, born 1656; Moses, born 1657; Joseph, born 1663; Aaron, born 1664; Magdelene, born 1667; Susannah, born 1669; Nicholas, born 1670; Paulus, born 1675.

Nicholas' will was proven July, 1691, and he left his property to his wife and surviving children, John, Moses, Aaron, Susannah and Nicholas, "share and share alike." Some time before his death he had been granted a large tract of land, west of the Hudson to Ulster county; on this land his son Moses settled, probably before his father's death. It is said of Moses, son of Nicholas, that "he became the most prominent man in Ulster county." His wife was Marie, or Margaret, Wynkoop. His children were: Moses H., born 1691, married February 14, 1716, to Margaret Schoonmacher; Benjamin, born 1695, married September 3, 1719, to Elizabeth Schoonmacher; Catherine, born 1701, married May 10, 1722, to Benjamin Schoonmacher; Jacobus, born 1703, married August 20, 1725, to Sarah Schoonmacher; Cornelius, baptized 1688. The Schoonmachers were

all children of Jacobus Schoonmacher of Kingston. Nicholas, 2d, probably went to Kingston with his brother Moses.

Moses Depuy, born February 16, 1761, married, in 1780, Margaret Van Gorden, and lived near the Delaware Water Gap. His children were: Elizabeth C., born March 11, 1781, married Ichabod Baldwin; John C., born June 29, 1782, died in prison, in Canada, 1812; James C., born July 7, 1784; David C., born June 5, 1786; William C., born December 7, 1790; Navery C., born December 7, 1790, married Christian Beidleman; Elijah C., born November 14, 1793; Samuel C., born March 14, 1796, married Hannah Rewalt; Benjamin C., born July 16, 1799, married Betsy Smith of Wallpack, New Jersey; Delilah C., born August 19, 1801. James (3) married Jane De Witt, December 10, 1809, and went to live near Geneva, New York.

Of the genealogical record of the Depue family branch of which the subject of our sketch belongs we give the following table: Nicholas Depui, founder of the family in America, married Catherina Renard; Moses, born 1657, married Marie Wynkoop; Benjamin, born 1695, married Elizabeth Schoonmacher, September 13, 1719, died 1765; Abraham, born September 28, 1765, married Susannah Hoffman, died October 21, 1851; Benjamin, born September 1, 1796, married Elizabeth Ayres, died June 18, 1884; David Ayres, born October 27, 1826, married, first, Mary V. Stuart, and second, Delia A. Slocum.

We are indebted to Mrs. L. E. Schoonmacher, of Stone Ridge, New York, H. T. Depuy, of New York city, to the Colonial Archives of Pennsylvania, to the Records of the First Dutch Church of Kingston, New York, to the History of Kingston,

New York, and that of Sussex county, New Jersey, as well as to Mrs. David Lawrence Gregg, of Salt Lake City, for a transcript from a family Bible in her possession, for the information furnished above.

David Ayres Depue, son of Benjamin Depue and Elizabeth (Ayres) Depue, was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1826. The Ayres family, to which Mrs. Benjamin Depue belonged, is one of antiquity. Originally, the name Ayres and Eyres were identical, their origin is traced to a knight of the time of William the Conqueror.

The preparatory education of David A. Depue, the subject of our sketch, was received at the school of Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., a well known educator of his day, in Easton, Pennsylvania. Having attained a thorough academic training Mr. Depue entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1846. His parents had removed from Pennsylvania to Belvidere, New Jersey, in 1840, their son, therefore, immediately after graduation, commenced the reading of law in that place, entering, for that purpose, the office of John M. Sherrerd, who, for more than forty years, was a leader of the bar of northern New Jersey.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Depue began his professional life in Belvidere, and laid for himself in that place, and during his early days as a practitioner, the foundation upon which has been built his subsequent success and eminence at the bar and upon the bench.

In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Marcus L. Ward as associate justice of the supreme court, and shortly afterward removed to Newark, Essex county, New Jer-

sey, which county, together with Union county, was embraced in the circuit to which he was assigned.

In 1873, on the expiration of this term, he was reappointed for a second term by Governor Joel Parker. He was again reappointed, in 1880, by Governor George B. McClellan, and, for the fourth and fifth terms, was appointed, in 1887, by Governor Green, and, in 1894, by Governor Werts.

No comment is necessary upon these successive appointments, for each one speaks for itself. The recognition of fitness for one of the highest positions in the gift of the executive, by five governors, covering a period of over thirty years, is a testimonial such as falls to the lot of few men. It is recorded of Judge Depue that "he took to the bench the very highest qualifications for the most responsible office in the system of the state government, and his record, as judge, has been in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer." In 1874, together with Chief Justice Beasley and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Judge Depue was appointed to revise the laws of New Jersey; a work which was completed to the great satisfaction of the bench and bar throughout the state.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Judge Depue, in 1874, by Rutgers College, New Jersey, and, in 1880, the same degree was given to him by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton.

In right accord with the dignity and eminence of his position, the subject of our sketch is known as a man of broad culture and understanding, and as one whose outlook upon men and affairs is without personal bias, without prejudice or favor.

Judge Depue married Mary Van Allen, daughter of John Stuart, who was for many

years cashier of the Belvidere Bank. Mrs. Depue died in 1859, leaving one child, Eliza Stuart. In 1862 Judge Depue married Delia Ann, daughter of Oliver E. Slocum, of Tollard, Massachusetts. Their children are Sherrerd, Mary Stuart and Francis A.

The son, Sherrerd Depue, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, on the 1st of August, 1864. His life has been spent in greater part in Newark, New Jersey. Having graduated in 1881 at the Newark Academy, he entered Princeton University, at which he was graduated in 1885. Mr. Depue, having determined to make the practice of law his life work, became a student in the Columbia Law School of New York city, where he was graduated in 1887. The same year he was admitted to practice as counselor-at-law, and in September of 1890 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney, in which capacity he served for one year. In 1894 he was appointed city attorney for Newark, and as such served two years. Mr. Depue is a man of exceptional ability, whose zeal for his profession, devotion to his clients, and known fidelity to all trusts will doubtless bespeak for him new honors in the future.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREW HINCK.

Although Mr. Hinck is among the more recent settlers of Montclair, the extensive improvements he has made in the township and the large amount expended by him in opening and improving streets and avenues, are matters of record and entitle him to recognition in a history of Montclair.

Mr. Hinck was born in Kehdingbruch, province of Hanover,—now a part of Prus-

sia,—November 1, 1831. He came of a good and respectable family, his father being of that class of well-to-do, intelligent farmers who compose the bone and sinew of the German empire. His maternal grandfather, Hein Fick, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of great influence in the community, and at the time of the French invasion in 1810 was elected mayor of a large district and clothed with ample authority to protect the interests of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hinck was educated under a system which has long been compulsory, requiring parents to send their children to school from the age of eight to fourteen years, and at the present time a failure to do so involves a penalty of imprisonment to the delinquent. Under such a system, which in his day existed in a more modified form, Mr. Hinck acquired an education sufficient to fit him for a mercantile career. He afterward spent five years in a mercantile house and then concluded to try his fortune in the New World. He left home and landed in New York city in 1851, a total stranger. His frank, open manner and pleasing address made a favorable impression upon those with whom he was brought in contact and he soon made friends who "clung closer than a brother." Among those who took a kindly interest in his welfare and who offered to assist him was Wilson G. Hunt. He made the acquaintance of other prominent merchants, who invited him to their homes and honored him with their confidence. He obtained employment in a wholesale woolen house, where by his strict attention to business, his industry and uprightness of character, he won the confidence of his employers. He served a year in one house, two years in another,

and during this period he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and laid the foundation for his subsequent successful business career. In July, 1854, having by careful economy saved something from his yearly income, together with a few hundred dollars received from his mother, he started in business for himself, under the firm name of Hinck, Harms & Company. He withdrew in 1859 and organized the firm of Hinck & Pupke, which later became Hinck Brothers. He continued in active business for more than a quarter of a century and passed through several financial crises in which some of the oldest business houses in the country were compelled to suspend; but, through all these and the frequent fluctuations of prices incident to the war, he maintained his credit unimpaired and met all his obligations promptly. He made it a principle of his life never to purchase in excess of his ability to pay promptly in cash when due. With abundant opportunities for speculation during the war by risking his capital, and with the chances of acquiring wealth rapidly, he preferred the "slow and sure" course, and was satisfied with fair profits and quick sales, and when the rapid depreciation in prices took place at the close of the war, he found himself in a condition to dispose of his stock without impairing his capital. From the beginning of his business career he sought to establish confidence between himself and his customers by fair dealings, and would never permit any misrepresentation in regard to the quality of goods for the purpose of making a sale. His conscientious regard for the truth forbade him to take any advantage whatever of those who trusted in his judgment and in his integrity. Honesty as a principle and not

as a mere matter of policy was rooted and grounded in his nature and instilled into his mind through the early teachings of his parents, who believed that character was more to a man than riches or worldly honors. His uniform kindness and courtesy toward all with whom he came in contact had much to do with his success in life. He believed that every friend made added that much to his capital and every enemy made impaired it to the same extent.

After accumulating a moderate fortune Mr. Hinck retired from business in 1883, with a spotless escutcheon, conscious that he had wronged no man and that his gains had been honestly acquired. He was then able to carry out a long cherished plan of a visit to the fatherland and to view again the scenes of his childhood. He visited various parts of Europe and spent some three years with his family at Hanover, which country during his absence had been merged from an independent kingdom into the great German empire. His enforced idleness, however, began to wear on him after the long and busy life which he had led, and he determined to seek some occupation which should again call forth his dormant energies and give activity to his mind and body. Soon after his return to the land of his adoption he visited Montclair and was attracted by its beauty and the healthfulness of its location. He finally purchased what was known as the "Sadler Place," comprising the homestead and fourteen acres, nearly adjoining the home of Inness, the artist, and known as "The Pines" He enlarged and improved the homestead, which he changed from the simple farmhouse into a beautiful modern villa. The grounds were transformed into beautiful lawns adorned with shade and

fruit trees of the finest variety and the whole place was made to blossom like the rose, presenting a most beautiful and picturesque appearance. He subsequently purchased three acres additional, adjoining the homestead property.

Mr. Hinck became impressed with the great social, educational and other advantages of Montclair—of its healthfulness and other attractive features, and, with characteristic energy and faith in its future greatness, determined to do his share toward its further development. He purchased a tract of land north of Oxford and east of Grove street, and another tract of land lying west of Grove street, north of Greenwood Lake Railroad. Between Montclair avenue and Grove street, and extending from Walnut to Chestnut street, he opened a new street to which he gave the name of "Christopher,"—that being his Christian name,—thus perpetuating the name of its projector; this he graded so as to form a perfect drainage, curbed and macadamized it, all at his own expense. He also made the same improvements at Chestnut street, from Grove street to Montclair avenue. About six hundred feet north of Chestnut street from Grove to Forest street, he cut an avenue in 1892, which he named Columbia avenue, in commemoration of the quadrennial event of that year. He has erected fifteen houses on Christopher street, one on Walnut street—a double brick building—and a beautiful villa on the corner of Grove and Chestnut streets, and has prepared plans for further improvements in this direction. While benefiting himself by this large expenditure of money, he has proved a public benefactor to the township by the enhanced value of other property arising therefrom, and has thus

added materially to the wealth of Montclair.

In 1857, when fortune had smiled upon him, Mr. Hinck began to feel the necessity of a helpmeet, and his thought naturally turned toward the fatherland, which he resolved to visit, and amid the scenes of his childhood he found the woman of his choice, in Johanna Maria Fliedner, whom he married after a brief courtship and returned with her to the land of his adoption. She proved a valuable helpmeet and wise counselor, and his success in life is due largely to her aid and co-operation in all his plans, thus verifying the proverb, "Who so findeth a wife findeth a good thing and obtaineth favor of the Lord." Their children are Maria, Henry, John, Georgine, deceased, George Frederick, Edward Louis, Louisa, Ernest Christopher, Edmund, deceased, Alfred John and Otto Helmuth,—the last named for Count von Moltke and Bismarck. A friend of the family communicated the fact to Count von Moltke and he sent a photograph to his namesake on the back of which was subscribed: "With the best wishes for Otto Helmuth," signed "Field Marshal Count von Moltke."

FREDERICK KILGUS,

the well known contractor and builder of Newark, is a native of Germany, who has brought his inherent talents and ability with him to this country, where he has not only become one of her loyal citizens, but has ever met with distinctive success in the lines of endeavor followed by him since his arrival. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 18th of November, 1851, he is the son of Frederick and Barbara (Pfauf) Kil-

gus, the former of whom was born in the same province as our subject, in 1823, and there followed the vocation of a farmer, log cutter, and shipper, as did the grandfather, John Kilgus.

Frederick Kilgus secured a fair education in the excellent public schools of his native land, and before coming to the United States had worked at both the carpenter's and the blacksmith's trades, at both of which he was quite proficient. In 1869 he determined to try other fields of endeavor and sailed from Bremen on the good boat "Main" bound for America, landing in New York harbor on the 9th of April. Coming to Newark he had no trouble in securing work at the blacksmith's trade, in which he continued during his first half year in this country, next taking up the carpenter's trade and for the following two years he was associated with a Mr. Auckster. He then engaged with Kirk & Company, contractors, as a journeyman carpenter, continuing with them until 1883, when he embarked in the same business for himself, his initial contract being for a residence for Mr. O'Leary, on Eleventh avenue. During the first year his force did not exceed the small number of four men, which he has since increased as his business demanded, until now he has about forty men, and the character of his work may best be judged by a brief reference to some of the contracts he has executed, among which are: A residence for Dr. Chambers in East Orange, and one for John R. Howe, on Arlington avenue; the Hebbig Hotel; the Condit residence in Madison; the Berk hat factory in Orange Valley; the Eagle Brewery; No. 11 engine house; William Burnett's residence on Halsey street; the Highland Flats, on Quitman street; Dr. Wait's residence, on High

street; a residence for Judge Guild, on Mount Prospect avenue, and the asylum at Overbrook, New Jersey.

The first marriage of Mr. Kilgus was at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he was united, in April, 1874, to Miss Caroline Jager, who died, leaving five sons: Fred J. and Louie, who are carpenters; and Harry, Benjamin and George. The second marriage of our subject was on February 18, 1897, when he was united to Miss Bertha E. Strumph, daughter of John Strumph, a japanner, born in Hessen-Darmstadt. He emigrated to the United States in 1860, and served as a private in the late war.

Socially Mr. Kilgus is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Builders' Association, in both of which societies he enjoys a high degree of popularity.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE.

There is, perhaps, no citizen of Essex county more closely entitled to definite representation in this compilation than is he whose name initiates this paragraph,—the elements making this representation peculiarly compatible being determined not through one source but several. His lineage traces back through the past to touch intimately the ancestral honors of those who were prominent in the settlement of the New World, conspicuous in colonial annals, stalwart patriots when the struggling colonies strove to throw off the unjust yoke imposed by the British throne; those whose names are illustrious on the pages of civil and military history through many successive generations, and in whose deeds and lives a sterling worth reposed. He of whom this brief review is written has



E. L. Price

gained distinctive prestige as a man of affairs, and has shown that it was his to inherit the truest patriotism and to manifest it by valorous deeds when the cataclysm of civil war deluged the country with blood; and all these are points which call for recognition in any work purporting to touch upon the history of Essex county and her citizens.

As early as 1700 the ancestors of Colonel Edward Livingston Price in the agnatic line settled in what is now Sussex county, New Jersey. His father was the late Judge Francis Price, of Weehawken, Hudson county, New Jersey. His mother was a representative of the Hart family, one of whose members, John Hart, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Edward L. Price, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in the city of New York, December 25, 1844. At the early age of sixteen he laid aside his school-books and tendered his services for the defense of the Union, joining the United States army, in April, 1862, as second lieutenant of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and for gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown, was appointed by Major-General Joseph Hooker to a position on his staff as ordnance officer of the division of the Third Army Corps. As such he served all through the Peninsular campaign, at the termination of which he was promoted to the position of major of his old regiment, which he commanded through the subsequent battles of Bristow, Second Bull Run and Chantilly. Still further military honors awaited him, for his valor and meritorious conduct won him the colonelcy of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers,

his commission bearing date December 18, 1862, at which time he was not yet eighteen years of age. His brilliant military record is one of which he may well be proud, and it is to such men that the country owed her salvation in the dark days of civil war.

When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed the support of her loyal sons on the field of battle, Colonel Price returned to his home and began his preparation for a life work. Predilection led him to the profession of the law as affording him the best field for the exercise of his peculiar talents and for the greatest advancement. He studied under the direction of Joseph P. Bradley, who later won distinction as an associate justice of the United States supreme court, and zealously and earnestly applied himself to the mastery of the science of jurisprudence. In 1866 young men from all parts of New Jersey assembled at Trenton to take the examinations which would test their fitness for admission to the bar, and on the list of applicants for that year were Garret A. Hobart, now vice-president of the United States; Andrew Kirkpatrick, now a judge of the United States district court; Colonel E. L. Price and others who have gained enviable distinction at the bar and in the field of politics.

Admitted to the bar as an attorney at law, Colonel Price at once located in Newark and began practice. His success was marked and immediate. He soon rose to prominence and for over thirty years has maintained high rank among the ablest representatives of the profession in the state. With a strong power of analysis, a mind at once receptive and retentive, he quickly grasps all the points in a case and never loses sight of any assailable point in

an opponent's argument. He has been connected with much of the important litigation in eastern New Jersey since his admission to the bar and has a large and distinctive clientele.

Colonel Price began his political career very early in life. He was not yet twenty-one years of age when, in 1865, he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, but before he took his seat in the general assembly he had attained his majority. In 1867 he was re-elected and as a legislator he met the most sanguine hopes of his many friends and rendered a service which gave abundant evidence of his unusual ability in legislative affairs. He is the author of many measures now found upon the statute books of the state, including the law creating the board of street and water commissioners of Newark and Jersey City, and which made a wonderful and much needed change in that branch of the municipal government in large cities. The law has stood the tests of the courts and thus far its provisions stand unchanged by a single adverse decision. His broad knowledge of constitutional law made his services especially valuable, and he was regarded as one of the ablest members of the house. For many years Colonel Price has been an active worker and effective speaker on behalf of the Democratic party. He has been a member of the Essex county Democratic committee for many years, and served as its chairman most of the time. He is especially effective as an organizer and has led his party through many campaigns to victory. He is now chairman of the Democratic state committee and as such commands the confidence and respect of his associates.

In the Newark municipal campaign of

1896, he took a very active part in securing the election of Hon. James M. Seymour to the mayoralty, and it was a fitting and deserving reward that he was appointed to the important position of corporation counsel in May, 1896, and re-appointed to the same position by Mayor Seymour after his re-election in April, 1898, and since his first appointment Colonel Price has acceptably served in that capacity; and his work has given abundant evidence of the wisdom of Mayor Seymour in calling him to the office. He has rendered many written and verbal opinions relating to the city affairs which have met with the full approval of the courts and lawyers, and has the commendation of almost the entire bar. Few successful and accomplished politicians are also thorough masters of the law and possessed of good legal minds; but Colonel Price is credited with not only being a lawyer of both abundant learning and acumen, but also a politician of rare power and discrimination. He is possessed of a commanding and pleasing personal appearance, and always manifests courtesy and respect for those with whom he is brought in contact, whether they be high or humble, rich or poor. Easy of approach, possessed of a charitable and sympathetic nature and endowed with the distinctive characteristics of a gentleman, it is not a matter of wonder that Colonel Price enjoys the respect, esteem and full confidence of his fellow citizens.

FRANCIS H. SIEGER,

of Newark, is one of that city's retired merchants and has been actively identified with its business interests for a period extending over thirty years. He is a native of Ger-

many, having been born in Hanover, on the 14th of November, 1828, the son of Charles and Sophie (Zurede) Sieger, who, although in humble circumstances, were a most respectable couple. The father was a harness-maker by occupation, and it was but natural that his son, as soon as he had finished his schooling, should apply himself to learning the same trade. He is the only surviving son and received his early mental discipline in the excellent public schools of his native country, attending the same until reaching the age of fourteen, when he was sent to Hamburg and there apprenticed to the harness-making, upholstering, paper-hanging and carriage-trimming trades, serving at them for five years. He then went into the country and followed his trade from 1847 to 1853, and then, having accumulated a small sum of money, he decided to seek his fortunes in the United States.

Mr. Sieger left Germany with some relatives on the 18th of October, 1853, and embarking on a sailing vessel they made the trip to New York by the 15th of the following December. Our subject stopped for a short time in Brooklyn, but being unable to find employment he came to Newark, and here secured work from Lang & Hoffman, on Broad street, the only German merchants in their line at that time in Newark. He oscillated between them and a firm in the harness business for about three years. In 1863 he opened a small place in a basement on Mulberry street, and the profits from his business enabled him, in three years, to purchase a building at the corner of Market and Beaver streets, where he did a large and profitable trade until 1891, when he retired from active life, and is now enjoying the proceeds of a well spent, industrious career. The last enterprise in which

he was engaged was as a retailer of carpets, furniture, oil-cloth, etc. At this writing he is a stockholder in the State Banking Company. In his political affiliations he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

Mr. Sieger was united in marriage in 1853 to Miss Sophie Miller, while residing in Germany, and they had three children. Mrs. Sieger departed this life in 1888, and in the same year one of the sons died. They were survived but five years by the only daughter. The remaining son, Francis H., is a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

The career of Mr. Sieger is an excellent example of what industry and perseverance, combined with business acumen and a determination to succeed, can accomplish. Coming to this country a stranger to its language and customs, without the influence of friends or the prestige acquired by wealth, he steadily made his way to the front without pausing to rest, until he had secured a comfortable competence, which he is now enjoying, as well as the respect and consideration of a large number of friends.

FERDINAND J. HOSP,

president of the Newark Lithograph & Bank Note Company and a member of the board of aldermen, representing the thirteenth ward, Newark, New Jersey, is a native of this city and dates his birth, at No. 3 South Orange avenue, January 2, 1867.

Mr. Hosp is of German descent, his parents, Charles and Matilda (Muller) Hosp, having both been born in Baden, Germany. Charles Hosp was the captain of a company during the revolution in the old country in 1848, and in consequence of that fact came to the United States in 1849, at the same time Schurz, Sigel and others came. Im-

mediately upon his arrival in America he located at Newark, where he has ever since resided, he being now sixty-nine years of age and his wife sixty. By trade he is a watchmaker, and was one of the first watchmakers in Newark, where he was in business for many years, but is now retired.

In his native city Ferdinand J. Hosp was reared, receiving his education in its English and German schools. In 1885, while yet a boy in his 'teens, he went to New York city and entered upon an apprenticeship to the business of lithographing. He remained in New York, giving his close attention to that business, until 1890, when he returned to Newark and organized the Newark Lithograph & Bank Note Company, having for his partner Mr. Carl Groebe. Mr. Groebe died in February, 1897. In 1894 other partners were taken into the firm and the company was incorporated under the above name, Mr. Hosp at that time being elected its president and having retained the office up to the present time.

Mr. Hosp is a thoroughgoing, up-to-date business man, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Newark, and by his fellow citizens has been honored with official position of local importance. In the spring of 1896 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, to represent the thirteenth ward, receiving this election at the hands of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch and enthusiastic member. In 1896 he served on the finance, police and printing committees, and this year, 1897, he is a member of the fire and license committees.

Mr. Hosp is also active and popular in social as well as political and business circles. At this writing, and for seven years past, he has been president of the National

Turnverein, the largest society in New Jersey.

May 24, 1892, Mr. Hosp was united in marriage to Miss Annie Hopple, of Newark, daughter of Robert Hopple. They have had two children, Ferdinand R., who died when a year and a half old, and Edna W., fourteen months old at this writing.

JULIUS HAUSER.

The time has come in the history of the world when the path of labor and usefulness is indicated as the highway to honor. Biography has brought to the attention of mankind the fact that it is the men in the industrial and commercial pursuits of life to whom more largely is due the development and prosperity of town, county and state. Those distinguished in military service, statecraft, science or letters play an important part in the public life; but it is now a recognized fact that the stability of a country and its substantial growth is drawn from the citizens who are the workers in trade and agricultural circles.

It is of this class that Mr. Hauser is a representative, and among the reliable and prominent contractors and builders of Newark there is no one, perhaps, who is more highly rated than our subject. He was born in Sinkershausen, kreis Biedenkopf, Hessen-Darmstadt, March 24, 1841, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Hauser. The father, born in 1805, died in 1872, and the mother passed away in 1874. Julius Hauser was the second of their five children, and his educational training was in accordance with the laws of his native land, which provided that each child should attend school between the ages of eight and fourteen years. On reaching the latter age he was apprenticed to a carpenter and

served a full term of seven years, after which he was obliged to enter the military service of his native land. Upon being discharged from the army he resumed his work as a carpenter, and soon afterward was induced by his stepbrother to leave the fatherland and seek a home and fortune in America. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic, sailing from Havre, France, and at length landed at pier 17, in New York, May 28, 1867.

For nearly a year Mr. Hauser remained in the metropolis, and in the spring of 1868 came to Newark, where he entered the employ of Tobias Wiedenmayer, a contractor. He continued his labors as a journeyman until the fall of 1871, when, in company with his brother, Jacob Hauser, he began contracting on his own account. Their first contract after this partnership was formed was for a two-story residence on Magazine street for Mr. Rothfusz, and from this beginning their business steadily increased. Their shop was first located at No. 2 Bowery, later at 75 Wall street, and in 1887, when the brothers dissolved partnership, our subject established his place of business at Nos. 88 and 90 Alyea street, and his residence at Nos. 99 and 101 Hamburg place. Since his embarkation in business on his own account he has been prominently connected with the building interests of the city, and has taken contracts for the erection of some of the principal buildings of Newark, including the ice and malt houses for the Hensler Brewery, Balentine's brewery, elevator and malt-house, the Third German Presbyterian church, the storage ice-house for the Krueger Hygeia Ice Company and many residences whose architectural beauty attests his skill and ability in the builder's art.

His hope of securing a home and competence in America has been more than realized, for prosperity has smiled upon his earnest efforts and he is now numbered among the substantial and highly respected citizens of Newark.

Mr. Hauser has been twice married. On the 18th of June, 1868, he wedded Elizabeth Schaefer, daughter of John Schaefer, of Newark. She died December 10, 1894, leaving the following children: Lizzie, wife of Oscar Huberts; Julius, who married Tilda Clements; and Tinna. Mr. Hauser was again married August 6, 1895, his second union being with Mrs. Amelia Backfisch, daughter of Max Geiger.

Mr. Hauser belongs to the Master Carpenters' Association and was its first president. He is treasurer of the Security Building & Loan Association, and has been treasurer of the Twelfth Ward German and English school for a number of years. He belongs to the Concordia and Harmonia musical societies and his deep love of music has led him to do much toward promoting a taste for the "art divine" in the community in which he lives. His political support is given the Democracy. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and the encampment of the latter order, and has been past master in the first named and past grand in the second organization.

CHARLES S. ORBEN,

of Newark, is one of the well known and progressive carpenters and builders of this city, who has, in his brief career of a few years, earned an enviable reputation as a contractor, the thoroughness of his work and his conscientious adherence to all

agreements that may be entered into, gaining and retaining for him the entire confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Orben was born in Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of June, 1872, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Strichler) Orben. The father is a native of Prussia, where his birth took place in 1828, and there he was reared and educated and spent the first years of his life, emigrating to the United States in 1851, since which time he has made this country his home. Mrs. Orben was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, her demise taking place in 1896, at the age of fifty-eight years. She is survived by five sons and her husband.

Charles S. Orben received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, supplementing his knowledge thus gained by a course in the academy at Milford, from which he was later graduated. At the age of sixteen he came to Newark and at once began to learn the carpenter's trade under the direction of his brother, J. C. Orben, completing his term of apprenticeship in the usual time, and then entered upon the active work of his calling, his first contract being for a building on Fairmont avenue. His ability and absolute reliance were in a short time recognized and he soon built up a large and ever increasing business, until to-day he is one of the leading contractors in Newark. Among the many architectural triumphs of which he has been the author, the following may be mentioned: Five houses in Columbus Heights; the Memorial Church chapel; two residences in Forest Hill; three in Vailsburg; four in South Orange; six in Orange; the Meyer Neumann residence in Newark, and those of C. E. Schmidt and Messrs. Stengel and Rothschild.

Mr. Orben is a member of the Builders' Exchange, the Mutual Provident Insurance Company, of Jersey City, and he is identified with the West End and the People's Building and Loan Associations.

In his political faith he is a staunch Republican and is rather active in public affairs of a local nature. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The marriage of Mr. Orben was celebrated on the 18th of December, 1895, when he was united to Miss Mabel Schales, daughter of William Schales, a representative of an old family of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Orben have a large circle of friends in their home city and are by them held in the highest esteem.

FREDERICK BERG,

a prominent hat manufacturer of Orange, has by his energy, perseverance and indomitable force of character achieved a reputation that entitles him to rank among the leading manufacturers of this section of the country, and his position is due alone to his keen foresight and honesty of purpose, while it demonstrates to the young what can be accomplished by untiring energy and attention to business. His success has been truly wonderful, and due alone to his individual efforts. One of the most active of men, never idle, and keeping his wealth in motion for the interest of the city in which he lives, his name in commercial circles is a tower of strength, and with him there is no such word as "fail" in anything he undertakes. He commands the esteem of all who know him and Orange numbers him among her most valued citizens.



Friedrich Bevy

Mr. Berg was born in Meberau, in the province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 1st of March, 1834, and is a son of George and Frederica (Hill) Berg. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of the province of Hesse-Darmstadt. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Hill, was a man of considerable intelligence and learning, and for many years a school teacher in the town of Meberau. Rebecca Berg, a sister of our subject, was the first of the family to come to America. Crossing the Atlantic about 1841 (after a tedious voyage of sixty-three days), she located in New Orleans, where she died a short time after her arrival. The father, who was the eldest of a family of seventeen children, spent his entire life in his native land, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In his family were the following children: Lizzie, who married and had a family of children, two of whom still survive, viz.: George and Margaretta—she died at the age of eighty-one years; Rebecca, who married and came to America, settling in New Orleans, Louisiana, where she died; Margaretta, who married and resides in her native land; George, who married and spent his life in his native land, dying in the autumn of 1897, aged seventy-six years; Catharine, who married and resides in the city of Hesse-Darmstadt; Maria, who came to America and married, and resides at Newark, New Jersey; Henry, who in 1852 left the city of Vienna, in Austria, and came to America and has not been heard of by the family for a number of years; Phillip, who died in the city of Vienna, aged thirty-three years, and Frederick, the subject of this sketch.

The last mentioned resided in the city of Dantzic, whence he sailed for America when twenty-three years of age. He was

educated in the public schools of his native land and afterward learned the trade of a hatter in Vienna, Austria. Later he returned home and worked at his trade in the different cities of Germany. In the autumn of 1856 he bade adieu to the fatherland and sailed for America, taking up his residence in Orange, New Jersey, where he has since made his home. In 1864 he embarked in the manufacture of hats, on a small scale, and his business has steadily increased in volume and importance. He has a splendidly equipped plant, employs an efficient corps of workmen and is ready to meet the demand of the public on short notice. His trade is extensive and profitable, and the enterprise has been crowned with a high degree of success. In 1889 Mr. Berg established a coal and wood yard, which he still conducts. He is also a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Orange, and is a prominent representative of the business interests of the city, his efforts not alone promoting his individual prosperity, but also adding to the material welfare of the community.

Mr. Berg was married in Newark to Miss Anna Nickel, on the 8th of March, 1857, a daughter of Kidon Nickel, a native of Bavaria. Nine children have been born to them: Anna, deceased; George, who died at the age of seven and a half years; Frederick; Emma, wife of William Nixon; Henry; Charles, Amelia, wife of Paul Woodruff; Mary, who died in childhood, and Christian.

Mr. Berg manifested his loyalty to his adopted land by entering the service of the Union army, enlisting in 1862 for nine months as a member of Company H, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. He participated in the capture of Fredericksburg

Heights. He has always been a Republican in his political views and served as assessment commissioner for five years. He attends the Lutheran church and his wife the Roman Catholic church. They are widely known throughout Essex county and their circle of friends is very extensive.

Frederick Berg, Jr., the eldest son of Frederick and Anna Berg, and a member of the firm of F. Berg & Sons, hat manufacturers, was born in Orange, on the 27th of December, 1860. He is indebted to the public schools of the city for literary training, which was supplemented by a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Newark. He was thus well fitted to enter the firm of which he is an enterprising, progressive member. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He also belongs to the Newark Republican Club, which indicates his political affiliations, and he is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

GEORGE D. DRAKE.

the senior member of the firm of Drake & Company, of Newark, is pre-eminently a man of affairs, and it is now the men of "affairs" who prove the most important element in the substantial growth, development and prosperity of the community. Since attaining his majority his attention has been devoted almost exclusively to his business interest, following systematic plans, carefully executed and governed by enterprise and energy. These attributes of his successful business career are strongly marked in his character and have brought to him a success in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. He is now ex-

tensively engaged in dealing in grain and feed, and the volume of his business insures him a liberal income.

Mr. Drake is a representative of one of the ancient and influential families of East Jersey, and was born in Essex county April 4, 1845, a son of Elias W. Drake. He is indebted to the public schools of Irvington for his educational privileges, and in his father's grist mill he received his business training, spending his youth and early manhood in that establishment. In August, 1868, he commenced the milling business on his own responsibility by taking charge of the milling property belonging to the family, at Irvington. For three years he continued its operation and then removed to Newark, where he was associated in business with his father, in Halsey street, through the succeeding three years. On the expiration of that period he bought out his father's interests and became sole proprietor, successfully conducting the business until 1884, when he admitted his brother to a partnership in the business, under the firm name of G. D. & N. Drake. This connection was continued until 1892, when the character of the business was somewhat changed, and on the removal to Poinier street the present style of Drake & Company was assumed. The large business of this firm has grown from a small beginning, when operations were carried on entirely in the retail trade, but as the proprietors became known as men of integrity and straightforward business dealing, the volume of their trade grew rapidly, reaching out in all directions, even beyond the limits of Newark. The demand for the commodities which they handle became so great that in recent years, in order to meet the needs of large consumers of

their stock, they have been forced to erect a new building, covering twelve lots and having a storage capacity of 100 carloads. The equipments of this storehouse for the handling of grain, etc., are so modern that it requires only a few minutes to unload a car of grain, whereas, under the old arrangement, the same work could not be performed short of many hours of tedious manual labor. The company buys extensively from western dealers and the volume of the business done during the year marks this as one of the strong and important enterprises of Newark.

Mr. Drake was married June 10, 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma L. Taylor, a daughter of Oliver H. Taylor, a descendant of one of the old families of Irvington. He has had neither time nor inclination for politics, his attention being given entirely to his own business interests, in which he has met with signal success. His interests are conducted with the strictest regard for the ethics of commercial life, and the firm of which he is the head has a most enviable reputation for reliability.

MINARD A. KNAPP,

one of the public-spirited citizens of Newark, and a member of the board of aldermen from the tenth ward, was born in Johnston street, Newark, on the 4th of March, 1861, a son of Charles and Sarah (Hicks) Knapp. The youth of our subject was passed in his home city, where he received his literary education in the public schools, supplementing his knowledge thus gained by attending night school.

Mr. Knapp began business on his own responsibility as a newsboy on the old New

Jersey Transportation Railroad Company (now the Pennsylvania line), and later entered the employ of McGregor & Company, dealers in clothes and other dry-goods, as an errand-boy, and by industry, ability and strict attention to business he worked his way up to the custom department, remaining with this firm for a period of ten years. On the 3d of August, 1881, he obtained a position on the Central Railroad of New Jersey as passenger brakeman, and on the 16th of May, 1888, he was promoted to the duties of passenger conductor, which incumbency he has since continued to occupy. He has charge of one of the best trains running out of Newark, and in summer he is placed in command of one of the seashore trains. He is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the National Providence Union, the Mutual Benefit Association of Railroad Conductors and the Jefferson Club.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Knapp has been deeply interested in public affairs. In the spring of 1896 he accepted the nomination for alderman from the tenth ward and was elected, serving during that year on the committee on poor and alms, the health board and the election board. In 1897 he was a member of the committees on poor and alms, printing and stationery, public schools, and was chairman of the license committee.

LUCAS PETER.

German immigration has furnished to America a substantial element in her citizenship. From the fatherland have come those who, adapting themselves to their new surroundings and conditions, have infused into the new American life the reso-

lute purpose and undaunted energy of their countrymen, and have thus worked their way upward from humble stations to positions of affluence and prominence. Of this class Mr. Peter is a representative. Coming to the New World without capital, he has achieved in his chosen calling a success which is indeed enviable and has won the regard of the many with whom his business and social relations have brought him in contact. Newark claims him among her representative men.

Mr. Peter was born in Alsace, Germany, on the 16th of October, 1841, and is a son of Conrad Peter, a well-to-do farmer who was enabled to provide his son with good educational privileges. He was trained in both German and English, and when in his 'teens was apprenticed to a carpenter, completing his term three years before his emigration to America. He applied himself diligently to his task and thus became an expert workman. Believing that the advantages afforded young men engaged in mechanical pursuits were better in the New World, and desirous of benefiting his financial condition, he bade adieu to home and native land and sailed for the "land of the free." It was his hope to amass here a small fortune and then return with it to Germany, there to spend his declining years; but his intentions were changed through an acquaintance he formed, resulting in his marriage. Thus establishing a home in New Jersey, he has given up all thought of returning to Germany; and though he has a deep love for the land of his birth, Newark can name no more loyal or devoted citizen than Mr. Peter.

He arrived in New York, October 20, 1866, with only six cents in his pocket. Having no acquaintances in Newark and

no money with which to pay for a night's lodging, he slept in a baker shop, but this condition of things did not long continue, for he at once found work at his trade and has never since been idle, his ability always enabling him to secure employment. His surplus earnings were laid aside for the next three years, and in 1869 his work as a journeyman ceased, while he began contracting. He purchased property at Nos. 92-96 Niagara street, located his shop thereon and announced himself as ready to take contracts for the building of houses, bridges and other structures. He has since enjoyed a large and prosperous business, and the high school of St. Mary's on High street, the St. Benedict church and school, and many factories and business blocks in Newark are monuments to his skill in the building art.

Mr. Peter is a member of the Boss Carpenters' Association. For many years he has been president of the school board of St. Benedict's parish school, takes much pride in aiding the young to acquire an education, and urges strongly the teaching of both German and English to the children of German parents. He is a member of the German societies of the city whose object is to instruct the young in the theory of music and the art of singing.

On the 16th of May, 1869, Mr. Peter was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of James Giesler, and their children are Alfred, an architect of Newark, who married Bertha Schultz; Clara, wife of Christian Bosser; Amanda, wife of Albert Holle, of Newark; William, who is married; Bertha, Richard and Adelia.

This in brief is the life record of one who has made his own way in the world from an early age and has so lived as to secure a

good financial return for his labors and enterprise and at the same time win uniform confidence and regard by his honorable methods.

OSCAR WIENER,

an influential business man of Irvington, and proprietor of the Wiener Manufacturing Company, has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Essex county for more than forty years, which time covers a period of its phenomenal growth and greatest development. To be more accurate as to time, Mr. Wiener began learning his trade in silver-plating with Albert Stackhouse in 1853, and, after completing his apprenticeship, he was employed as a journeyman until 1859. In this latter year he became associated with his brother Simon in the old firm of Wiener & Company, manufacturers of saddlery hardware, and although their beginning was somewhat modest, this fact was counterbalanced by their advanced knowledge and skill in their line. They did not hesitate to make advances in improvements and inventions, in anticipation of the public needs, and by this course they placed themselves in the lead and were awarded by public opinion the enviable place of manufacturers of the finest goods in the country. During the war this was the only firm making high-class material, and as a direct consequence its volume of business was greatly increased and its profits were necessarily satisfactory, which fact placed it upon a doubly sure and stable financial basis. Simon Wiener died in 1892, and in the following year his estate purchased the interest of our subject, who then proceeded to erect his plant at Irvington, taking with him into partnership the follow-

ing three sons: Dr. William, Bernard and Leo, and these four form the present company.

Oscar Wiener was born in Prussia on the 12th of March, 1841, and is a son of Gabriel H. and Amelia (Woolstein) Wiener, the father being a silver-plater in the old country, who came to the United States in 1845, followed two years later by his family. He was a quiet, unassuming mechanic, possessing no ambition beyond the employment which gave him his livelihood, in which respect he differed from his sons, who were ambitious to become not only efficient mechanics, but also to come into competition in the world of trade with the product of their own factory and to be leaders, instead of imitators. The father died in 1892, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The business education of our subject comes more from long experience in the marts of trade than from familiarity with text-books in school, but that he appreciates a higher education is shown by the fact that he has spared no expense in the proper training of his children for business or for professional life, as their tastes indicated.

On the 11th of April, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frank, of New York, and their eldest son, Dr. William Wiener, who is a graduate of Columbia College, with the degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Physics, is a noted chemist of this city, and holds a position in the Newark high school, where his acquirements are called into application. The other sons, Bernard, Leo and Edgar, are well fitted for their work as manufacturers; and the daughters, Miriam, Emma, Rosalind, Beatrice, Florence and Irene have all taken advanced work in the city

schools, two of them being graduates of the high school.

In the matter of fraternities Mr. Wiener has shown an exceptional fondness. His nature is in full accord with human sympathy and brotherly love, and his efforts in behalf of the many societies of which he is a member, have been appreciated and partially rewarded by his being placed in many responsible positions in the lodges. At the age of twenty-one he became affiliated with Diogenes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Columbia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Tabor Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Since then he has joined the Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Fraternal Legion, Knights of Pythias, Golden Star Fraternity and the Foresters. He has been honored with official preferment in several of these bodies, and has been past supreme protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, being for the past fifteen years grand protector of that order for the state of New Jersey. He is past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor, past chief patriarch of the Encampment of Odd Fellows, past senior warden of his Masonic lodge, is supreme moderator of the Golden Star Fraternity, and has held many prominent positions in numerous other kindred orders.

Mr. Wiener's business career has been distinguished for its enlightened conservative methods. His progressive nature has kept his factory apace with all the requirements of the onward and upward tendency of the age, and his wise judgment has preserved that equipoise essential to the conducting of a profitable business. He maintains a friendly and sympathetic attitude toward his competitors for legitimate busi-

ness, and he is characterized as the soul of honor in all his transactions. His name is a synonym for honesty, industry and integrity, and will lose none of its luster when left in the care of those whom he has trained to succeed him.

WILLIAM R. BROUGHTON.

The tendency of the present age is toward specializing, and in this manner a much higher degree of perfection is attainable than would otherwise be reached. No longer are one's energies dissipated over a broad field of labor, but are concentrated upon one particular department, thus bringing a combined force whose accomplishment is oftentimes marvelous. In no profession have such rapid strides been made in the last quarter of a century as in the medical. Original investigation has solved many of the mysteries of practical importance and flashed the clear light of modern research upon paths that were before dark and invisible. Among the leaders of thought in the medical world is Dr. Broughton, an oculist whose skill has gained him an eminent place among the specialists in his line. While making his home in Bloomfield, he has an office both in this city and in New York, where he is associated with Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney.

Dr. Broughton was born in New York city, November 3, 1866, and is a son of John G. and Eliza (Gray) Broughton. On the paternal side he is of English descent, the great-grandfather having come from the "merrie isle" to this country at an early day. The grandfather was Nicholson Broughton, one of the early settlers of Marblehead, Massachusetts. John G. Broughton, his son, was born in Marble-



WILLIAM R. BROUGHTON.

head, in 1835, was educated at the Boston Latin School, and when a young man removed to New York city, where he engaged in business as a book-publisher. He was also for a number of years connected with the American Board of Foreign Missions. He took up his residence in Bloomfield in 1868, and made his home there until his death, which occurred in 1894. He took a very prominent part in Christian work and was an active and influential member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for twenty-four years and as clerk of the session for a period of fifteen years. He was ever charitable and benevolent, and the poor and needy found in him a true friend. His wife still survives him and yet occupies the old homestead.

Dr. Broughton, of this review, has spent the greater part of his life in Bloomfield, entered its public schools when he had arrived at the proper age, and in 1883 was graduated at the high school. He then matriculated in Williams College, where he was graduated in 1887, and thus, with an excellent literary knowledge to serve as a foundation, he entered upon the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Columbia College, New York. He there pursued the regular course and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of M. D. In 1887 he associated himself with Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, of New York, a noted oculist, and has since made a specialty of that department of medicine. Their office is located at No. 345 Madison avenue, New York. The large number of their patrons shows that they have gained the public confidence by their skill and ability. The office in Bloomfield is a handsomely appointed suite of rooms, fitted up with the most improved electrical appliances known

to the profession. The Doctor is well established in his business, and his love for his calling causes him to continue his study and investigation, thus continually advancing farther toward perfection and being better prepared for the delicate work entrusted to his care.

On October 20, 1897, Dr. Broughton was married to Miss Jeanie Brittan Morris, of Bloomfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crowell Morris.

GUISEPPE CIARAMELLI, M. D.

Though the sunny peninsula of Italy has sent to America but few citizens in comparison with other nations, it gave to the world the discoverer of this land, and many of those who have since crossed the Atlantic have become distinguished in the prominent walks of life. Among this number is the Doctor, now a successful practitioner of Newark. He was born in the pretty little town of Afragola, near Naples, on the 10th of July, 1855, and was provided with excellent educational privileges. After attending the lyceum he served as a soldier in the Italian army for three years, and upon leaving the military service entered the University of Naples, where he studied medicine and surgery, obtaining his diploma from that institution in 1884.

Dr. Ciaramelli engaged in the practice of his profession in Naples and the surrounding district until August, 1896, when, attracted by information he had received in regard to the United States and the opportunities here afforded, he determined if possible to broaden his field of labor, and left his home in Naples for the New World. Crossing the Atlantic he spent a few days in New York city and then came to New-

ark, locating permanently in this city. He has since engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with gratifying success. His patronage is large and lucrative and indicates his skill and ability. When he came to Newark he had no knowledge of the English language, but within seven months he passed the medical examination in New York, answering all the questions in English, and was licensed to practice in that state on the 14th of June, 1897. On the 11th of August of the same year he was licensed to practice in New Jersey.

There is no profession calling for more heroic service and personal self-sacrifice than the medical, and the certificates which Dr. Ciaramelli has in his possession indicate that in times of danger he has ever been found true and faithful. The soldier who goes forth to battle is inspired by the strains of martial music, by the inspiration of numbers and the rattle of artillery, but the physician goes forth often in the silent watches of the night to fight alone the grim messenger, death, upheld only by a sense of duty and his own humanitarian wish to relieve the suffering of a fellow creature. On the 31st of December, 1885, Dr. Ciaramelli received a certificate and bronze medal from Minister Depretes, secretary of state for the Italian government, in recognition of his professional services in the province of Naples during the cholera epidemic of 1884. On the 24th of June, 1888, he received a certificate from the minister of public health, by direction of the minister of the interior of the Italian government, in commemoration of his professional services during the cholera epidemic in the province of Lecce, Italy, in 1886. Such testimonials are highly to be prized and plainly indicate the character of the Doctor, who considers

no personal interest when the needs of suffering humanity appeal to him.

Dr. Ciaramelli was united in marriage in Naples, March 19, 1890, to Miss Julia Gaudiosa, and although their residence in Newark covers but a short period they have already won many friends, by whom they are highly esteemed.

CAPT. HIRAM COOK,

of Verona, is one of the loyal sons of the country, who, in the dark days of the civil war, offered his services to his country and braved danger and death in his efforts to preserve the Union. For two years he valiantly followed the old flag, and in the midst of civil life he has manifested the same loyalty to his duties of citizenship.

Captain Cook was born in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 15th of April, 1827, descending from good old Revolutionary ancestry. His grandfather Cook, and his great-grandfather, Colonel Ellis Cook, a native of Ireland, were both patriots in the war for independence, and the latter had a son, who fell in battle during the French and Indian war. John Bedford, also a great-grandfather of our subject, enlisted in the American army and aided in the overthrow of British tyranny on American soil. Benjamin Cook, the father of our subject, was born on the old Cook homestead in Morris county, in 1793, and, no less loyal than his ancestors, served his country in the war of 1812. He passed his life as a cabinet-maker and undertaker at Hanover, where he died in 1885. He married Celia Lacy, daughter of George Lacy, who was also a Revolutionary soldier. Her death occurred in 1870. Their children were as follows: Captain Hiram, An-

drew J., who was a member of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and died from wounds received in battle; Edward, who was one of the "boys in blue" of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and died in the service immediately after the battle of the Wilderness; Luther, who was a lieutenant in a New York regiment, and died in captivity in Andersonville prison; James, of Morris county; Isabel, wife of Vozef Sayers, of Springfield, New Jersey; and Gertrude, who became the wife of a Mr. Doty, and they are both deceased. The father of this family was twice married, and by the first union had a son, William, who entered the army with a regiment from Vermilion county, Illinois, and died in the service.

Captain Cook, whose name introduces this article, spent his early boyhood days on the home farm, but at the age of seventeen left the parental roof and began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of Jabez Cook, of Newark. After completing his apprenticeship, he engaged in contract work for three or four years in that city. At length he was induced to remove to Verona in the belief that the locality offered exceptional inducements for investors and especially to men of progressive, enterprising ideas as well as means. Accordingly he purchased a tract of land of sixty acres, laid it off into lots and began its improvement, by the erection of pleasant residences thereon. He has been identified with real-estate speculation in Verona for the past thirty years, and his judicious investments, keen foresight and sound judgment have so enabled him to conduct his business as to make it very profitable and satisfactory. He has been identified with every movement toward securing a locomotive railroad and

providing other means of rapid transit, and his efforts in behalf of the town have proven most beneficial. His dealings are conducted with the strictest regard to the ethics of commercial life, and his honesty and fairness in all trade transactions have won the unqualified confidence of the public. His energy, resolute purpose and indefatigable labor are the factors that have contributed most largely to his success and made him one of the substantial citizens of the community.

Captain Cook was married in 1850 to Miss Esther Brown, who died in 1868, leaving the following-named children: George, now a contractor in the Oranges; Dr. Wilber, who is supervisor of the insane asylum in Middletown, New York; and Elwood, a plumber and gas-fitter of Newark. For his second wife the Captain chose Miss Mary J. Mills, daughter of John Mills, and this union has been blessed with four children: Floreta, Edna, Benjamin and Celia.

Coming of a family whose patriotism has been tried on many a sanguinary battlefield, it is not strange that our subject was found among the loyal defenders of his country when the hydra-headed monster, rebellion, threatened to crush the nation. In the first year of the war he responded to the president's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company D, Fifth New Jersey Infantry. He entered the service as a private, but was detailed as engineer on the staff of General Hooker, being engaged in the building of roads, pontoons, bridges and docks, and keeping open a way of communication with the rear of the army. His duties exposed him to the dangerous fire of the enemy many times, and on one occasion the flesh from his leg and ankle was carried away by a shell, this wound forcing his re-

tirement from the service in 1863. He is now a member of Bartlet Post, G. A. R., and has served as Commander.

His business record is one of honesty, his military record one of marked fidelity, and the record of his public service is one of devotion to the best interests of the community with which he is connected.

RUFUS F. HARRISON.

Commencing with the first American ancestors of this prominent and highly respected citizen of Roseland, we may state that Sergeant Richard Harrison came from England about the year 1650, first settling at Branford, but in 1666 removing to Newark, New Jersey. Joseph, a grandson and a son of Joseph (1st), moved to Orange, New Jersey, and had many sons and daughters, of whom Joseph (3d) settled in Livingston and became an extensive land-owner some time previous to the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, and he was in the thickest of the fight at Springfield. He became an elder in the Caldwell Presbyterian church in 1784, and previous to that had been a member of a committee to provide a house of worship for the society. His children were Demas, Rufus, Samuel, Jared; Tamar, wife of Aaron Dodd; Abby, wife of Bethuel Crane; and Joanna,—all by his first wife; and by his second wife, nee Duran, his children were Joseph; Harvey; Phoebe, wife of Henry S. Harrison; Rhoda, the wife of Henry Beach; Rufus, who married Phoebe Williams, daughter of Enos Williams. His children were Demas, who married Dorcas Crane; Mary, who married Zenos C. Crane; and Rufus F., the subject of this sketch. He had also other children who died when young, leaving no issue.

Rufus was a prominent man in the township, having served many years as magistrate and as chosen freeholder, and held other town offices, besides being an elder of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell. He died in 1849, in his sixty-ninth year.

Rufus F. Harrison, whose name heads this biographical outline, was born in the year 1818, in South Caldwell, afterward known as Centerville, but lately as Roseland. He inherited the homestead property, and in early life devoted himself actively to agricultural pursuits. He was naturally a leader in his section, was a thoughtful reader of current political literature, and with an active mind and taste for debate he was soon regarded by his political fraternity as a proper individual to represent his section in the county board of freeholders. He was elected to this position for several terms of service. During thirty years of his life he was the leading magistrate in the township of Livingston, and the legal business of his section was intrusted to his care and judgment with implicit confidence.

When the war of the Rebellion began, Mr. Harrison illustrated in his bearing and counsel the value of individual patriotism, being on the side of the Union with all the fervor of his soul. He counseled his neighbors and kept the flame of love of the government glowing in his village. Roseland gave many brave men to the Union army, but not one was braver or was more dearly loved than Mr. Harrison's son, George R. Harrison, who was killed during the sanguinary battle of Antietam.

In 1863 Mr. Harrison was elected a member of the assembly, where he participated in the debates and won honorable distinction for his sound judgment and ability as a legislator. He vigorously and successfully



Rufus F. Harrison

opposed the setting off of Essex county from the city of Newark when that measure had influential support from the Oranges and from nearly all the townships in the county. In 1864 he was re-elected and during his last term of service it was his privilege and honor to record his vote in favor of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which forever forbids any form of slavery within the domain of the United States. In advocacy of the adoption of this amendment, Mr. Harrison's speech was a most creditable effort, revealing not only the strength of his love for freedom and union, but also the clear, strong grasp of principles in conformity to which his convictions had been nurtured and matured.

January 26, 1864, Mr. Harrison presented the following resolution: "Resolved, the senate concurring, that so much of Governor Parker's message as relates to the battlefield of Antietam be referred to the committee on federal relations, and that said committee be instructed to report what action is necessary for carrying into effect His Excellency's suggestion of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the heroic dead of New Jersey who fell on that sanguinary field." This resolution was adopted. The New Jersey monument on the field of Antietam thus had Mr. Harrison as its first advocate in the New Jersey legislature.

In 1872 he was appointed lay judge in the Essex county court of common pleas, and held this office until 1877. His record as an associate justice was in keeping with the work of his life. He was thoughtful, considerate and correct in his disposition of the details of judicial duties which were referred to him.

Mr. Harrison has always been a friend of the public-school system, and held the office of school trustee in the Roseland district during forty-one years of his life. He was also assistant revenue collector, succeeding Andrew Teed in the year 1870, when the latter was elected sheriff of Essex county. In connection with his sons, he conducted a general store in Roseland from 1866 to 1877.

In politics Mr. Harrison was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, from the time of the organization of the latter party. In religion he has ever been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. His home has always been a center of interest among the Livingstonians, many of whom felt that their conclusions as to the public affairs were incomplete without the strengthening touch of his coinciding views; and during the seasons of important local or political interest his sitting-room has been occupied of evenings by his friends and neighbors, and their pleasant sessions whiled away the hours agreeably and profitably. As a neighbor and friend he has made an impress that will bear pleasant memories.

February 17, 1841, Mr. Harrison married Miss Harriet Matilda Williams. Their sons, William H., Amos W., Frederick A. and George R., are all actively engaged in business pursuits; and their daughter, Marabelle, now Mrs. Canfield, resides at Clinton. These are all that are now left of the family. Mrs. Harrison died several years since. George R., whose living namesake was born at the close of the war of the Rebellion, and named in honor of this son who fell in battle, and also Joseph and Clara, have long been with the silent dead.

Mr. Harrison is passing a quiet and serene old age at his home in Roseland. He

sold the Harrison homestead in 1890 and gives his attention to a small section of real estate in the village. He has a wide circle of friends. Though no longer in active political affairs or in local office, his interest shows no abatement; he reads the news with his usual ardor, keeping abreast with the times. He is and always has been a trusted friend, and is as wise in counsel as during the more active period of his life.

CHARLES WEIGAND,

a member of the Newark board of aldermen, representing the fifth ward, and one of the representative business men of Newark, dates his nativity in New York city, January 29, 1860. He comes of German parents and has in his make-up the sterling characteristics of the German-American citizen. His parents, John and Anna (Wolz) Weigand, came to this country from Germany in early life previous to their marriage, and for many years resided in New York city, where he was employed at his trade, that of baker. He died in 1872. His widow is now a resident of Brooklyn, New York.

In New York city the subject of our sketch was reared, receiving his early training in the grammar school on Forty-second street, near Third avenue. On leaving school he learned the butcher business, which he followed in New York and Brooklyn until 1878, when he came to Newark and engaged in the meat-market business with his uncle, Charles Wolz, and they were together about eighteen months. Then the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Weigand established a business in his own name, which he continued until May 5, 1896. Up to that date he conducted a general meat

market, and since May, that year, he has been conducting a wholesale and retail fish business at No. 92 Park place.

Mr. Weigand was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Buehler, of Newark, and they have had three sons and one daughter, namely: Harry F. and Charles, Jr., in business with their father; Frederick, deceased, and Mildred S.

Mr. Weigand has always taken a commendable interest in local affairs, and as a fitting recognition of the same he was, in the spring of 1896, elected to represent the fifth ward in the Newark board of aldermen. That year he served on the following committees: Printing and stationery, railroad franchises and licenses. The present year, 1897, he is chairman of the printing and stationery committee, and a member of the committee on finances. Socially, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Honor.

GREGORY ARMBRUSTER,

a retired farmer and a representative citizen of Vailsburg, is the son of Jacob Armbruster, a descendant of one of the oldest German families in Essex county, and was born on his father's farm in the same neighborhood where his grandfather, also named Jacob Armbruster, first settled when he came to New Jersey, about the year 1824. The father of our subject was born in Baden, Germany, in 1808, and after coming to this country he located on a small farm on South Orange avenue, in 1853, and there passed the remainder of his life, in the enjoyment of that competency that labor and economy had achieved for him. He was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Harth, who died in 1879. His death occurred in

1878. The following children were born to them: George, Gregory, Antoine, Louie, deceased, Mary, the wife of George Baur, of Irvington, and Matthias. A stepson, Joseph Armbruster, is also a resident of Newark.

The Armbrusters were well represented in the federal army during the late civil war, Joseph being a member of the Thirty-first New York Volunteer Regiment; George, of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; Antoine, of the Thirty-fifth, and Gregory, young as he was, served nearly a year in the Thirty-ninth regiment, which was stationed around Petersburg, Virginia, where it was under fire nearly all winter, taking part in numerous skirmishes.

Gregory Armbruster was born on the 13th of April, 1848, and, like his worthy ancestors, he made farming his life's vocation. After the sale of the old homestead, he secured a valuable piece of property in Vailsburg, which he improved extensively, and on it he erected his present home, the handsomest in the city, and there he has lived, retired from the active labors of life, for the past ten years, enjoying the fruits of his early toil.

Mr. Armbruster was first married in 1880, to Miss Ann Bauerlein, who died in 1889, leaving the following children: Cecilia Ruth, Anna May, Marguerite Loretta, Agnes and Arthur, the two latter being deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Armbruster was solemnized on the 7th of June, 1894, when he was united to Miss Josephine Magdalene Beck, a daughter of John H. and Josephine M. (Krumiech) Beck, the former of whom came to Newark from Wurtemberg, Germany. The other children of this couple are: Charles F., John H., George W. and Selma C. Mr. and Mrs.

Armbruster have an infant daughter, whom they have named Lula Justina.

JOSEPH STEVENS,

who is engaged in the manufacture of stained glass in Orange, was born in the city which is still his home, on the 3d of June, 1861, and is a son of James and Mary (Humphrey) Stevens. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were of English extraction, and John Stevens, the grandfather of our subject, was the first of the family to come to America. He located in Orange at an early day and for many years carried on the dairy business with marked success. He died in Orange in 1868. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Phelps, and to them were born six children, namely: James, William, Joseph; Mary, afterward Mrs. Wood; Ann, wife of William Thomas, a resident of Orange; and Eliza, who became the wife of John Lee. Of this family William and Ann are the only ones now living.

James Stevens was born in England and was there reared to manhood and educated. He came to America about 1850 and spent the greater part of his remaining days in Orange, but lived for about ten years in Michigan. He was a house painter by trade, and at one time was at the head of the most extensive business in that line in Orange. On account of failing health he removed to a farm in South Jersey, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had twelve children: Henry, deceased; James, who makes his home in East Orange; John P., born in Orange, and now deceased; Rebecca, born also in Orange, and has also passed away; William, born in Orange, is still making this the place of his residence;

Sarah R., born in Orange, is now the wife of Raphael Prineveau, a resident of West Orange; Thomas L., born in Michigan, is now deceased; Mary E., born in Michigan, is a resident of Newark; Joseph is the next of the family; Emma, born in Orange, has departed this life; Emily M., born in Orange; and Lavinia A., born in Orange, and is deceased.

Joseph Stevens, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of his native city, and on completing his education, returned to the homestead, where he assisted in its cultivation through the succeeding five years. While still a youth he worked at the butcher's trade, and in early manhood learned the trade of glass-stainer, which he has followed continuously since, working in the employ of others for some time and then embarking in business on his own account, about eight years ago. His trade has steadily increased, as his reputation for reliability and workmanship has become known. He does most artistic work, thus giving excellent satisfaction to his patrons, and his enterprise, capable management and honorable dealing insure him a continuance of a profitable business.

Mr. Stevens has been twice married. First he was joined in wedlock to Miss Emma L. Plummer, a daughter of Harris H. and Elizabeth Plummer, the ceremony being performed at Addison Point. Mrs. Stevens died September 29, 1895, and Mr. Stevens was again married January 29, 1897, his second union being celebrated in Orange, New Jersey, when Mrs. Ellen Smith Winchell, widow of Albert Winchell, became his wife.

Mr. Stevens is independent in his political views; is a member of LaFayette Lodge,

No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Orange, and attends the Hillside Presbyterian church. Those who know him esteem him highly for the possession of many admirable qualities, and he is a popular citizen and reliable business man.

AUGUST GOERTZ.

One of the distinct branches of the manufacturing industry of Newark is that devoted to the production of satchel frames, purse and pocketbook frames and fancy metal goods. It is important because of the employment it furnishes to an army of working people and because of the prestige its large volume of business gives to the city as a manufacturing center. Such enterprises are the result of many years of growth, having, in their incipiency, been scarcely more than mere workshops operated by venturesome though skilled mechanics with little capital but their labor.

Such, in a measure, is the history of the important bag and satchel frame factory of August Goertz & Company, on Morris avenue. The head of this firm was, thirty years ago, a young mechanic just from his native Germany, in the employ of Wichelhaus & Roth, manufacturers of saddlery hardware. He remained with that firm three years, going thence to R. Neumann & Company, manufacturers of bag and satchel frames. Here he became a trusted employe and continued for a period of twelve years, during which time he had acquired experience and means sufficient to justify him in arranging a partnership and engaging in business for himself. His partners were Edward Wester and Edward Knecht, the latter being now deceased, and the firm name adopted was the one now so

well known and popular, August Goertz & Company. Their first factory was located at No. 37 Railroad avenue, but the growth of their business forced them to seek more commodious quarters, and in 1884 their present plant was occupied, the output of which is, so far as its own interests are concerned, for domestic consumption. It is the leading firm in the line of its product in the city, made and maintained so by the admirable tact and inventive turn of its worthy head, Mr. Goertz himself, who holds patents covering numerous inventions and improvements, the product of his own brain, that enable him to enter into competition with other firms with great success.

August Goertz was born in Solingen, Rhine Province, on the 23d of September, 1846, and is the son of Frederick and Frederica (Storsberg) Goertz, the former of whom was a cutlery manufacturer, and it was from him that our subject learned his trade. The mother died in 1848, and the father here in Newark in 1891. Mr. Goertz is the only surviving member of the family. He arrived in New York from Germany on the 22d of May, 1867, having been induced to come to this country by some friends of his father, and he had no difficulty in finding employment upon his arrival. He had the advantage of some of his countrymen in that he was their superior in intelligence and was able to speak the English language from the start. His frugality was exceeded only by his industry, and out of his wages came the nucleus of the competency he now possesses.

The first marriage of Mr. Goertz was in 1873, when he was united to Miss Catharine Larouette, a young lady of French parentage, and she died on the 30th of April, 1890, leaving three children—Freda, Paula and

Freddie. His second marriage was solemnized on the 2d of June, 1891. His wife, formerly Mrs. Minnie Noll, was a daughter of Mr. Dietz, of Newark, and two children have resulted from this union—Walter and Herbert.

Although Mr. Goertz does not neglect his business, he devotes some time and attention to the many German societies of which he is a member, and is a liberal patron to their benefits and enjoys their confidence and esteem to a high degree. He is treasurer of the Improved Building and Loan Association, and is a director in the Phoenix Building and Loan Association.

HARRY E. MATTHEWS, M. D.,

a wide-awake, enterprising young physician, who has already won distinction in his profession, and before whom there undoubtedly lies a successful future, was born in Orange, on the 18th of July, 1866, and is a son of John H. and Louisa C. (Smith) Matthews. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and in 1885 he entered the medical department of Columbia College, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. His course was thorough and comprehensive, and thus well equipped for his chosen calling, he at once began the practice of his chosen profession in Orange, where he has built up a large and rapidly increasing business. He rapidly won his way to public favor as he gave evidence of the possession of superior ability in his line, and he now maintains a place among the leading practitioners of his native city.

His time and attention are almost exclusively given to his profession, of which he is a close and earnest student, doing all

in his power to perfect himself in his chosen work. He is a member of the Orange Mountain Medical Society, the Essex County Medical Society and is a fellow of the New York Medical Academy of Medicine. He is assistant pathologist of Orange Memorial Hospital and also assistant pathologist of the Orange board of health, and for two years served as health officer of Orange. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party.

The Doctor was married in Bermuda, West Indies, on the 30th of November, 1890, the lady of his choice being Miss Katie S. Peniston, who was born in Bermuda, of the West Indies, and is a daughter of William S. and Elizabeth (Outerbridge) Peniston, of the same place. The Doctor and his wife attend All Saints' church, Protestant Episcopal, of Orange, and in social circles they are highly esteemed.

AMOS W. HARRISON

was born in Roseland, Essex county, New Jersey, April 2, 1846, and is a son of Judge Rufus F. Harrison. He was born and brought up on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty years began his business life as a clerk in the village store in Roseland, his father's brother being the proprietor. Seven years later he commenced business in his own name, at Livingston, building up a large and successful trade in groceries, hardware, fertilizers and agricultural implements and machinery, besides conducting a large business in real estate, insurance and auctioneering.

Mr. Harrison has always been prominent in the public life of his section. In 1875 he succeeded the late ex-Sheriff Andrew Teed

as postmaster, a position which he has ever since held, during a period of twenty-three years. From 1869 to 1876 he served as collector of taxes in his township. Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Harrison has worked earnestly for the advancement of his party. In 1894 he was elected a member of the assembly of the New Jersey state legislature, wherein he served upon the committee on agriculture. Coming from a rural section of Essex county, he was able to secure the passage of bills beneficial to the farmers. He believes in stone roads, and succeeded in getting the first stone road built in northern New Jersey, under the state-road act of 1891, by the provisions of which the state pays one-third of the cost. He was re-elected to the same office in 1895, and was made chairman of the committee on towns and townships, and also served on other important committees.

Mr. Harrison was married in 1879 to Miss Sara C., daughter of Ira H. Condit, of Roseland. Rufus Freeman, now aged eleven years, is their only child.

PATRICK J. MCGUINNESS,

a member of the board of education and a veterinary surgeon of Newark, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 1st of January, 1872, and is a son of Michael M. McGuinness, a native of Ireland, who for forty years has been a citizen of the United States. He was for some years a resident of Elizabeth and in 1870 removed to Newark, where he is engaged in horse-shoeing, his shop being located at No. 81 River street.

Dr. McGuinness was educated in the parochial school of Newark, where he continued his studies until 1885. He then took



A. W. HARRISON

a course in the Newark Business College, where he was graduated in 1887. Three years later he entered the American Veterinary College, of New York city, and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1894, after which he embarked in the practice of his profession in Newark. He has met with gratifying success, receiving a good share of the public patronage, for which his accurate and broad knowledge of the profession well fits him. He is very capable and his work has been attended with good results.

The Doctor was elected a member of the board of education of Newark, from the fourth ward, in April, 1897, and is now serving on the normal-training, high-school and sanitary committees. He is a progressive, wide-awake business man, a valuable citizen and a gentleman possessing many excellencies of character. Widely known, he has a large circle of friends, among whom he is very popular.

HERMAN A. GLATZMAYER,

one of the members of the medical profession in Newark, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 4th of October, 1862, and is a son of Francis Joseph and Regina (Fieldhaus) Glatzmayer, both of whom were natives of Germany. He was reared in the city of his nativity, and acquired his primary education at St. Boniface Academy, Brooklyn, where he was graduated. He afterward pursued a business course in Brown's Commercial College, and also studied Latin and other higher branches under the direction of private tutors.

When seventeen years of age Dr. Glatzmayer was apprenticed to the drug business, thus spending about four years, after

which he matriculated in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1879. He passed the junior examination, but had to give up his studies on account of his health. He afterward spent several years in mercantile pursuits and then returned to the retail drug trade, being licensed to practice in that line, February 28, 1888, by the New York state board of pharmacy. He is also registered in different counties of that state. In September, 1892, he matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital, taking the prescribed three-years course and passing all examinations within that time. He was graduated March 27, 1895, and entered into practice as an assistant to his brother, Dr. William G. Glatzmayer, of Newark. On the 1st of October, 1895, he opened his present office at the corner of Court and West streets, where he has since practiced alone, meeting with great success.

The Doctor is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and of the Alumni Association of the Long Island College Hospital. He also belongs to the Gottfried Krueger Association and Schiller Camp, No. 71, C. B. L. He has a practice which many an older practitioner might well envy, and in social circles is quite popular.

ABRAM P. CARTER,

whose business and private career well entitle him to representation among Newark's best citizens, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, on the 29th of November, 1845, and is a son of the late John Carter, a lifelong resident of that locality, and a prominent and influential citizen. He was born in 1802, and was a morocco-dresser by trade, but in late life he turned his attention to farming. When the Republican party was formed he

early espoused its principles and served in different public offices in his township, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that won for him a high commendation. His death occurred in 1885. His wife, who had borne the maiden name of Sarah Pierson, was a daughter of Abram Pierson, a descendant of one of the first families of New Jersey. Her death occurred in 1878. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth. The other surviving members of the family are: Helen, wife of George French, of Union county; John, Abram P. and Fannie.

Abram Pierson Carter, named for his maternal grandfather, was reared on the family homestead and early assisted in the cultivation of the fields, but, desiring to devote his life to another calling, when twenty years of age began learning the carpenter's trade, under the direction of his brother, and has followed that pursuit continuously ever since. About 1884 his brother admitted him to a partnership in the business, and upon his brother's death, in 1888, he succeeded to the business and now ranks among the most prominent contractors in the city. His work is of the finest character and greatest durability, characterized by a thoroughness which commends it to those who desire the best labor. He has been connected with the building of many of the finest structures in the city, having taken the contracts for the Second Presbyterian church, the Grove Street church in East Orange, the addition to the High Street church in Newark, the Fewsmith Memorial church and the addition to the Baptist church in Bloomfield. He has also erected the National Bank building in East Orange

and the residences of Dr. Osmus, J. A. Minott, E. C. Moore, E. E. Bruen and Dr. Ludlow, all of which stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. Mr. Carter is a member of the Builders' Association, and is identified with the Eighth Ward and Howard Building & Loan Associations.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Carter and Miss Elizabeth Muir, a daughter of John Muir, a native of New York and of Scotch descent. They now have a daughter named Jennie. In social circles they hold an enviable position and have the warm regard of a host of friends.

GEORGE DORER,

of East Orange, is the possessor of a handsome property which now enables him to spend his years in the pleasurable enjoyment of his accumulations. The record of his life previous to 1896 is that of an active, enterprising, methodical and sagacious business man, who bent his energies to the honorable acquirement of a comfortable competence for himself and family. As a young man of nineteen years he came to America, and without capital, started out in the strange land to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in the path to prosperity. His youthful dreams have been realized and in their happy fulfillment he sees the fitting reward of his earnest toil.

Mr. Dorer was born in the province of Alsace, then belonging to France, but now included in German territory. December 4, 1836, and spent his boyhood and youth in farm work and in acquiring the fundamental principles of an education. His parents were George and Magdalena (Deutsch) Dorer, country people, with few acquire-

ments and small means. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom crossed the water to the United States. The subject of this review bade adieu to his native land in January, 1855, and sailed from Havre, France, to the New World. After a voyage of twenty-two days, he landed at New York, his capital exhausted, his destination uncertain. He felt that he must watch eagerly for opportunities of advancement, and in the meantime must take whatever work offered that would yield him an honest living. Going to South Orange, he secured employment of a dairyman, but for his services received only his board. After three months his condition was somewhat improved by going to Newark and entering the employ of Jacob Smith, a coal dealer, with whom he remained for six months, working for six dollars per month. About this time he made the acquaintance of M. M. Dodd, of East Orange, and entered his service as a dairyman, his compensation being eight dollars per month. For twelve years he continued in the employ of Mr. Dodd, and their relations then became even closer by the formation of a partnership, which continued for a quarter of a century, being terminated in 1893. They owned and conducted a very extensive dairy farm, the products of which found a ready sale on the market and made the investment a very profitable one.

As the years passed the financial resources of Mr. Dorer were thus constantly increased, and he invested the accumulations of his labor and economy in real-estate holdings in Orange. The advance in property there, as it became a popular residence district for people of means, largely increased the value of his land, of which he disposed at a handsome profit and thus

realized enough off the investment to enable him to lay aside the more arduous cares of active business life, and to surround himself with the comforts and conveniences which serve to make easier the hard places in earth's pilgrimage. He now has a very pleasant home, which is shared by her who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey—his wife. Mrs. Dorer bore the maiden name of Louisa Younger, and by her marriage she became the mother of five children: Matthias D., George A., Frank F., Charles and Julia.

The Republican party receives the unwavering allegiance of Mr. Dorer, who heartily endorses its principles. He has shown himself to be a useful citizen in the public service, has been a member of the town committee for some five years, and is chairman of the committee on roads and streets.

JAMES T. BENNETTO,

whose identification with the building interests of Newark embraces the most important epoch in its upbuilding, and whose work is seen in some of the finest structures of the city, was born in Devon, England, on the 29th of August, 1848. When fourteen years of age he bade adieu to home and native land, and with a company of young people came to the United States, where he spent his early years with friends and relatives. To provide for his maintenance he learned the mason's trade of the well known firm of Baker & Coddington, contractors and builders, of Orange, and after working for others for some time he embarked in business on his own account in 1871. He has since followed that industry, and his skill in the builders' art insures

him a liberal patronage. His first work was done in the vicinity of Orange, and gave such satisfaction that he soon secured other contracts and won an enviable reputation, which brought him a liberal patronage in Newark and elsewhere.

In 1872 Mr. Bennetto was married in Newark, the lady of his choice being Miss Louisa D. Douglass, daughter of A. D. Douglass, and the ceremony was performed on the 23d of October. Their children are Grace and Lizzie, the former having married a Mr. Hutchings in June, 1897.

In 1876 Mr. Bennetto took his family to England to visit his old home, intending to remain only a few months, but while there he was induced to resume his chosen vocation and did much important work for the Great Western Railway Company, erecting a large number of depots and other necessary buildings for the road. He converted the castle of Carclew, at St. Ives, into a hotel, and erected many buildings in Plymouth. He also went to Belgium and studied the methods of contractors there, securing a fund of valuable information in connection with the manufacture of brick, the building of scaffolding and general construction. He was absent in England and on the continent for more than four years, but returned still better equipped for the prosecution of his business interests here, and with an increased capital, for his stay abroad was a profitable one.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Bennetto established his residence in Roseville, and his business interests have since been largely in Newark. He is rated as one of the leading contractors and builders of that city, and his efficiency in his chosen calling has won him a liberal patronage. He is a member of the Master Builders' Association, and is a

man of sterling worth, who has won success in business and high regard in private life.

CHARLES L. SHIPMAN,

a plumber and gas and steam fitter, of Orange, whose well directed business interests have gained for him a distinction in industrial circles, was born in Newark, on the 1st of June, 1853, and is a son of Josiah C. and Mary P. (Early) Shipman. His great-grandfather was a native of Springfield, Essex county, as was the grandfather, Joseph Shipman. Both spent their entire lives there and they were the original owners of Millburn, New Jersey. The former furnished cattle for the American army during the war of the Revolution. The latter became the father of seven children, four of whom are living: John, William M., Maria and Josiah C. The last named was born in Springfield, New Jersey, and spent his early life in his native town. During the civil war he responded to his country's call for troops and served with distinction for three years in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He wedded Mary P. Early, and they became the parents of eight children: Agnes A., wife of Calvin Whitehead; Dell-ephine, wife of John A. Reeves; Charles L.; Mary J.; John C.; Alice F., wife of William Barradale; Aaron E., and one now deceased.

Charles L. Shipman, of this review, resided in Newark with his parents until twelve years of age, and acquired his education in the public schools of that city. When a youth of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the tinsmith and plumber's trades in Millburn, New Jersey, and has followed that pursuit in all of its improved branches throughout the Union. In 1880 he was a resident of Denver, Colorado, and

the following year removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he remained until 1883, when he returned to New Jersey and located in Orange, where he has since engaged in business, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings.

Mr. Shipman was married in Dubuque, Iowa, November 29, 1879, to Anna Welsh, a daughter of John and Ellen Welsh. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican and has been a delegate to the conventions called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor. In public and private life he is faithful to the duties devolving upon him, meeting fully every obligation. His business success has come to him as the reward of his own labors, and the regard in which he is held is tendered him in recognition of his sterling worth as a man and citizen.

AARON H. WOODWARD.

Early in the colonial epoch of our country's history the Woodward family was founded on New England soil. The grandfather, Elisha Woodward, was a Connecticut farmer and was a student in Yale College one hundred and fifty years ago. He married Lydia Young and had two children, one of whom was Horatio N. Woodward, the father of our subject. He was born in Connecticut in 1798, and when a young man removed to the Empire state, where he engaged in merchandizing throughout his remaining days. He died in Ulster county, New York, in 1862. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Lumereux, was a descendant from Huguenot ancestry. Her death occurred in 1877. The children of this family were as follows: Martha, deceased wife of Henry W. Graves,

and the mother of Mrs. Fred Chamberlain, of Summit, New Jersey, Mrs. Ada Sands, of Brooklyn, and Charles Graves; Horatio, deceased; and Van Rensselaer, of Brooklyn, who is married and has four children.

The representative of the family in whom our readers are most interested is Aaron H. Woodward, a prominent business man of Newark, ranking among her progressive, enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He was born in Fort Montgomery, New York, on the 21st of July, 1835, and was educated in the district and select schools. He engaged in the bluestone business before he was twenty years of age, following that enterprise in Ulster county, New York, and in 1862 he supplied the marble for the building of Tammany Hall, the Brooklyn courthouse and a number of other fine buildings. He handled marble in Dutchess county, New York, for ten years, and spent a year in the Adirondack mountains, developing a marble quarry there. In 1871 he removed to Jersey City, where he carried on business as a wholesale dealer in stone as the representative of the Bigelow Bluestone Company, of New York. He embarked in the bluestone business on his own account in Newark, in 1878, and has secured a large and constantly increasing trade, the enterprise proving a profitable one. He has supplied the stone used in the construction of the Balentine buildings, Judge Krueger's residence, the Wilkinson & Gaddis building, the Essex county penitentiary, the Technical School, the cold-storage building owned by W. V. Snyder, the United States Electric Lighting Company's building, the county jail, and the factories of the Milan Thread Works, the Singer Manufacturing Company, in Elizabeth, and the Marshall Thread Works. He is a system-

atic, methodical, enterprising, progressive and thoroughly reliable business man, who by the exercise of great industry and sound judgment has built up an excellent trade and as a natural sequence has derived therefrom a desirable income.

In March, 1857, in Ulster county, New York, Mr. Woodward led to the marriage altar Miss Frances Ann Brewer, daughter of Abraham Brewer, whose ancestors emigrated from Rhode Island to the Catskill mountains at an early day and were engaged in lumbering there. Mrs. Woodward died in 1882, leaving many warm friends to mourn her loss. She had four children: Albert, deceased; Henry N., who was born May 17, 1862, and married Mary J. Martin, by whom he has five children,—Harry N., Anna J., Alice, Jennie A. and Mary L.; Lewis Woodward, deceased; and Charles B., who was born November 29, 1869, and married Emma Lurch. In March, 1885, our subject was again married, his second union being with Jennie A. Eggleston, a daughter of Lewis Eggleston, whose ancestors emigrated from Rhode Island with the Brewers.

PURSELL BROTHERS.

The name of Pursell is prominently connected with bakery interests in the east, and, as associated with any enterprise in that line, is a guaranty of the excellence of the articles manufactured by the house. James Pursell, the father of the Pursell Brothers, was born in London, England, and made his home in his native city until 1859, carrying on business as a baker and confectioner at Cornhill for many years. Crossing the Atlantic to the New World, he established himself in the same line of

business in Broadway, New York city, near Twenty-first street, and his superior knowledge and understanding of the business soon brought him a constantly increasing trade. His growing patronage from time to time necessitated the enlargement of his facilities in order that he might meet the demands of his patrons, for the excellence of the articles manufactured soon won him a most enviable reputation, and the name of Pursell connected with pastry or confectionery was taken as a guaranty of superior quality. Mr. Pursell continued to conduct a large and profitable business in New York until his death, which occurred March 4, 1887. Previous to that time a stock company was formed, which uses the name of the Pursell Manufacturing Company. After his death, however, the family had no further connection with the corporation, the new company simply securing the right to use his name, which they found gave their business a prestige otherwise unattainable.

Mrs. Pursell bore the maiden name of Eliza West, and she is still living. Their children, in order of birth are as follows: James, William A., Arthur J.; Eliza C., wife of J. Louis Kight, of London, England; Francis J., Charles, Charlotte J., Mary L. and George.

In 1887, after his father's death, James Pursell, Jr., established a bakery business in East Orange, continuing the same until 1889, when the business was reorganized under the name of Pursell Brothers, the partners being Francis J. and Charles Pursell. Their mother still resides in East Orange.

Francis J. Pursell, who is the managing director of the firm, was born in New York city, April 19, 1863, and his brother,



James Fessell

Charles, who is financial manager of the business, was born in New York, May 31, 1865. Both were educated in the Catholic schools in the city of their nativity, and in early life began working in their father's establishment, so that they are fortified by practical experience and long training for the work they now have in charge. Their business in East Orange has assumed extensive proportions, and they employ a large force of competent men at the head of the various departments. The place is characterized by a neatness that would be difficult to improve upon, and the artistic manner in which they put their products upon the market is one of the attractive features of the enterprise, and combined with their honorable dealing, has brought them a very gratifying success. The brothers are both energetic and enterprising business men, whose careful oversight of their interests has made them prosperous, and Essex county numbers them among her most reliable and highly respected business men.

LUMAN SMITH,

of Irvington, has attained that success which is the natural sequence of honorable, persistent effort, guided by sound judgment, and is now doing a good business as a general contractor and dealer in real estate. He was born in Greene county, New York, on the 13th of September, 1845. His grandfather, Isaac Smith, was a farmer of that locality, and his father, Alanson Smith, also followed agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood. The latter was for some years a county official, and was a man of considerable influence and prominence in public affairs. He was born in Greene county, New

York, about eighty-seven years ago, and became a prosperous man, owning a large and valuable tract of farming land. He married Rachel A. Deyo, and both are deceased. Their children were: Mary, wife of Morris Wright, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; David V., who is living near Elkton, New York; Simeon, of Chicago; Wardell, who makes his home in Ulster county, New York; Luman; Ezra P.; Ambrose, of Coxsackie, New York, who died, leaving one child; and Marcus, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

In the district schools near his home Luman Smith acquired his education, but his privileges in that direction were abruptly curtailed, as at the age of fourteen years he was forced to lay aside his text-books and assist in the plowing, planting and harvesting on the home farm. He continued to give his father the benefit of his services until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in the raising of garden vegetables in Brooklyn, New York. For five years he continued that pursuit and accumulated some money. He was then induced to go to Kentucky as the representative of an immigrant association which was settling a colony in and near Hopkinsville, that state, but after six months spent in the south, he discovered the irresponsibility of the company and returned north. Soon thereafter he located in Essex county, New Jersey, where he engaged in contracting, excavating and constructing buildings, and at the same time engaged in trading in real estate and personal property. In 1888 he removed to Irvington, where he owns several small tracts of land. He looks after his business with great care, and his supervision, methodical habits and keen sagacity have enabled him to materially increase his

financial resources. He is also vice-president of the Irvington Improvement Association.

Mr. Smith was married in West Hurley, Ulster county, New York, to Miss Sarah E. Rowe, a daughter of John M. Rowe, who is prominent in the social and political circles of that county. They have two children—Franklin and Elnora. Mr. Smith is recognized as a political leader in Essex county, and gives an unwavering support to the measures of the Democracy. He is a member of the executive committee of his party in Clinton township and has served as one of the village trustees.

DAYTON O. MEEKER.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life we now turn is a descendant of one of the first families that settled in Essex county, New Jersey. Both his father and grandfather, Dayton and Zadoc Meeker, were born in this county, the latter in 1831. Zadoc Meeker married Miss Julia Chapin, and in 1856 he removed to Ohio, where he resided until 1863. Becoming dissatisfied with his western home, he came back to his native county, and at Irvington passed the rest of his life as a dairy farmer. He died in 1895. His children were: Ester, Mary, Newton, Henry, Irene and Dayton O., and all are still living except Ester and Mary.

Dayton O. spent the last few years of his first fourteen in acquiring the fundamental principles of an education. From the time he was fourteen until he was twenty-one he made a hand on his father's farm, and on reaching his majority he left his parental home and started out on his own account, as a driver for a milkman at Trenton, New

Jersey. A few months of this sufficed, and next we find him in Hunterdon county, this state where he passed the following year in farm work. Returning to Essex county, he was employed by Timothy Burnet and remained with him two years. At the expiration of this time he decided to engage in trucking. Although he had not the means with which to fully equip himself, he had credit, and in this way secured the necessary outfit and went to work, the result being a success fully equal to what he had anticipated. In a short time he was enabled to pay off his debt, and as soon as he had done this he began laying by money to purchase a home. And in connection with his regular work he took up a line of contracting excavating, grading, etc., which he still continues, and is to-day recognized as an expert in road-making. For the past three years the county has employed him on road repairs.

Mr. Meeker was married March 31, 1885, to Miss Susie Wenz, and they have five children, viz.: Harry, Wheeler, Julia, Stella and Dayton.

Politically, Mr. Meeker's early training was in line with the Democratic party. Of recent years, however, he has affiliated with the Republicans, maintaining all the while a commendable interest in public affairs. Fraternally, he is identified with the great Masonic order and strives to show forth in his life the principles of "brotherly love, relief and truth."

JAMES H. MORTLAND

is one of the well known and much respected citizens of Irvington, New Jersey. He dates his nativity in the city of New

York on the 24th day of January, 1845, and at an early age was left an orphan, both parents dying near the same time. His father, James Mortland, was an Irishman. The same year he was born James H. Mortland was brought to New Jersey, and on a farm in Morris county was reared by a gentleman named A. L. Ogden. At the time the civil war burst upon the country young Mortland was yet in his 'teens. He was patriotic and ambitious, and when the call was made for volunteers his name was among the first to be enrolled. It was as a member of Company H. Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, that he went to the front, and he remained in the field until the close of the war. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and he was a participant in nearly all the heavy engagements in which the Second and Third Corps of that army took part.

In June, 1866, Mr. Mortland came back to his Morris county haunts and again took up farming, to which he gave his attention until 1871. That year he located in Newark and engaged in the milk business, a business in which he has since continued and in which he has been very successful. He remained in Newark, however, only three years, coming from there to Irvington in 1874. Since that date his home has been on Wall street, Irvington.

Mr. Mortland has been twice married. His first wife, nee Ann Bedell, died in 1878, without issue, and in 1880 he wedded Mrs. Phebe Osborne. Her only surviving child, Adelle, is the wife of Frank Hopper, of Irvington.

Not unlike most of those who wore the blue during the early '60s, Mr. Mortland is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, having his membership in Lincoln

Post at Newark. Politically, he is a Republican. He has been unflinching in his support of this party ever since he became a voter, and in various capacities has been called into public service at Irvington. He was first elected to the town committee, of which for a time he was chairman. He was elected a freeholder, but was legislated out of office by a Democratic legislature before the expiration of his first year. For two years he was president of the village of Irvington, and for the past three years he has been town assessor.

ANDREW L. PARKHURST.

of Verona, has descended from an ancestry, honorable and distinguished, that has left its imprint upon the institutions of the country. Representatives of the name have exerted their influence for good in the business, the professional and the military life of the country, and their eminence is due to true nobleness of character and the chivalrous defense of whatever was believed to be right, as well as the superiority of mental powers manifested by them in the active affairs of life.

Andrew L. Parkhurst was born in Livingston township, Essex county, April 24, 1839. His father, a tanner by trade, was born in the same county in 1812, and died in 1844. His wife, Maria, was a daughter of Jonathan Force. In the family were four children: Ward, who served in Battery D. First New Jersey Light Artillery, and was captured at Mine Run, his death occurring in Andersonville prison; Woodruff, who has not been heard from in forty years; Susan, deceased wife of John H. Simonson; and Andrew L.

During his childhood days Mr. Park-

hurst of this review secured a position in a Newark store as errand boy, but when he had formed a definite idea of what he wished to follow as a life work he left the store and began preparation for his chosen calling, that of contracting and building. He learned this trade of E. R. Carbuffe, of Newark, and was thus engaged at the outbreak of the civil war. His patriotic nature was so aroused by the rebellious attitude of the south that he could not remain contentedly at home, and entered his country's service as a member of Company B, First New Jersey Volunteers, at the first call for troops. After three months' service he reenlisted, as a member of Battery D, First New Jersey Light Artillery, for three years, and when his second term was ended he joined Hancock's veteran corps and was in that service when hostilities ceased. The first engagement in which he participated was at Williamsburg, Virginia, and later he was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. Fortunate, too, in keeping up his health, he was always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the cause which the old flag presented, and his military record is one of which he may be justly proud.

Upon his return home Mr. Parkhurst again took his place at the carpenter's bench and followed his trade until 1870, when he began taking contracts for building and grading roads—his present business. He has since followed that industry with that success which is the logical result of continued efforts, fidelity to the terms of a contract, and honorable dealing. He possesses good business ability and his efforts have resulted profitably.

In 1866 Mr. Parkhurst removed to

Verona, where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M., a daughter of Isaac and Ann Simonson. She died in 1890, leaving three children: William A., a grading and excavating contractor, who married Elizabeth Force; Susan L., who married Frank Sanford, of East Orange; and Harry L. In 1891 Mr. Parkhurst was again married, his second union being with Mary J. Ayers, daughter of Elias Harris. Three children graced this union—Leroy S., Ethel F. and Gertrude. The family is one of prominence in the community, holding a high position in social circles and enjoying the warm regard of many friends.

J. J. HENRY MULLER,

a furniture dealer of Newark, was born in the ortschaft of Vurgsen, in Hanover, Germany, June 24, 1845, and is a son of John (born in 1821 and died September, 1875) and Mary C. (Gehrke) Müller (born in 1825 and died March, 1858). His mother belonged to a family of six children. His father was a son of Christian Müller, and was left an orphan at an early age, being reared to manhood by foster parents. He engaged in the tilling of the soil as a life work, and in all business relations he was a man of the strictest integrity.

He held a membership in the Lutheran church, and he was held in the highest regard by all who knew him. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary C. Gehrke, and to them were born five children: J. J. Henry; Frederick, who died at the age of seven years; John, who is married, and with his family resides in Brooklyn, New York; Mary, who died at the age of six years; and Mary, the second of the name, who died at the age of two and a half years. The mother



J. J. Henry Müller

of these children passed away in March, 1858, at the age of thirty-three years. She, too, held a membership in the Lutheran church, and was beloved by a large circle of friends. After the death of the mother of our subject, John Müller, the father, married again, and had other children.

J. J. Henry Müller was educated in the public schools of his native town, and between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years he was engaged at farm work. On attaining his majority he was drafted into the military service of his country and participated in the war between Hanover and Prussia in 1866, taking part in the battle of Langensalza, in one of the provinces of Saxony. After the close of the campaign he returned home upon furlough, where he remained for a short time; but, tiring of the monotony of farm work, he left the parental roof December 7, 1866, and went to Hamburg. The following day he took ship there for London, England, where he remained until the 12th of January, 1867, when, as a passenger on the *Constantine*, he sailed for New York, the vessel dropping anchor in that harbor on the 12th of February, 1867.

For a time Mr. Müller followed carpentering in New York city, and then went to Brooklyn, where he was engaged in a saw-mill for several years, when he again took up the carpenter's trade, in Jersey City. He continued his residence there until 1874, when he entered the employ of H. Gaullieur, a cigar merchant, remaining with him as a porter for several years, and then for Kimball, Gaullieur & Co., and so faithful was he to his duties that he was promoted to the position of assistant foreman, in which capacity he served until 1877, when he was made foreman. In 1885 he resigned, and in October of that year came to New-

ark, where he engaged in the furniture business at 93 and 95 Springfield avenue, in partnership with Christian Schmidt, under the firm name of Müller & Schmidt. Under the wise management and guided by the sound judgment of these men, the business prospered and brought them a handsome income. In 1889 they purchased the tract of ground at Nos. 113, 115 and 117 Springfield avenue, and erected thereon their commodious store and warerooms. They conducted a large and profitable business until 1894, when Mr. Müller bought out his partner's interest, and has since carried on operations on his own account. He now has one of the fine stores of the city, carrying a large and complete stock of goods of the latest styles and best workmanship. His prices are moderate and his courteous treatment of his patrons and his straightforward dealing have secured him an extensive business, which is constantly increasing.

Mr. Müller was married in Jersey City Heights, New Jersey, to Miss Mary C. Hof, who was born January 8, 1853. Her father, Frederick Hof, was born October 17, 1824; and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Heppe, was born April 24, 1827. John Frederick Hof, the grandfather of Mrs. Müller, was born in Germany, April 5, 1797, and died May 17, 1874. His faithful wife lived to be seventy years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Müller have had six children, namely: Frederick, born April 21, 1873, graduated at the Newark high school, studied medicine in the medical department of the Flower Hospital in New York for some time, but eventually relinquished his course there and joined his father in the management of the furniture business: he was married April 21, 1897, to Miss Helen

Buehler, a daughter of William and Christina Buehler; Henry, the second child, was born April 4, 1876, and died March 14, 1883; Joseph, born November 9, 1877, is a graduate of the Newark high school, and is now a student in the medical department of the Flower Hospital, of New York city; Mary, born January 18, 1880, died December 6, 1884; Henry, born June 19, 1884; and May, born December 13, 1889, died October 9, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Müller are both consistent members of the German Baptist church of Newark, and he is now serving on its board of trustees. He has always taken an active interest in charitable enterprises and in all local matters calculated to benefit the community. His life has been very successful, and as he has climbed higher he has ever had his hand down-stretched in aid of those who are below him in the comforts of life. His political support is given to the Republican party, and Newark ranks him among her enterprising, progressive and reliable citizens.

JAMES BEST,

a public-spirited, influential resident of Caldwell, who has contributed much to the welfare of his home city and the happiness of its inhabitants, is a native of Ireland, where he was born on the 1st of November, 1839, a son of William and Agnes (Conway) Best, who were small farmers. Each of them had been married before, but our subject was the only child of this union.

James Best learned the baker's trade in his native country and followed the same until 1861, when, upon the advice of his brother, W. J., he accompanied the latter to the United States, and within three days

had secured work at his trade. W. J. Best, during the panic of 1873, was receiver for many of the prominent financial concerns of New York, and possessed a wide reputation as an expert accountant. James Best, two years subsequent to his arrival in America, had been foreman of nearly all the more important bakeries of New York city, but retired from the business for a time and entered the house of Fowler Brothers, provision merchants, as shipping clerk, and there remained some eighteen months, his next employment being with Roger Bamber & Company as receiving clerk. Upon his retirement from this service he journeyed west in order to see the country, stopping off at Pittsburg, where he was induced to enter the employ of McGinn Brothers, remaining with the same for six months and then embarking in business on his own responsibility. After an absence of two years he returned to New York, and, with the exception of five years, during which time his ill health compelled him to seek rest at Caldwell, he has been in continuous business in New York city.

Mr. Best has been an active participant in public affairs pertaining to the village interests, and as he is not a partisan his work has in consequence not been in the lines of politics. He has been at the head of the board of health of the village ever since its inception, was instrumental in securing the lighting of the town by public subscription, has for four years been a member of the school board, and he is always in demand when a matter of importance is to be discussed which requires a proper presentation to the citizens of Caldwell. In his religious faith he is an adherent of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the trustees.

The marriage of Mr. Best was consummated on the 2d of July, 1866, when he was united to Miss Jane Ellison, daughter of James Ellison, a New York merchant, and the children born of this union are as follows: Mary A.; William J.; Edward G., who married Orril Backus; Elizabeth J., who was recently graduated at the State Normal, at Trenton, New Jersey; Robert, Walter N. and Ethel.

DAVID G. KNIGHT,

Irvington, New Jersey, is a well known contractor and builder, many evidences of his skill and enterprise in this line being found in Irvington and vicinity.

Mr. Knight is an American only by adoption, but has never known any other home than this, he having been brought to this country in infancy. He was born in Northampton, England, June 22, 1851, son of Edward and Sophia (Groom) Knight, both natives of England. Edward Knight, now one of Irvington's octogenarians, came to the United States in 1851 and was followed a year later by his family. He located temporarily in Irvington and soon went from here to East Orange, New Jersey, where he was for years engaged in teaming. His wife died in 1867. Their children in order of birth were Stephen R., Isaac E., David G. and Joseph F. All are still living except Isaac E., who was killed at Peach Tree creek during the civil war.

David G. Knight received his early training in a small wooden school-house on the Back Road in East Newark, attending this school until he was fifteen. At that age he began to learn the trade of stone mason, working under the instructions of Elijah Doremus, of East Orange, and serving an

apprenticeship of four years. On completing his trade, he entered the employ of the prominent firm of Crane & Son, of Newark, with whom he remained one year. After this he located in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and engaged in contracting. He spent three years at that place, then two years in Summit, this state, and from Summit started out on a tour of the west, working in all the large cities from Chicago to Denver. On his return he stopped one year in Lafayette, Indiana, and thence returned to Irvington, his former home, where he has since remained. All these years his time has been given to work at his trade.

While a resident of Basking Ridge Mr. Knight was married, in December, 1871, to Clarissa J. Peppard, and they have five children, viz.: Charles E., Lillie, D. George, Clara and W. Raymond.

Mr. Knight is a Republican and has taken a leading and active interest in local politics. He has been three times elected a member of the town committee, of which he served as chairman two years, and has also for years served as a member of the Republican town executive committee. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, and in the former holds the rank of past master of Franklin Lodge.

THOMAS F. HIGGINS,

an undertaker and embalmer of Orange, was born in New York city, on the 2d of September, 1860, and is a son of John and Bridget (Clark) Higgins. The family is of Irish origin and the father was born in county Kerry, where he grew to manhood. About the time he attained his majority he crossed the Atlantic and spent several years

in Canada, but subsequently he removed to Rochester, New York, and later to New York city, where he is now engaged in business as a successful shipbuilder. To him and his wife were born twelve children, but eight died in childhood, and Anna, the wife of William Benson, died May 27, 1897. Those still living are Thomas F.; John, and Catherine, wife of John Gollor.

Our subject spent his early life in the city of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools. He subsequently learned the trade of shipbuilding in his father's shipyard and followed that business until 1879, when he turned his attention to the coal trade and as a wholesale dealer in that commodity carried on business until 1883. He then returned to shipbuilding, and about 1891 engaged in the livery business, to which he has since added a new branch, that of undertaking and embalming. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Embalming and is fitted to do the most perfect and satisfactory work in that line. His business has now assumed extensive proportions, his patronage is constantly increasing and his well directed efforts have brought success.

Mr. Higgins was married in Bayonne city, New Jersey, on the 22d of April, 1882, to Miss Emma Driscoll, a daughter of John and Anna (Collins) Driscoll. They have become the parents of nine children: John, deceased; Thomas, who has also passed away; William; Loretta; Edward; Catherine and Ellen, twins, deceased; Michael, deceased; and Thomas F.

Mr. Higgins has served for three terms as a member of the Bayonne city council and as school trustee two terms, and in the faithful performance of his duty has materially advanced the municipal and educa-

tional interests of the town. He attends St. John's church, Roman Catholic, of Orange.

JOHN F. HAGERTY, M. D.

Among the leading young physicians of Newark is Dr. Hagerty, who is located at No. 297 Central avenue. One of New Jersey's native sons, he was born May 9, 1869, his parents being Patrick and Mary (Hughes) Hagerty. The father was a native of the Emerald Isle but in early life came to America, and for thirty-five years was prominently connected with the business interests of New Brunswick, New Jersey, as a leading merchant tailor. His wife was born in New Brunswick, but was of Irish descent, her parents having emigrated from Ireland to the United States at an early day.

The Doctor spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native city of New Brunswick and acquired his education in its public schools, graduating at the high school in 1887. He afterwards pursued a course of chemistry in Rutgers College, and later entered the office of Dr. Frank Donahue, of New Brunswick, with whom he remained for five years, during which time he attended lectures in the Medical University of New York and was graduated with the honors of the class of 1892. He next entered Bellevue Hospital, where he was connected with the surgical department for eighteen months, on the expiration of which period he came to Newark. He has built up a large and lucrative practice in this city and has demonstrated his ability by the successful conduct of a number of very important cases. He is a close student of his profession and carries his research and investigation in the fields of

medical science far beyond the average practitioner. He is equally skilled in surgery and at the present time, 1898, is in charge of the surgical clinic in St. Michael's Hospital. He is a member of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association; a member of the Essex District Medical Society, and is ex-president of the Æsculapian Society, of Newark. He is ranked high by the members of the profession as well as the public, and is greatly respected by all.

THOMAS S. OSBORNE.

of Irvington, his native city, was born in October, 1837, the eldest child of Merton and Jane (Frazee) Osborne. The family was planted on New Jersey soil soon after the establishment of the American republic by the great-grandfather of our subject, who, like the greater part of the population at that day, followed agricultural pursuits. His son, Moses Osborne, who was born in Clinton township, Essex county, became a shoemaker and served his country in the federal army during the war of 1812. His son, Merton Osborne, was born in Clinton township in 1788, learned his father's trade and passed his life in the boot and shoe business in this locality. He died in 1867. His career as a citizen was one worthy of emulation. His interest in public affairs was confined to matters local, and his party affiliation was with the Democrats, among whom he was a leader. His wife was a daughter of William Frazee, of Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

In the public schools of his native city Thomas S. Osborne acquired his education, pursuing his studies there until sixteen years of age, when he went to Newark and began learning the jeweler's trade. He was

in the employ of Alling Brothers when the business depression of 1860 obliged that house to lessen the number of their employes, and accordingly he was left without employment. For a year thereafter he was engaged in various pursuits that would yield him an honest living, and in 1861 secured a situation with the firm of Durand & Company, with which he continued until 1862, when, feeling that his duty demanded his enlistment, he put aside all personal consideration and entered the army as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. The regiment was assigned to duty in the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and with that command Mr. Osborne remained at the front, faithfully defending the cause which the old flag represented until it was victoriously planted in the capital of the southern Confederacy.

Returning home Mr. Osborne embarked in the jewelry business, which he has since followed, and his success is well deserved. He is one who fully appreciates the significance of the saying that "we live in the great Now, for all Yesterday has gone and To-morrow has not yet come." It is this which has prompted him through life to take advantage of every opportunity, to make the most of his possibilities and achieve in the present the utmost that he can. He has enjoyed a large trade by reason of his enterprise and honorable dealing.

Like his father, Mr. Osborne has been a useful man and important factor in the management of local affairs in Clinton township. The issues of the war made him a Republican, and he has since been an advocate of the party principles, and is treasurer of the executive committee of the Republican township committee. He was one of the organizers of the Irvington Water Com-

pany and is its treasurer; was elected tax collector of the town in 1891, re-elected in 1894, has served as village trustee of Irvington, and in all his official duties his clerical ability and general official efficiency are clearly noted. He is an exempt member of the Newark fire department, is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Mr. Osborne was married in 1864 to Miss Maria Burt, and they have two children—Harry E. and Bertie.

GEORGE R. STAGG.

The truth of the statement that "Education makes the man; the want of it the fellow," has had verification in every age and under all conditions, and that this has not failed of recognition as a logical sequence has been shown, for enlightenment has invariably been the result of such appreciation, even on the part of those who have been denied the privileges whose values they could dimly discern. Educational advantages have figured both as the initiation and invariable concomitant of normal progress, and in this end-of-the-century period it is unmistakably certain that they walk hand in hand—potential allies in whose union there is strength and whose segregation implies the annihilation of both. Our nation has reason for a marked degree of satisfaction and pride in the character of her educational system, and in no branch so particularly as that of her public schools, which offer opportunities to all sorts and conditions of men. One of those who have been particularly active and zealous as workers in the educational field of West Orange, and of whom it has been consistently said that he has probably done

more to advance the cause of education in said province than any other man, is he whose name initiates this paragraph. On this score alone he merits specific recognition in this compilation, while other phases of his career, character and ancestral history render this recognition all the more appropriate.

The history of the Stagg family has been identified with American annals since the early colonial epoch. It is practically well authenticated that the original American progenitor was John Stagg, who emigrated at a period considerably antedating the war of the Revolution. His son, John Stagg, Jr., was born in New York city in the year 1732, and became a man of prominence in wealth and influence. It is a matter of record that he owned in New York several houses, which were burned at the time of the occupation of the city by the British during the Revolution. During this great struggle he was a stalwart supporter of the colonies in their heroic efforts to free themselves from froward and unjust thralldom, was a most ardent and uncompromising patriot and wielded much influence in civil affairs. He removed to Orange county, New York, and was there honored with the distinguished preferment as representative of his district in the general assembly of the state. He eventually returned to New York city, whence he was again sent as a representative to the assembly. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and was president of the fire department of New York, of whose organization he was one of the principal promoters. He fell a victim to the yellow-fever scourge in 1803 and succumbed to its ravages. John Stagg was twice married, his first union having been



GEORGE R. STAGG.

in his espousal of Rachael Conklin, who bore him two sons, Abraham and John; while he took as his second wife, Anneke Stoutenborough, and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Isaac, Henry, Ann, Peter, Nellie, Phebe, Wood, Benjamin and Philip.

Jacob Stagg, who was born on the 25th of September, 1787, was undoubtedly the grandson of John Stagg (2d), and married Sarah Tompkins on the 1st of December, 1812. The children of this union were four in number: Abraham L., born November 4, 1814, died February 10, 1815; Pauline, born February 18, 1817; Amos L., born November 24, 1818; and Abraham G., born March 20, 1820, died September 16, 1820.

Amos L. Stagg, the father of the immediate subject of this review, passed the major part of his life in Orange, where he had but few educational advantages, and at the extremely youthful age of seven years he was an indentured apprentice to James Reock, to learn the shoemaker's trade, but not relishing the apprenticeship he deserted his employer and began a career on his own responsibility, subsequently engaging in the custom manufacture of shoes, constructing a shop in his native place. He was a man of natural abilities and superior ambition, and spent much of his time in reading, in which he became proficient, and in this manner he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the leading men of the day, not only of the United States but of foreign countries as well. In his political adherence he was always a staunch Democrat, giving his undivided support to the principles and policies of that party until the birth of the Republican party in 1856, when he became a Republican, and from that time he

gave his support to the grand old party, taking an active part in the public affairs of his home city. In 1846 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Stagg to Miss Eunice Pierson, a descendant of Thomas Pierson, one of the early settlers of New England. He died January 27, 1892, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mrs. Stagg is still living, in West Orange, at the venerable age of seventy-three years.

Amos L. and Eunice (Pierson) Stagg became the parents of the following eight children: Warren P., George R., Sarah E., Harriet E., Pauline H., Amos A., Mary Ida and Minnie F. Amos Alonzo Stagg was born in West Orange, August 16, 1862, securing his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, graduating at the Orange high school, later at the Exeter Academy, in New Hampshire, and thereafter matriculating in Yale College, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1888. He has been an enthusiastic and distinguished worker in the educational world, having been for a time connected with the School of Christian Workers, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and is now the incumbent of the chair of moral and physical culture in the Chicago University, which position he has occupied since the reorganization and magnificent expansion of that now famous institution. It is worthy of note that he graduated at Yale with highest honors, and that he is one of the foremost athletes of that institution.

George Randolph Stagg, who figures as the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange on the 26th of October, 1850. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native township, and has most effectually supplemented this by

private study and extensive reading, being a man of broad mentality and unmistakable culture. He learned the sash and blind trade, but subsequently assumed the position as bookkeeper in the establishment of McCollough, Barry & Company, who were engaged in the manufacture of hats, and retained a similar incumbency with Cummings, Barry & Company, and later with their successors, Cummings, Matthews & Barry. Since 1893 he has held a similar position with John J. Perine.

Under the old district-school system Mr. Stagg labored indefatigably for more than fifteen years to secure the best possible advantages for children who were dependent upon the public schools for their education, and when the new compulsory law was enacted, requiring all townships in the state to be placed under the control and direction of a board of education, he was elected the first president of such board in West Orange, and has ever since been retained in that position, his earnest efforts and constant interest being recognized and duly appreciated by all who have cognizance of true values in educational work. Mr. Stagg is an ardent advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has been an active factor in local political affairs. In November, 1894, he was elected to represent his township as a member of the Essex county board of freeholders. His fraternal relations are indicated by his membership in Live Oak Lodge, No. 186, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and in Hillside Council, No. 1329, Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent.

On the 1st of February, 1888, Mr. Stagg was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Veeder, a daughter of John H. and Kather-

ine (Dowland) Veeder, of Gloversville, New York.

PETER BUSHAUER,

of Newark, was born in the town of Bleecker, Fulton county, New York, April 25, 1862, and is the son of Jacob and Mary A. (Starcks) Bushauer. His father, a native of Bavaria, Germany, was educated in the public schools there and learned the trade of stone-cutter. On attaining the age of twenty-one he was drafted into the military service and was a member of the army during the revolution of 1848-9. He was left fatherless at the early age of five years and was the only child of his parents. His mother afterward married Nicholas Gilsleider, by whom she had two sons and one daughter. The sons were: Jacob, who was married and had one son, Edward C., who is married and resides at Newark with his wife and two children; and John, who was married and had three children: Gussie, wife of Lafayette Nunan, Arthur and Benjamin. Jacob Bushauer came to America with his mother and the children of her second marriage, the family locating at Bleecker, Fulton county, New York, about 1855. There he followed farming until 1865, when he removed to the town of Perth, Fulton county, and engaged in the butchering business, meeting with marked success in that undertaking. He continued his residence in Perth for more than twenty years, and died in Rockton, Montgomery county, New York, in 1896. His life was well spent and he had the respect of all who knew him. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic.

Jacob Bushauer was married in the town of Bleecker, in 1856, to Miss Mary A.

Starcks, who died July 2, 1875, at the age of forty-six years. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, namely: Mary, wife of George Uhlinger, of Hegeman's Mills, Montgomery county, New York; Jacob B., who married Maggie Hock and resides in Newark; Libbie, wife of John Schwartz, of Fulton county, New York; John, who is married and lives in Johnstown, New York; Peter, of this sketch; Katie, wife of James Fairbank, of Perth, New York; Maggie, wife of James Cole, of Fulton county, New York; and Carrie, wife of James McCarty, of Connecticut. After the death of his first wife the father of this family married Miss Maria Connelly, and after she, too, had passed away, he wedded again, and by this marriage had two children—Ada and Charles. Jacob Bushauer was a very energetic and persevering man and by his capable management, sound judgment and untiring industry succeeded in accumulating a considerable competence, at one time owning much real estate. He was also very hospitable, and a ready welcome was always assured his many friends.

Peter Bushauer, of this review, was educated in the public schools of his native county and in one of the business colleges of Newark. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the trade of a brass-molder in the service of P. Hayden, and on the completion of his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman for about ten years, during which time he was frugal and industrious and accumulated the means which enabled him to start in business on his own account. In March, 1889, he entered into partnership with William Weis, under the firm name of Weis & Bushauer, in the brass-foundry business, opening a

factory in Newark, where they carried on operations until 1892, when by mutual agreement the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Bushauer, however, has continued in this line of business up to the present time, and in 1897 purchased his present premises at No. 261 Elm street, where he now conducts a safe and profitable business. He is progressive but not over-venturesome, and his business transactions are always guided by a sound judgment that is rarely at fault. This has made him successful in his career, and the competence he has accumulated is well deserved.

Mr. Bushauer was married, in Newark, September 2, 1891, to Miss Emma X. Martin, who was born March 6, 1867, and is a daughter of Albert and Mary (Grimm) Martin. Their children are as follows: Mary, born in March, 1892, and died April 22, 1893; Edna E., born September 15, 1894; Jacob Peter, born August 8, 1896; and Arthur J., born November 14, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Bushauer hold a membership in St. Benedict's church, Catholic, and in his political views he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests.

OWEN A. CAHILL,

a progressive citizen and an enterprising coal dealer of Newark, with offices and yards at No. 133 First street, was born in his home city on the 22d of October, 1865, and is a son of Bernard and Catharine (Cogan) Cahill, both of whom were natives of county Carew, Ireland. His preliminary education was received at St. Vincent's Academy, supplemented by a course of study at St. Benedict's College, of Newark, being graduated at both of these institu-

tions. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of E. G. Faitoute & Company, dealers in coal, and was identified with that business until 1890, when he entered upon a similar line of enterprise on his own responsibility and established his present offices, where, under the careful tuition of his father, he acquired a comprehensive business experience, and has since met with pronounced success, which is the logical result of his natural ability, industry and strict integrity of character,—qualities that inspire the utmost confidence in all who have dealings with him. Among other enterprises in which he is interested is the Newark Paving Company, of which he is a director.

In his political faith Mr. Cahill is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type, and he was elected and served two terms on the board of freeholders. Socially he is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, Conclave No. 475, of Orange, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also an active member of the Jeffersonian Club, of Newark, and takes a prominent part in its work.

Mr. Cahill was married in Newark on the 24th of November, 1889, to Miss Louise C. Conroy, the youngest daughter of Michael and Ann (Bradley) Conroy, and of this union the following children were born: Mollie, Russell and Leonard, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill are communicants of St. Joseph's church, Roman Catholic.

Bernard Cahill, the father of our subject, was born in county Carew, Ireland, a son of Felix and Mary (Nugent) Cahill. He came to America, landing at New York, and located in Connecticut, where he worked on a farm for many years and then

came to Newark and entered the employ of E. G. Faitoute as a clerk. After remaining several years in that capacity he began business on his own account at Orange and Plane streets in Newark, and then became associated with E. G. Faitoute, under the firm name of E. G. Faitoute & Company, which conducted a large and successful business for a period of fifty years, when Mr. Faitoute died and Mr. Cahill continued in the same for three years, then disposed of his interests to Frederick B. Faitoute and retired from active life. Politically he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he was president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and a director in the Associated Charities of New Jersey.

He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Cogan, a daughter of James and Honora Cogan, both of her parents being natives of county Carew, Ireland. They came to the United States and settled at Belleville, Essex county, but passed the latter days of their lives at Newark. James Cogan was a farmer by occupation. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cahill were: Felix and Joseph, deceased; Julia, who died when eighteen years old; Mollie, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Catharine, who married James Russell and they now reside in New Haven, Connecticut, with their three children—Mollie, Joseph and Catharine, the last mentioned being a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, Newark; Orvin A.; Elizabeth and Felix are twins, the former being a graduate of St. Vincent's Academy and the latter of the New Jersey Business College; Bernard John is a graduate of St. Benedict's College. Bernard Cahill was a school-teacher in Ireland for a number of years; he was a consistent member of St. Joseph's church, Roman

Catholic, in the faith of which he died, in July, 1894, being survived by his widow. Mr. Hart and his sister, who was the mother of John Cahill, came to America with Bernard Cahill, and they settled on Staten island.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Cahill, the grandparents of our subject, lived and died in county Carew, Ireland, where they reared seven children, of whom Bernard, Felix, Julia and Mary came to America. Felix married and settled in Newark, becoming the father of one son, Francis; Julia settled in Newark, married, and reared children; Mary married and located in Brooklyn, where she became the mother of three sons and one daughter.

MARTIN J. COONEY

was born in Newark, September 3, 1863, and is one of the native sons of the city who have attained a place among her successful business men. His parents were Thomas and Grace (Hogan) Cooney, and the former was a son of William and Mary Cooney. The grandparents on the paternal side were both natives of county Roscommon, Ireland, and lived to be centenarians, dying on the Emerald Isle, where the grandfather had followed farming as a life-work. In their family were five children, all of whom reached years of maturity and came to the United States. John, the eldest, settled in New York city, and is now captain on the police force there. He is married and has three children. James, also located in New York, where he is now a member of the fire department. He is married and has five children. Katie is the wife of Patrick Reynolds and they have five children. Mary is the wife of Owen Flanning, of Mill-

burn, New Jersey, and their family numbers ten children. Thomas, the father of our subject, was the youngest.

The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Joanna (Keating) Hogan, both of whom were natives of county Tipperary, Ireland. The former was an architect and civil engineer and was a graduate of Dublin College, located in the city of Dublin, Ireland. He came to America in 1860 and soon after the breaking out of hostilities between the north and the south he espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting in Company C, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry. He participated in the first and second battles of Bull Run and also the siege of Richmond, during which he was promoted to the rank of captain, for gallant and meritorious services. He also valiantly followed the old flag at the battle of Kennesaw mountain and was promoted to the rank of major. At the close of the war he was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, and with an honorable military record returned to the north, locating in Newark. Here he was appointed to a position on the police force, and after serving in that capacity for some time he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and was the first station agent and telegraph operator at Millburn, in which place he spent the last years of his life. He died August 2, 1878, and his wife closed her eyes in death July 6, 1874. They had a family of ten children, all of whom reached years of maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were members of the Roman Catholic church.

Thomas Cooney, father of our subject, came to America when nineteen years of age, taking up his residence in Millburn. His remaining days were passed in Essex

county, his death occurring in Millburn, August 2, 1872, when he had arrived at the age of forty-two years. His faithful wife died August 6, 1863, at the age of twenty-eight years, and their remains were interred in the Millburn cemetery. They were communicants in the Roman Catholic church. Their family numbered but two children, and John, the elder, died in early life.

At an early age Martin J. Cooney, the younger son, and the subject of this review, was left an orphan and went to live with his maternal grandparents. His education was acquired in the parochial schools of St. Patrick's cathedral, of Newark, and he first began business on his own account as an undertaker and embalmer, on Wallace Place, in 1892. He purchased the land at No. 36, that street and built thereon the modern and convenient residence in which he now resides. He conducts at his place of business a large trade and is a leader in his line in the city.

Socially Mr. Cooney is connected with Lodge No. 21, B. P. O. E., of Newark, and Dalton Council, No. 62, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He allies himself with no political party, preferring to support the candidates whom he believes best qualified for office regardless of party ties. He and his wife are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church. He was married February 8, 1894 to Miss Elizabeth M. A. Tobin, a daughter of John and Bridget Tobin, and they have one daughter, Grace.

ASHER BROWN DURAND.

The achievements of some men stand as perpetual monuments to their intelligence, genius and talent, and in no field is there a wider scope for the imprinting of one's

name upon the immortal scroll of fame than in the realm of art, where not only is the mind elevated, the character ennobled and ideas broadened, but wherein also lies the power of giving to countless thousands the highest order of mental pleasure and gratification.

Asher Brown Durand, one of the most gifted artists this country has ever produced, was born in Jefferson Village, New Jersey, on the 21st of August, 1796, and early in life he began to evince an inherent predilection for engraving, acquiring in his father's workshop some knowledge of the elementary processes of that art. At first he confined his attention to cutting monograms and other devices on the various articles made there, but his earliest attempts at engraving for printed reproductions were on plates rolled out of copper coins, the gravers used being of his own manufacture. In 1812 he was apprenticed to Peter Maverick, an engraver of New York city, and such was his progress that four years later he was admitted to partnership with his preceptor. His first original work was "The Beggar," after a painting by Samuel Waldo. When John Trumbull painted the "Declaration of Independence" Charles Heath, of London, was to have engraved it, but business complications having arisen, the task was assigned to Mr. Durand, who worked steadily at it for three years, the result being one of the best-known engravings in the United States. Mr. Durand's reputation was at once established, and the demand for his work rapidly increased. "Musidora," engraved in 1825, and "General Jackson," in 1828, are prominent among the plates of that period.

Mr. Durand contributed quite extensively to the "annuals," which were at that time



ASHER B. DURAND

(AFTER THE ENGRAVING BY ALFRED JONES, IN "THE LIFE AND TIMES OF A. B. DURAND,"
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fashionable and in which some of his best work appeared, including a reproduction of "The Wife," by S. F. B. Morse; "Gypsying Party," after C. R. Leslie, and "The White Plume," by C. C. Ingham. Many of the heads engraved for the National Portrait Gallery were executed by him, as was also "Ariadne," after John Vanderlyn's painting. Possessing admirable skill as a draughtsman, and having an instinctive sense of color values, Mr. Durand became dissatisfied with the limitations of engraving and aspired to a wider field of art. He studied nature diligently and appreciatively and soon became most proficient in landscape painting, which, from 1836, became his chosen occupation. Professor Robert W. Weir spoke of him as "one of the fathers of American landscape." A few portraits are among his earlier productions in oils, notably the heads of Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, James Madison and Edward Everett, while those of William Cullen Bryant, James Kent and Gouverneur Kemble are among his latest works in this line. Among the first figure paintings executed by him may be mentioned "Harvey Birch and Washington," "The Capture of Andre," "The Dance on the Battery," "The Wrath of Peter Stuyvesant," and "God's Judgment Upon Gog," while his landscapes include "The Catskills from Hillsdale," "Sunday Morning" and "Primeval Forest" (1869), which last now hangs in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C. Of his more recent work "Studies of Nature" and "Kauterskill Clove" were sent to Philadelphia and there exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Mr. Durand was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, in 1826, and upon the resignation of S. F. B. Morse,

in 1845, he was elected to succeed him as president, and retained that preferment until 1861. He was a man of marked intellectuality and refinement; his character was noble and elevated and he was signally faithful and true in all the relations of life. This distinguished artist and noble man entered into eternal rest at Maplewood, New Jersey, on the 17th of September, 1886, in the fullness of years, and with well-earned honors.

Mr. Durand was twice married, his first union having been to Miss Lucy Baldwin, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, who bore him one son and two daughters—John, Caroline and Lucy M. He married for his second wife Miss Mary Frank, of New York, and they became the parents of two sons, Frederic F. and Eugene H., the latter of whom is deceased.

John Durand, the only son of Asher B. and Lucy (Baldwin) Durand, was born in New York city in the year 1822, and he continued to reside in the national metropolis until 1865, when he went to Europe, where he remained for two years. Within the time of his sojourn abroad he became acquainted with M. Taine, an eminent French writer of the day, whose valuable works on art and history Mr. Durand has translated, a labor that terminated only with the death of Mr. Taine, in 1893. Mr. Durand represented the Smithsonian Institution in Paris for five years, and he effected for the National Museum at Washington important scientific exchanges. Since 1886 he has maintained his residence in France, being known as a connoisseur on art matters and as a man of fine intellectual gifts.

Frederic F. Durand was at one time a student of engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York,

and afterward became a student of architecture in New York city. He has been very much interested in water-color painting and was one of the founders of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors. He graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the oldest and for many years the only dental college in the world, and he is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city. He is living on the family estate at what was formerly known as Jefferson Village, now Maplewood, New Jersey, the estate having been in the possession of the family for one hundred and twenty-five years, or even more.

THOMAS CLYDE COLT.

Connected with various business interests of Orange, Mr. Colt is numbered among her leading citizens. He is president of the Orange Land & Improvement Company, proprietor of Colt's Express & Storage Warehouse, and is also the owner of the Orange Dispatch. These varied and important interests make him an influential factor in industrial circles, and it is to such men that the community owes its progress and prosperity. Mr. Colt has not only won success but has ever maintained a reputation for reliability and straightforward dealing that is indeed enviable.

He was born in the township of Irvington, Essex county, New Jersey, in 1867, and is a son of Colonel Thomas A. and Sarah A. (Parker) Colt. He is of English descent on the paternal side, the family having been founded in America by three brothers, who left their English home for the New World. One of these located in Connecticut and from him was descended the inventor of the famous Colt revolver.

Another brother located in New Jersey, and the third, from whom our subject is descended, became a resident of Pennsylvania. Colonel Colt was born in New York city, where his parents resided, but the grandfather was probably a native of the Keystone state. At an early age the Colonel was left an orphan, and was reared to manhood under the care and guardianship of the late General William Petrican, who was a practicing attorney of law, of Muncie, Pennsylvania. He had a brother and a sister—Clyde, who married and reared three children; and Sarah, who became the wife of John Shepard, and had two children, Thomas and Mary.

Having acquired his primary education Colonel Thomas A. Colt pursued a course of study in Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated. He then engaged in teaching school until after the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, when with marked loyalty he raised a company for the service. He was elected its captain and eventually became lieutenant-colonel, with which rank he served until, having contracted typhoid fever, he was honorably discharged on account of disability.

Returning to New Jersey he resumed his educational labors and accepted the appointment of principal of the Irvington school, retaining that position until 1869. The following year he came to Orange and purchased of Timothy Ward the present Colt's express business, continuing the same until his death, which occurred on the 10th of October, 1885, at the age of fifty-six years.

In 1853 Colonel Colt married Miss Sarah A. Parker, a daughter of Samuel S. and Harriett (Howser) Parker. Her father was

for many years a prominent merchant of New York city and for a long period served as captain of a military company. He was one of the organizers and served as major of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, which is still in existence. This organization was to be purely an American regiment, for at that time the United American Society was very popular and there was much opposition to the prominent part taken by foreigners in public affairs, but the original idea was not carried out, owing to the many applications for membership that were received from good men, whose only disqualification was that they were not American born. Mr. Parker was also the inventor of tinfoil, which has become an indispensable commodity in the business world. He was one of the organizers of the Fourth Universalist church of New York city and for many years was one of its most liberal supporters and active workers. Strongly opposed to the use of all intoxicants, he belonged to the society known as Sons of Temperance and did much work in its behalf. His father was Sewall Parker, a son of Dr. Isaiah Parker.

Following is a brief account of Dr. Parker; commencing with his epitaph:

Died,

In Cavendish, Vermont, January 15, 1848,

Doctor Isaiah Parker.

Aged 95 Years, 2 Months and 2 Days,

Father of the late Sewall Parker, and Grand-

father of Samuel S., Isaiah, Row-

land W. and James M.

Parker, of this city.

Dr. Parker was born in Westford, Massachusetts, November 13, 1752. He was the youngest and last survivor of a family of twelve children, none of whom died under the age of seventy-five years. Dr. Parker was a student of the late Dr. Green, of Lei-

chester, and graduated at the early age of nineteen. He first commenced the practice of his profession in Harvard, in 1772, at the age of twenty. He was married, and settled himself as a physician in that town in 1773. At the breaking out of the Revolution he repaired to the scene of action, fourteen miles distant, and was present at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and acted as a volunteer surgeon on that eventful day. He subsequently received an appointment as a surgeon in one of the Massachusetts regiments, which he retained until 1790, when he resigned, not having been called into actual service. Captains Joshua, John and Isaac Parker, who bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution, and who were all three in the battle of Bunker's Hill, were his brothers. Captain Samuel Parker, who commanded the company of "minute men" that were fired into by the British at Lexington; and Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, of Chelmsford, who fell at Bunker's Hill, were his relatives.

In 1776 he entered the ministry, and for twenty-two years was the settled pastor of the Baptist denomination in Harvard, the duties of which office he filled in connection with an extensive practice as a physician. In 1798 he removed to Boston, where he edited and published a paper called the Constitutional Telegraph, which advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson for President.

In 1806 he removed to Cavendish, Vermont, when that country was little else than a waste, howling wilderness, where he afterward resided, continuing the practice of his profession, riding far and near, till near ninety years of age. At the time of his death he was the oldest man in the town. Dr. Parker possessed, in an eminent degree, those virtues which constitute the Christian, and which endear man to his fellow-man; he was an affectionate husband, a kind father and a good neighbor. Few men were better loved or more respected by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. His heart and hands were ever open to relieve the distressed; in him the widow and fatherless ever found a

friend to administer to their wounded hearts the balm of consolation in their time of need; and I have heard it remarked of him that "few men can look back upon a long life so much devoted to the interest of his fellow creatures, both in soul and body." The crowning excellence of his character was love—love toward all men, which was shown by his acts toward them, and his advocacy for more than forty years of a universal brotherhood. His confidence in God and a universal Savior did not forsake him. When I saw him about one year and a half ago, his mind appeared much absorbed by religious influences, and he would often repeat, with others, that beautiful hymn of Dr. Watts, "I'm not ashamed to own my Lord," from whom by hearing him I learned to repeat it. Few men have acquired a more thorough knowledge of the Scriptures, or could repeat them with greater fluency. Dr. Parker has reared a numerous and respectable family,—and among them some of the best physicians in our country,—only three of whom survive him. The branches of his family are numerous, and some of his children's children to the fifth generation reside in this city.

By the marriage of Colonel Thomas A. Colt and Sarah Parker, seven children were born, two of whom died in early life. The others are William P., who is a well known and successful business man of Stockton, California, and married Miss Abigail Richardson, of Orange, by whom he has one son and three surviving daughters; Hattie, who became the wife of Edward Geach, and died May 30, 1890, of diphtheria, just a week after the death of their only son, who died from the same cause, at the age of five years; Samuel S., who married Miss Ida M. Murphy, by whom he had one daughter, and who is now a well known architect and builder, doing business as a member of the firm of Geach & Colt, of Orange; Thomas

Clyde, of this review; and Mary S., who resides with her mother.

Thomas Clyde Colt, whose name introduces this review, received his educational discipline in the district schools and later became associated in business with his father, under whose direction he acquired that practical experience that fitted him for life's responsible duties. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the express business, which he has since carried on with marked success, largely increasing the volume of his trade in that line. He also conducts an extensive storage warehouse, and in this department, by his capable management, has found a profitable source of income. He has made judicious investments in real estate from time to time, and as the value of property has increased his wise disposal of his realty interest has brought to him prosperity, so that in these various lines he has won a place among the substantial citizens of Orange. His business methods conform to the strictest commercial ethics, and his straightforward dealing and thorough reliability have won him the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact in a large degree.

On the 11th of June, 1890, Mr. Colt was united in marriage to Miss Maud M. Gallagher, a daughter of George M. and Frances Gallagher. They had one son, Guy, who died in early childhood, and the mother passed away April 11, 1897, at the age of twenty-seven years. She was a lady of superior culture and natural refinement, of gentle, kindly temperament and loving disposition, and her cheering presence and life endeared her to all who knew her. She passed away on Sunday; and Miss Antonia Dickson, a warm personal friend, the well known writer of the life of Thomas A. Edi-

son, wrote: "It is seldom that the environment and circumstances are so exquisitely appropriate as those which attended the putting away of this fair body and the translation of the fairer soul. The annunciation lilies and roses on the portal, the royal plenitude of flowers on the casket, the incense of many sorrowing hearts, were fitting tributes to a life which had been a blossoming harvest of fragrant deeds and sunny friendships; not less beautiful were the circumstances which heralded her departure. The day, the hour, the season were as fitting as if planned by that tenderest of the angels miscalled Death. On the morning of Sunday of the Palms, dear omen of victory, with the promise of Easter glory and the throb and thrill of an eternal springtide reflected on the earth—this dear and beautiful child stepped from this tortured and cramping 'vesture of decay' into the glorious enfranchisement of the sons of God; passed to where, at His right hand, 'there are pleasures for evermore.' Her last words on the earth side of the journey will be remembered until they are eclipsed by her greeting in that mansion of the Father, where she will welcome her own. They were the crown and flower of that innocent and bounteous character. Messages to friends, tenderly reminiscent; pleas for forgiveness, assurances of undying devotion to 'the dearest husband and sweetest mother that ever lived;' a deep aspiration, 'I love everyone, oh! I love everyone; there is nothing but love in my heart!' Then, softly fading into that sweet and mystical sleep which heralds the brilliant vitality of the true life, the miracle of transfiguration was wrought."

In his social affiliations Mr. Colt is a zealous member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. &

A. M. of Orange, and of Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M. Politically he is independent, preferring to support the men whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. His name is the synonym for honor in all business transactions, and his life demonstrates the possibilities that are open to young men of resolute purpose and laudable ambition, enabling them to rise from lowly positions until they become leaders in the affairs of life.

WILLIAM HILL,

of Newark, is a native of New York, born December 25, 1845. His father, Gottlieb Hill, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, February 12, 1818, and was descended from English ancestors who emigrated to the fatherland in the year 1446, at which time a colony of English shoemakers located in Hessen-Darmstadt. Gottlieb Hill, like those who founded the family in Germany, was a shoemaker and plied his trade in the land of his nativity until 1839, when he crossed the Atlantic to America. He carried on shoemaking in New York city until 1857, and he then engaged in the saloon business at the corner of Walker and Elm streets, conducting that enterprise with excellent success until 1865. In that year he entered into partnership with Gottfried Krueger, of Newark, in the establishment of a brewery, and after its successful operation was an assured fact Mr. Krueger sold his interest and the firm of Baier & Hill was formed, continuing business under that style until Mr. Hill retired, in 1874. He was an industrious and successful business man, and diligence and thoroughness brought to him a desirable pecuniary reward. His death occurred in 1875. In the family were

four children: Edward, born March 20, 1849, married a Miss Sohn; Amelia became the wife of Bruno Smith, of New York; and Augusta, after the death of her sister, became the second wife of Mr. Smith.

The other member of the family is William Hill, of this review. He acquired his early education in the common schools of New York, and in his youth served an apprenticeship at the trade of coppersmith. In the year 1864 he went to Germany, the land of his forefathers, and for two years worked as a journeyman in the vicinity of his father's native village. There he perfected his trade, becoming an expert workman, and was initiated into all the quaint customs which prevail in Germany among members of that special trade. On his return to America he abandoned that occupation, however, and joined his father, who was doing a successful brewing business. In the year 1866 the brewery was operated under the name of Hill & Krueger, then became Baier & Hill, which firm was succeeded in 1875 by Hill & Piez, our subject having then become his father's successor. This partnership was maintained until 1880, when Mr. Hill became sole owner, and with gratifying success carried on the business alone until 1889, when he sold out to an English syndicate. However, he continued as manager of the enterprise for five years, when with a handsome capital he retired to private life. He has made judicious investments in real estate, and to the care and improvement of his property he now devotes his time, but otherwise is not connected with business interests. He labored earnestly and diligently in former years and thus did he gain prosperity. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is char-

acterized by sleepless vigilance and cheerful alacrity.

In 1870 Mr. Hill was married to Miss Barbara Baier, daughter of John Baier, and of their union have been born nine children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Louisa, wife of Dr. Haux, of Newark; Jacobina, Augusta, Emma, Amelia, Edward and Richard. Mr. Hill is a Democrat in his political predilections, and in 1883 was elected to represent the eighth district of New Jersey in the state legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken the degrees in Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, of Newark.

SAMUEL C. G. WATKINS, D. D. S.

This is an age of progress, and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. In the beginning of the present century our country was in its infancy, and history shows no parallel of its growth and achievements. No other country has made as great advancement in the lines of science and mechanical invention, and the superiority of her inventions has been widely recognized, awakening the admiration of the world. In this steady growth and development which have characterized the age, the science of dentistry has kept pace with the general progress, and in that direction Dr. Watkins stands among the foremost. He has been a leader in thought and action in the world of dentistry, and his investigation, experiments and comprehensive understanding have enabled him to bring before the scientific world many valuable truths in relation to the profession, and successfully put them to the practical test in the operating room. The old lines of usage he has broken down, and in broader fields



Yours Truly
S. C. Perkins

of usefulness and practice he has led a large following.

Dr. Samuel Charles Goldsmith Watkins is a native of Ontario, Canada, his birth having occurred in Ashgrove, Halton county, on the 27th of March, 1853. He is a son of Dr. Charles W. and Harriet (Beckwith) Watkins. The ancestral history of the family shows that the Watkins lived first in Wales, afterward in England, and subsequently founded the Irish branch of the family. They were people of prominence and left the impress of their individuality upon every age. The family represents in the female line the ancient and distinguished house of Vaughan, of Golden Grove, the ancestor being Hugh Vaughan, Esquire, Kidwelly, gentleman usher to King Henry VII., in 1497.

A descendant of the English branch of the Watkins family accompanied Cromwell to Ireland as a member of his military staff, and for military services rendered was assigned lands in county Monahan, where Humphrey Watkins, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Watkins, was born and where he lived to attain the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. From the county mentioned, Samuel Watkins, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, removed to county Kings, where he died, at the age of ninety-six years. His son, Samuel Watkins, who died at the age of eighty-nine years and six months, was likewise a native of the Emerald Isle, whence in 1819 he emigrated to America to accept a government position. He had indorsements and letters of introduction from the Earl of Ross to the Duke of Richmond, who was at that time stationed at Quebec. Soon after his arrival, through the influence of the Duke of Richmond, he received a grant of the larg-

est tract of land ever given to one man, on condition of his settling at Little York, now Toronto, Ontario. He thus became the founder of the Canadian branch of the Watkins family.

The Samuel Watkins above referred to distinguished himself as a colonel in the Irish rebellion of 1790, and also in the suppression of what is known as the McKenzie rebellion of 1835, in Canada. For his services he was awarded a colonelcy in the Canadian forces. His son, Charles W. Watkins, father of the Doctor, took a prominent part in resisting the Fenian raid into Canada in 1866. He married Harriet, daughter of George Beckwith, who was a lieutenant in King George's private regiment and body guard, being a resident of Yorkshire, England, and living to the venerable age of ninety-eight years and six months. He was a grandson of Lord George Beckwith, a colonel in the British army. This very ancient family originally bore the name of Malbie or Malbyse, being lineally descended from the marriage "temp," Henry III, of Hercules de Malbie, grandson of Sir Sinion (Simon?) de Malbie, lord of Cawton, in Craven, with Beckwith, one of the daughters of Sir William Brice, lord of Skilton castle in Cleveland, a noble Norman knight, ancestor of the Bruces of Scotland.

A family legend dating from the time of Cromwell (1649) states that during the vigorous fight between the Protestants and Catholics, in which the former were victorious, a Catholic priest was sheltered and secreted by one of the ladies of the family in this line of Watkins descent. On the day following, the Catholics routed the Protestants and drove them over the banks of the river Ban. The plucky woman re-

ferred to drew near to the priest, and, extending her hand in token of salutation, immediately grasped the hand of the priest and dragged him into the river, both perishing together.

Dr. Samuel C. G. Watkins spent his early life amid the surroundings of the farm, and acquired his elementary education in the common schools of the neighborhood. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Detroit, Michigan, and two years later he went to Boston, where, having determined to make the practice of dentistry his life work, he entered the office of a well known practitioner, who carefully directed his studies. He obtained a fair start in life, but suffered an almost irreparable loss by being burned out in the great fire in Boston in 1872. All his material possessions were gone, but there still remained to him a resolute spirit and unlimited perseverance, and he at once set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. He began life anew, spending all his spare time in attending lectures in the Boston Dental College, wherein he was graduated with honor in the class of 1875.

The following year Dr. Watkins established an office in Montclair and soon acquired an extensive practice among the best class of residents. He has a finely appointed office, fitted up with the most modern appliances known to the science, and in every way he has kept progress with the improvement that is continually being made in the methods of dentistry. He has ever been a close student of the profession, and is an original thinker whose investigations have resulted in practical benefit. He has made contributions to the dental literature of the country which are valuable, especially concerning the treatment of chil-

dren's teeth and the use of amalgam in filling. He is the inventor of a sectional head-rest for dental chairs, which bears his name, and is so much appreciated by the profession that it has caused a complete revolution in head-rests, and he has also made other valuable contributions for facilitating the work of his profession. His inventions include trimming, finishing and amalgam instruments, which likewise bear his name; also a machine for making tapering screws, while the Watkins tooth-brush is recognized for its absolute superiority. He has also devised a dental record-book, whose system of entries is simple and effective, which is well thought of by the profession.

He has received many honors from his professional associates and is accorded the position of one of the foremost representatives of the science of dentistry in the east. In 1886 he was unanimously elected president of the alumni association of the Boston Dental College. The same year he was elected president of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey, of which he was one of the founders in 1880, and has been chairman of the executive committee for many years. In 1889 he was made president of the New Jersey State Dental Society, and has also been a member of the executive committee for a number of years. He is a member of the First District Dental Society of New York and of the Odontological Society of New York. In 1879 he became a member of the American Dental Association. In 1891 he was made second vice-president of that society, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1893. The following year, at old Point Comfort, he was elected first vice-president, and in 1895 was acting president. He was a member of the clinic committee of the World's Columbian Den-

tal Congress; also chairman of the state committee of New Jersey, and it was in his office that the first steps toward the Columbian congress were taken, and he presided at the first meeting held in New York city, in April, 1890. He is a member of the National Dental Association, also an honorary member of the New England Dental Association and the Southern Dental Association. He has filled the chair of lecturer on operative dentistry in the New York Dental School of the University of the State of New York.

Wholly absorbed in the duties of his profession, Dr. Watkins has had but little time to devote to local affairs. However, he took an active interest in the organization of the fire department; was a charter member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and is now on the list of exempt firemen, having served for nine years in that capacity. He is a director in the Montclair Savings Bank, and a member of the executive committee of the Love Memorial Library Association, but outside of these business connections his time has been mostly devoted to his chosen vocation.

In May, 1878, the Doctor married Miss Mary Yarrington Doremus, daughter of Philip Doremus, one of the most prominent citizens of Montclair. By this marriage there are three children, namely: Philip Doremus, Anne Yarrington and Lawrence Beckwith. In 1879 the Doctor erected a residence on Fullerton avenue, which was destroyed in 1885. Soon afterward, however, he rebuilt on the same location. His office is in the lower story of his residence, and is adorned with a large collection of curios, in which he takes great pride and delight.

Socially he was one of the charter mem-

bers of the Montclair Club and one of the early members of the Athletic Club, and for several years a director in the Montclair Glee Club; also a member of the board of trustees of the Trinity Presbyterian church. A gentleman of intellectual endowments, of culture and high personal worth, he has gained distinction in professional circles and won the high esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

LOUIS V. PFEIFFER.

Among the native citizens of Newark is Mr. Pfeiffer, whose name heads this review. He was born July 10, 1858, and is a son of Louis and Mary (Becker) Pfeiffer, natives of Germany. His father was educated in that land and learned the trade of a potter there. In accordance with the laws of the country he was connected with the army for some time, after which he came to America, in 1848. His first location was at Pine Brook, Essex county, but after a short residence there he came to Newark, his home being in New street. He followed various occupations during the first years of his residence here until his industry and economy enabled him to engage in the dairy business in Roseville. He purchased a tract of land of four acres on Warren street, lying between Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets, and made many excellent improvements thereon in order to facilitate his business. His efforts were there crowned with success, and he acquired a comfortable competence. He was born in 1819 and died February 26, 1873, while his wife, who was born in 1821, passed away August 20, 1893. She was a communicant of St. Peter's church, Roman Catholic, on Belmont avenue, and Mr. Pfeiffer belonged to the Episcopal church.

They had seven children: Louisa, who was born in 1849 and died in 1865; John Leo, born July 5, 1851; Lena, wife of John J. Heller; Emma, wife of George E. Heller; Louis V.; Ida, wife of John Millward; and George.

The eldest son of the family, John Leo Pfeiffer, was born in Newark, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen began learning the butcher's trade. He was energetic and persevering, and as the result of his well directed efforts was enabled to begin business on his own account. In 1873 he established his present store at the corner of Warren street and Morris avenue, where he has since enjoyed a liberal patronage. He is a Republican in politics, and with his family holds a membership in St. Joseph's church, Roman Catholic. He was married in Newark, November 19, 1874, to Miss Catherine A. Ritt, a daughter of Patrick Ritt, and their children are John L., Clarence, Louis, who died at the age of four and a half years, and Albert, who also died in early life.

Louis V. Pfeiffer, whose name introduces this article, acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and on laying aside his text-books became his father's assistant in business. Upon his father's death he assumed the management of the same, and at the age of twenty-three years he began business on his own account in Orange street. His business career has been marked by integrity and honorable methods, and his efforts have been crowned by a merited success. Louis Pfeiffer is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was married in the Episcopal church in Newark, to Miss Flora Younger, and they have two children; Madeline and Margaret. They also lost one in

infancy. The parents are consistent Christian people and have many warm friends in the community.

John Millward, brother-in-law of Mr. Pfeiffer, was born in New York city and was a son of John and Sarah (Devitt) Millward, both of English descent. When about eight years of age he came with his parents to Newark, where he attended the public schools until he graduated in the grammar department. His education was then completed under the preceptorship of his father, who was a graduate of one of the colleges of England. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of art novelties, in which he was eminently successful. He was an ingenious and energetic worker in that line, and was the inventor of numerous novelties, being the first to place artificial porcelain Easter eggs on the market.

He was married August 25, 1883, to Ida M. Pfeiffer, and their union was blessed with five children: Walter, who was born June 21, 1884, Elsie L., born February 1, 1886; Edith, who was born September 19, 1887, and died June 26, 1888; Roscoe, who was born November 26, 1888; and Ida Marian, born June 23, 1895. Mr. Millward attended the Episcopal church, and his family still worship there. He died April 18, 1897.

JOHN SOMMER,

of Newark, was born July 13, 1829, in the district of the Rhine-Pfaltz, in the town of Wachenheim and state of Bavaria, Germany. The town is noted for its production of the famous Rhine wines. Mr. Sommer is a lineal descendant of a celebrated Swedish "graf" or count, who was an eminent general in the army of Sweden about the year

1700. The grandfather of our subject, George Sommer, was an experienced gardener; and the father, Oswald Sommer, learned the trade of locksmith and machinist. In his early manhood the latter wedded Mary Horn, who was a Hessian by birth, a descendant of the celebrated Swedish general, Horn, who took an active part during the wars of northern Europe, and an account of whom can be found in German history. Oswald Sommer's children were: George, who was born in 1821, came to the United States in 1841 and spent the remainder of his life in Newark, where he engaged in the manufacture of locks; Henry, who also was a resident of Newark, served his adopted country as a captain in the Union army during the civil war; Philip is also a resident of Newark; Anna Maria became the wife of George Vogel, of Livingston, New Jersey; Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Lingenfelzer, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Barbara is the wife of Rudolph Schaaf, of Newark; and Mrs. Fannie Zahn and Mrs. Mary Rheinhardt, both of Newark, complete the family. Their father was called to the home beyond this life in 1862, passing away at the age of sixty-eight years. The faithful wife and mother died September 17, 1883, at the age of eighty-five years. They were both sincere Christian people.

John Sommer, whose name heads this biographical record, was educated in the public schools of his native land, and from his father learned the trade of locksmith and machinist. In 1848, during the revolution in Germany, the family emigrated to America, landing at New York, July 7, and thence made their way to Newark, where seven years previously the eldest son had located. Here our subject worked with his brother as a locksmith and general

machinist, and for ten years made his home in Newark. He then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he followed the same pursuit for eight years, returning then to his old home in this city, where in 1863 he embarked in business for himself as a manufacturer of faucets and wooden-wares of that class, his factory being located near the present site of the Newark & New York depot. He afterward removed to Pearl street, where he erected a large factory, and in 1890 purchased the block of ground between Central and Dickinson and Morris avenues, and here erected his present spacious factory buildings. Here he is now extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of faucets and other specialties. His establishment is splendidly equipped for the conduct of this enterprise, employing about seventy-five men; and the excellent products which he turns out secure to him a liberal patronage.

On the 9th of January, 1854, Mr. Sommer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Metzner, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Schwinn) Metzner, of the town of Wachenheim, Germany. Her father was a vineyard farmer in his native country, and he died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1893, aged ninety years; his wife passed away twenty-three years before. Both parents are buried at Cleveland, Ohio. They had two daughters, one being Mrs. Barbara Radway, who resides near Cleveland. To Mr. and Mrs. Sommer have been born the following children: Barbara, born January 10, 1855, is the wife of Henry Schwinn, a successful tailor, of Newark. Their two eldest sons, Carl and John, are with their father in business. John, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 13, 1857, and is engaged in business with his father, married Miss Ver-

pillier and resides in Newark; Alfred, who was born June 15, 1862, married Bertha Warner and they have two children, Alfred and Bertha. Henry, who was born December 19, 1864, married Miss Maria Wirtz, and their children are Margaret, Dorothy and Theodore; Louise, who is a twin sister of Henry, is at her parental home; Michael, who was born January 20, 1867, is associated with his father in business; Emil, who was born May 5, 1870, died at the age of six years.

Mr. Sommer is a Republican in his political views, and by his ballot always gives expression to his party preferences. In his religion he shows his sympathies by attending the Lutheran church. He is a genial, courteous gentleman who wins regard wherever he goes. His business career is indeed a commendable one. By ceaseless toil and endeavor he has attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Newark.

JOHN BAIER,

during a long residence in Essex county, has ever been numbered among the leading and representative citizens. He is a native of the fatherland, a country that has furnished a large and valued population to Newark, the city owing much of its progress, advancement and prosperity to the sons of Germany. Mr. Baier was born in the ortschaft of Pliezhausen, oberamdt of Tübingen, in Wurtemberg, a son of John Baier, Sr., a successful baker and hotel-keeper of that village.

The subject of this review was educated

in the common schools and entered upon his business career as an apprentice to a brewer. When he had mastered the business he traveled for two years in the central German states, working as a journeyman, thus adding to his store of knowledge the experience which in after years proved so valuable. In 1850 he determined to seek a home in America. He had one brother and three sisters who also came to the United States. The brother, Jacob, crossed the Atlantic when a young man and spent the remainder of his life in Newark; Catharine married and removed to California; Anna married Mr. Spingler, of Newark; and Justina became the wife of Mr. Zille, of Newark. John Baier arrived in this country on the 24th of December, 1850, landing at New York, and soon found work at his trade, as he was a very skillful brewer. The business at that time was only in its infancy in America, and as he was a skilled workman he was enabled to command good positions. He worked as a journeyman for about eight years, principally in Newark, and in 1859 embarked in business on his own account at No. 103 Springfield avenue, Newark. From the beginning the new enterprise proved a success, and his business increased to such an extent that in 1862 it became necessary to enlarge his facilities in order to meet the demands of his trade. In that year he removed to the corner of Morris and Springfield avenues, and in 1864 he made extensive improvements on his property there. At that time he was among the prominent brewers in the state of New Jersey. In addition to an extensive trade in Newark and adjacent towns, he also had a patronage of considerable magnitude in New York city and vicinity. In the year 1891 his entire estab-



John Baier.

lishment was sold to an English syndicate, and Mr. Baier retired from business with a handsome competence that he had acquired entirely from his own efforts. His energy, industry, keen foresight and capable management enabled him to so direct his affairs as to win a very comfortable fortune.

Mr. Baier was married May 22, 1845, to Miss Jacobina Neuschler, who was born July 26, 1822, in Germany, a daughter of John Martin Neuschler, and to them have been born the following named: Jacobina, who was born December 28, 1845, and became the wife of Joseph Neu, a contractor of Newark; Barbara, who was born August 26, 1846, and married William Hill, who for many years was associated in business with Mr. Baier and is now an extensive real-estate owner of Newark; Louis (2d), who was born October 15, 1860, and married a Miss Roberts, of Newark; John (1st), who was born in 1859, and died in early life, and two children who died in infancy. The mother of this family was called to her final home March 8, 1894. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church and was well known for her charitable deeds and her devotion to her home, her family and her friends.

Mr. Baier gives his political support to the Republican party, with which he has been identified since being an American citizen. He was for three years a member of the board of freeholders, and capably filled that office. He belongs to Diogenes Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark. He has always been a practical and fair-minded business man, whose ventures have been characterized by good judgment and unusual caution, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large number of the leading business men of his adopted city.

WILLIAM P. CONDIT.

William P. Condit, a real-estate dealer of Orange, belongs to a prominent old family of Essex county. His father, Samuel Condit, was born in Orange, March 22, 1798, and was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Harrison) Condit. He made the occupation of farming his life work and was also largely interested in stock-raising. A progressive and enterprising citizen, he took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and was a liberal contributor to church and charitable work. He assisted in the organization of the Second Presbyterian church of Orange, and was one of its consistent members and active workers. He died October 27, 1864. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Phœbe Peck, and was an only daughter, was born June 17, 1801, and died March 29, 1848. The parents of our subject had twelve children, of whom he is the fifth in order of birth.

William P. Condit, of this review, was educated in the public schools of his township and remained in his parents' home until early manhood. He then learned wagon-building under the direction of Timothy W. Mullford, of Orange, but followed it only a short time, turning his attention to merchandizing. Shortly afterward, however, he engaged in the dairy business, which he conducted with good success for twelve years. He is now engaged in the real-estate and building business, and has been a prominent factor in the improvement and development of East Orange.

Mr. Condit is also a recognized leader in local political affairs in the Oranges. In 1873 and 1874 he served as a member of the township committee, discharging his duties

with marked promptness and fidelity. He has at various times filled the office of surveyor of highways, and in 1866 was elected justice of the peace. He votes for the men and measures of the Republican party. In 1897 and 1898 he was appointed by the courts of Essex county a member of the commission to assess and condemn lands for the Essex County Park Association, and was also appointed on the commission to assess and condemn lands for the construction of a railway line in Caldwell township. He has frequently served as a special commissioner in laying out public lands, and at various times has been appointed by the court of Essex county to act as commissioner in the division of estates.

Mr. Condit is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange; Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Newark; and Kane Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., of Newark. He was married in Newark, June 24, 1862, to Mrs. Emily A. Olds, widow of James Olds, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Mead. Four children have been born to them: Bertha C., who died at the age of three years; Emily; Mary M., a graduate of the East Orange high school; and Watson S., who was also a student in the East Orange high school, and is at present engaged in mercantile business.

TIMOTHY EUGENE HOLEY,

a member of the firm of Berg & Holey, dealers in coal and wood in Orange, was born in the city which is still his home, June 30, 1856, and is a son of Timothy S. and Margaret (Donegan) Holey. The latter was a daughter of Thomas Donegan, of Irish lineage. She was married twice, her

first union being with James Horrigan, by whom she had the following children: Ellen, who became the wife of John Carley; Abbey; Jeremiah, who enlisted in the Union army and was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, was honorably discharged and mustered out as a corporal: he served in Sickles' brigade, under Captain Murphy, and died in 1868, from the effects of his wounds; Thomas, the fourth child, married Annie Danahy, and had four children, viz., James and May, twins, and David and Ella. The mother of these children died in 1875, and the father afterward married Minnie Conway, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret.

Timothy S. Holey, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the parish of Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork, Ireland, about the year 1820, and educated there. On reaching early manhood he was apprenticed to the baker's trade, which he followed on the Emerald Isle until twenty-eight years of age, when he decided to make his home in the United States. His preparation completed for the voyage, he sailed to New York, where he remained for a short time and then came to Orange, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away on the 26th of April, 1892. He was a good and worthy citizen, an energetic, persevering and economical man, and was much attached to his family and devoted to their interests and happiness.

His wife departed this life November 8, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. Both the parents were consistent members of the Catholic church, and the children are all communicants therein. In the family were five children, namely: George, who learned the hatter's trade and has followed that occupation for a number of years, was mar-

ried in Philadelphia, but now resides in New York city; Mary resides with her brother Timothy E.; John A.; Timothy Eugene and Margaret are the younger members of the family.

Mr. Holey, our subject, acquired his early education in St. John's parochial school and completed it in the public schools of West Orange. He remained at his parental home until seventeen years of age, at which time he started out in life on his own account, as an employe of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Express Company. He mastered the duties of that position and served that company for fourteen years, as one of its most capable and trusted employes. In 1889 he entered into partnership with Frederick Berg, Sr., and began a profitable business in the coal and wood trade. Their operations are now extensive and their business is constantly increasing.

Mr. Holey is identified with a number of fraternal organizations of the Catholic faith, including St. Patrick's Alliance, of Orange. He also belongs to Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., and in his political belief is a stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type.

THOMAS HARROP, SR.,

a member of the firm of Harrop, Gist & Company, hat manufacturers of Orange, may properly claim recognition among those who by their individual efforts have won favor and fortune. In this enlightened age it is the men of industry, energy and merit who are rapidly pushing their way to the front, and it is these qualities which have gained Mr. Harrop prestige in manufacturing circles.

He was born in Newark, New Jersey, on

the 12th of September, 1832, and is a son of William and Margaret (Williams) Harrop, the latter a daughter of Alexander Williams, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was a native of England and in that country learned the hatter's trade, which he followed both before and after coming to America. He carried on business in that line for a number of years in Newark. His death occurred in 1852, but his faithful wife survived him until 1883. They had seven children: Thomas; William; Alexander; John, who died in early life; Jane; John, the second of the name, who also died in early life; and Charles.

Mr. Harrop, of this review, acquired his education in the public schools of Orange, and when in his 'teens started out in life for himself by learning the hatter's trade. He followed that pursuit in the employ of others until 1872, when he formed a partnership with Robert Gist and began operations on his own account under the firm name of Harrop & Company. Later Robert Gist, Jr., was admitted to a partnership in the business, and the style was changed to Harrop, Gist & Company. The business was established on Essex avenue in Orange, but in 1884 was removed to their present commodious and substantial quarters on Thomas street. The plant is very extensive and is equipped with the latest machinery and every accessory for turning out the most perfect work in the shortest time. The firm have met with more than an ordinary degree of success. Their sales are large and profitable, yet their prices are reasonable. They have won the public confidence by their upright dealing and have established for the house a reputation which is indeed enviable.

In May, 1888, Mr. Harrop was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Wilcox, and they have two children—Alexander and Grace. They attend the Baptist church, of which Mr. Harrop is a member. His political support is given the Democracy, but he has neither time nor inclination for public office, preferring to give his attention to his business, in which he is meeting with good success.

JOHN REILLY,

in his life work, has exemplified the phrase the "dignity of labor." Honorable purpose, indefatigable effort and successful accomplishment have enabled him to command the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and though he entered upon his business career in the humble capacity of errand boy he is now at the head of one of the extensive manufacturing industries of Newark, which not only contributes to his individual prosperity but also adds to the general welfare by furnishing employment to a large force of operatives.

A native of the Emerald Isle, Mr. Reilly was born in county Meath, in 1834, and is a son of Brian and Rose (Daley) Reilly, both of whom were also natives of the same county. His grandfather, who also bore the name of Brian Reilly, was engaged in the preparation of flax for the looms as a life-work. With the spirit of liberty strong within him, he took part in the Fenian movement in his native land and with a number of his comrades was transported to Van Dieman's Land, where he died.

Brian Reilly, the father of our subject, acquired a common-school education and under his father's direction learned the trade

of preparing flax. In 1837 he bade adieu to home and friends, crossed the Atlantic to America, and took up his residence in Newark, where for some years he followed various employments, scorning not the work that would yield him an honest living. By his frugality and the improvement of his opportunities he won financial advancement and his success determined him to make America his permanent home. Accordingly, in 1844, he sent for his family to join him, and his wife, accompanied by their three children, took passage on the vessel *Perseverance*, which sailed from the port of Dublin, and after a voyage of sixty-seven days brought them safely to New York city, where they were gladly welcomed by the husband and father. They established a home in Newark, where the parents spent their remaining days, the father reaching the age of fourscore years, while the mother passed away at the advanced age of ninety. They were Roman Catholics in religious belief. Their family numbered the following named: Catherine, wife of Owen Smith, of Newark, by whom she has four daughters, all now married; Mary, wife of Patrick Tigh, by whom she has three sons and two daughters; and John, of this review.

The last named was educated in the first parochial school of Newark, the same being conducted by Father Moran, in connection with St. John's Catholic church on Mulberry street. When his school days were ended he secured a situation as office boy, and later was employed by C. H. and J. D. Harrison and James Duncan, who were associated in business in Newark. While with them Mr. Reilly gained a practical knowledge of the methods and processes of making leather, and for several



JOHN REILLY.

years he was employed in a similar establishment owned by David Crockett. He worked as a journeyman for Richard Ward for several years and then went to Bloomfield, where he became superintendent of the works of the Newark Patent Leather Company, and on severing his connection with that firm he accepted the superintendency of the works of F. W. Dawson & Company on Ferry street, where he remained until 1865. He then formed a partnership with Frank McCormick, under the firm name of McCormick & Reilly, for the manufacture; but the connection was only of short duration and was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Reilly then began business alone at his present location, carrying on operations on a small scale with the aid of two apprentices. He steadily worked up a good business, however, and from time to time was obliged to increase his facilities and the number of workmen. His plant now covers an entire block, and employment is furnished to seventy-five men. Such is the success which Mr. Reilly has achieved entirely through his own efforts. He has advanced from a humble position to a leading place among the manufacturers of the city, and is certainly deserving of great credit therefor.

Mr. Reilly is also a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and withholds his cooperation and support from no enterprise that is calculated to benefit the community or promote the general welfare. He is also charitable and benevolent and contributes liberally to benevolent and church work. In his political affiliations he is an ardent Democrat, and has been honored with local office, to which he has been called by the vote of the people. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders and

served one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

In St. James' church, Roman Catholic, Father Callen, in 1856, solemnized the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Reilly and Miss Mary A. Cogan, a daughter of Peter and Bridget (McAnany) Cogan, both of whom were of Irish descent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reilly are communicants of the St. Columbus church, Catholic, of Newark, and have reared their children in that faith. Their union has been blessed with the following children, viz.: B. J., who married Mary A. Hickey; Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; Rose A., who died in 1883; Mamie, who died when about two years of age; Elizabeth R., wife of Theodore S. Miller, of Newark, by whom she has four children,—Ann Elizabeth, Rose Mary, Theodore E. and Brian S.

JOHN FRANCIS PASCOE,

a progressive and enterprising business man of Orange, and proprietor of the Orange Steam Laundry, located at Nos. 18 and 20 North Center street, was born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and is a son of John and Hannah Pascoe, the latter of whom was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Calahan.

John Pascoe, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Helston, Cornwall, England, and by occupation was a practical miner, following that vocation during his lifetime. He came to America when he was sixteen years of age, in 1863, and after landing at New York he made his way to Lake Superior and there found employment in the mines, continuing in the same for some time and then returned east, settling at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Here he

soon became engaged in his vocation, and, being of an energetic and ambitious disposition, he shortly after secured the position of foreman in an iron mine and quickly established himself as a practical miner, since which time he has been more or less identified in managing and operating mines in Massachusetts and New York. At present he resides at Highland Falls, Orange county, New York, where he is highly respected as a man of integrity and ability and a worthy citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. Pascoe were born thirteen children, as follows: George, who married Miss Ida Clark, and with his wife and one child, Delaphine, resides at Hopewell Junction, Dutchess county, New York; John Francis, our subject, Alfred, Annie, Frank, Henry, Thomas, Alice, Robert and four others who died in infancy.

John Francis Pascoe acquired his mental discipline in the district schools of his native city and remained at his parental home until fifteen years old, when he started out in life on his own responsibility, his first position being a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Fort Montgomery, Orange county, New York. In 1886 Mr. Pascoe came to Newfoundland, New Jersey, and there filled a similar position until 1892, when he engaged in business on his own account at Avondale, Essex county, continuing in the mercantile line, and there he met with large financial losses from fire, his stock being but partially insured. Undaunted, however, by the adversity that had overtaken him, which only brought into requisition that indomitable pluck and perseverance which have ever marked his career, Mr. Pascoe made another start, this time his venture being the purchase of the Orange Steam Laundry from Dean & Per-

rine, and in this enterprise he has reaped more than ordinary success, which is ever the logical result of true merit and intelligently applied industry. Only the most competent and skillful operatives are employed in the establishment of Mr. Pascoe, and in consequence of this fact he receives the patronage of many of the best families of the Oranges. The plant is thoroughly equipped with all the latest and highly improved appliances and machinery and has a capacity of three thousand pieces a day.

Mr. Pascoe may safely be quoted as being a self-made man in the strongest sense of the term, the success he has achieved being the outcome of his individual industry, perseverance and the employment of honest business methods. He has many friends in the Oranges, who hold for him the warmest regard.

TIMOTHY CRUDEN.

deceased, was one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of East Orange. He was born in county Cork, Ireland, in the year 1829, and acquired a limited education in the district schools of his native land, where he remained until about twenty years of age. Hearing of the advantages afforded young men in America and the possibilities for advancement, he resolved to try his fortune this side the Atlantic and made preparation for the voyage. Bidding adieu to home and friends, he sailed for New York, where he landed in 1849.

He was energetic, ambitious and willing to work, and soon found employment in Brooklyn, where he engaged as a stone mason, having learned that trade in the old country. This occupation he followed for about eight years, after which he removed

to East Orange, and again carried on business as a stone mason for a number of years. On the expiration of that period he abandoned that vocation and began dealing in milk. In the new enterprise he was very successful and continued operations in that line until 1886. He had a liberal patronage, and in consequence gained a good income. As his financial resources increased, he invested in realty from time to time and became the owner of some valuable property. His judicious investments, the rise in land and his careful management of his business affairs brought to him a capital which enabled him to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. He became widely and favorably known throughout this locality and his name was a synonym for honorable business dealing. In the early part of his business career he was frugal, industrious, economical and persevering, and this enabled him to gain a start which made the latter part of his life much easier, on account of the comforts which he was enabled to secure as the result of his former toil.

Mr. Cruden was united in marriage in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth O'Leary, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret O'Leary, who proved to him a faithful helpmeet and companion on life's journey, her labors in the home ably supplementing those of her husband in the more active walks of life. They became the parents of seven children: Jeremiah, who died in early life; William, John, Margaret, Elizabeth and Patrick, all of whom died in childhood; and Dennis J., the only surviving member of the family. The mother of this family died January 13, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years, and Mr. Cruden passed away October 11, 1895. They were both earnest members of the Roman

Catholic church of East Orange, and were people of the highest respectability.

Dennis J. Cruden, their only surviving child, acquired a good education in the schools of East Orange, and on reaching early manhood became his father's assistant in business. He soon made himself master of all the details in connection therewith, and his services are very efficient and valuable. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Newark Passenger Railway Company as night dispatcher, and filled that position until November, 1896, when he resigned to take charge of his father's estate and has since given his attention to the supervision of his property interests.

On the 7th of January, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Dennis J. Cruden and Miss Margaret Dolan, a daughter of Lawrence and Nora (Neering) Dolan, of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Cruden became the parents of the following children: Timothy, who is a student in St. Benedict's College, in Newark; Dennis; William, who died in early childhood; Lillie, who died at the age of five years; and Florence. Mr. Cruden is a member in good standing of the Knights of Columbus, and he and his family are communicants in the Roman Catholic church in East Orange.

ADOLPH HENSLER,

deceased, was born in the ortschaft of Gutenstein, in the oberamdt Moeskirch, Baden, Germany, and was a son of Bonafatz and Theresa (Knittel) Hensler. He acquired his education in the schools of his native town, and after coming to America pursued a course of study in the night school of Newark, under the instruction of ex-Mayor Hahne. He then learned the har-

ness-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years, with good success. He was industrious and energetic and was ever straightforward and honorable in all business transactions.

Mr. Hensler was also an important factor in the improvement of the locality with which he was connected. He built and owned the well known Harburger's hall at No. 80 Hamburg Place, and took an active interest in all measures calculated to advance the general welfare. He was generous and charitable, and contributed liberally to many benevolences. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, warmly attached to the principles of his party, and on its ticket he was elected to the position of school commissioner, in which capacity he served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Hensler was married in Newark, in St. Peter's church, Roman Catholic, November 10, 1864, and has had seven children, five of whom died in early life. The surviving members of the family are: Robert, who was born January 2, 1867, and married Amelia Vegelius, a daughter of George and Caroline Vegelius; and Elizabeth, who was born January 3, 1870, and is the wife of Robert F. Schuller, by whom she has one daughter, Helen Gertrude. The family are of the Roman Catholic faith, and are well known people of the community. By Mr. Hensler's death the community lost one of its most valued and worthy citizens.

ZEBULON MORRIS KEEN

is a representative of one of the old families of Essex county and a son of John and Penninah (Sandford) Keen. His great-grandfather, a native of England, founded

the family in America, and his son, the grandfather, was Joseph Lake Keen, a native of Essex county. John Morris Keen was born in Essex county, December 25, 1797, and died July 22, 1871. His wife, who passed away in 1885, was a descendant of Captain William Sandford, who came here from the isle of Barbadoes. Mr. and Mrs. Keen were the parents of eight children, all of whom have departed this life excepting the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Keen, whose name begins this review, was born September 13, 1828, and spent his boyhood on the home farm. He was educated in the common schools and learned the brick-mason's trade, which he followed for a period of ten years. He then turned his attention to farming and finally embarked in the dairy business, which he still carries on. He has twenty-five head of milch cows, a well equipped dairy, and delivers milk in the eighth ward of Newark, his younger son managing this department of the business.

On the 26th of October, 1863, Mr. Keen married Miss Hannah M. Garrabrant, a daughter of Peter P. Garrabrant, a member of an old and distinguished family of Holland descent that was early established in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Keen became the parents of two sons. John M., who was born August 28, 1866, and was educated in Newark, being graduated in the high school, is now in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company. Horton C., who was born June 28, 1868, and was also educated in the public schools of this city, is now engaged in business with his father. The mother was called to her final rest, July 25, 1896. She was a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian church, charitable and kind, and was highly es-



Zebulon Morris Keen

teemed by many friends. Mr. Keen also in his youth joined the Second Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. He is a modest and unassuming man, honorable in business, straightforward in all the walks of life, and wears his three-score and ten years lightly. It is probable that he will yet be spared for many more years of usefulness.

THOMAS H. CULLEN,

manager of the store of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, at No. 285 Main street, Orange, and a man whose business ability has won continued advancement in positions of responsibility, was born in East Newark, now Harrison, in Hudson county, on the 28th of November, 1857. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Coleman) Cullen. The father was a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, where he spent the days of his boyhood and youth and learned the trade of tanner. He worked as a journeyman for a number of years before coming to America, and then crossed the Atlantic to the New World, taking up his residence in Newark, where he engaged in the tanning business for a number of years. He then turned his attention to the grocery trade, which he followed up to the time of his death. He was twice married and the surviving children of the first union are Patrick and Michael. The former enlisted in the Union army as a drummer boy when fourteen years of age, and when his term had expired, re-enlisted, serving throughout the whole campaign and participating in many of the principal engagements of the struggle. He married Alice Barry, of Newark, and now resides in Bridge-

port, Connecticut. Michael is married and makes his home in Newark. There were three children of the second marriage who reached years of maturity: James Francis, who married Kate Culligan, and died in July, 1896; Mary Jane, wife of Jacob Kugelmann, by whom she has four children; and Thomas Henry. The mother of these children still survives and makes her home with her daughter in Orange.

Thomas Henry Cullen acquired his education in the parochial school conducted in connection with St. Patrick's church, of Newark. He remained in his parents' home until twenty years of age, and then entered upon his business career as a salesman in the employ of the Union Pacific Tea Company. For a year he served in that capacity, after which he was promoted to the position of manager, acting in that capacity for eleven years in various cities of the east. Later he engaged in business on his own account, and in 1886 entered the service of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company as a traveling salesman. He was thus engaged for four years and was then made manager of the company's store in Orange, where he has continued for seven years to the full satisfaction of his employers. He is a man of the utmost reliability, faithful to every trust; and his honorable dealing, courteous treatment of his patrons and untiring energy have brought to the store a liberal trade, making the business one of profit to the company and to himself.

Mr. Cullen was united in marriage November 15, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Keenan, a daughter of Richard and Margaret Keenan. They have had the following-named children: Henry, now deceased; Enos, Edward, Thomas, Michael and Mary, all at home; Francis, who died at the age of

six months; Joseph, John, Margaret, Leo and Agnes—all with their parents. The parents and children are of the Catholic faith, belonging to the Church of Our Lady of the Valley. Mr. Cullen is now president of Our Lady of the Valley Council, No. 319, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and Council, Knights of Columbus, also Conclave, No. 485, Improved Order of Heptasophs, and the Young Men's Catholic Library Union. He is active in church and charitable work, is prominent in social circles, honorable in business and esteemed at all times for his manly principles.

WILLIAM VAN NESS,

who is engaged in the manufacture of cider and vinegar at the corner of Dodd street and Sherwood avenue, East Orange, was born in Fairfield, Caldwell township, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 8th of April, 1837, and is a son of Henry J. and Phoebe Ann (Spear) Van Ness. His maternal grandparents were Tunis and Jemimah (Miller) Spear. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Sarah (Jacobus) Van Ness, and the family is of German extraction. The grandfather was reared to manhood in Essex county and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a time. Later he carried on agricultural pursuits in connection with the manufacture of cider and vinegar. For over forty years he pursued the dual occupation in Caldwell township. He was a progressive, enterprising citizen, and was highly respected by his neighbors and friends. He was born in October, 1812, and departed this life in 1888. His wife, whose birth occurred in 1815, passed away in 1872. They were both consistent members of the Dutch Reformed church of

Fairfield. Their family numbered four children, one who died in infancy and three who reached years of maturity, namely: William; Frances, who was married and had two children,—Malinda P., wife of Edward Archelarius, and Ada; and Mary E., wife of Henry M. Bush, by whom she has one son, Ernest E., who is married and resides in Fairfield.

William Van Ness acquired his early education in the schools of his native township and remained at his parental home until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade of his father, following that pursuit during the greater part of the time until twenty-five years of age. In 1870 he removed to East Orange and began the manufacture of cider on his own account, continuing operations there until 1886, when he removed to his present location at the corner of Dodd street and Sherwood avenue. He here erected a commodious and substantial mill and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of vinegar. His plant is supplied with the latest improved machinery, and the best accessories for turning out a good product, and his goods find a ready sale on the market by reason of their excellence. In addition to his other business, Mr. Van Ness is interested in agricultural pursuits in Passaic county.

He erected a pleasant home in East Orange, which is presided over by his estimable wife, whom he wedded May 26, 1867. She bore the maiden name of Harriet A. Spear, and is a daughter of William B. and Jane M. (Courter) Spear, both of whom were of English descent and were natives of New Jersey. Two children were born to our subject and his wife, but William died at the age of four days, and Jessie

died at the age of two and a half months. Both Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness are consistent members of the Bethel Presbyterian church, of East Orange. The latter was one of ten children, namely: Lambert, who is married and has a family of five children; Mary, wife of Jonathan B. Davenport, of Caldwell township, by whom she has two daughters; George, who married Sarah Davenport, and has two children; Oscar, who died at the age of sixteen years; Mrs. Van Ness; Richard C., who married Emma Wortman, and has four children; John H., who has one child by his first marriage and five by his second; Sarah E., wife of Charles B. Gould, by whom she has five children; Evaline, who died at the age of five years; and James A., who is married and has two children. The father of this family died in the fifty-second year of his age, and the mother passed away in her seventy-sixth year.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this locality and are received into the best homes of East Orange. In business circles Mr. Van Ness occupies an honorable and enviable place. His success is the natural result following energy, enterprise and perseverance, which qualities are numbered among his chief characteristics.

WILLIAM F. TAYLOR.

An analysis of the life record of William F. Taylor shows that enterprise, careful management, keen discrimination and unflagging industry constitute the principal elements in the splendid success which has crowned his efforts. His business enterprises have constituted an important feature in industrial activity in Newark, and he is now at the head of an extensive and

profitable barrel-manufacturing establishment.

Mr. Taylor is one of Newark's native sons, his birth having occurred in this city on the 3d of April, 1869, and his parents being Charles R. and Margaret (Struble) Taylor. In the public schools our subject acquired his education, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the latter's trade. He did not pursue that occupation long, however, and turned his attention to the manufacture of corsets, which he followed for some time. In 1888 he commenced the manufacture of barrels, and that enterprise has since claimed his attention. Under his able management and wise directing hand the industry has grown rapidly, and in 1896 he was enabled to purchase a tract of land at the corner of Chestnut and Adams streets, where he has made extensive improvements, consisting of the erection of a large and spacious warehouse, and his pleasant residence. Since 1892 Mr. Taylor has also been more or less interested in real-estate investments, and has by his judicious purchase and sale of realty added materially to his income. He entered upon his business career with a very limited capital, and as the result of his own efforts is now the possessor of a comfortable competence which he richly merits.

In Newark, on the 10th of November, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of William F. Taylor and Miss Elizabeth A. Head, a daughter of George and Alice Head. Their union has been blessed with three children, namely: Alice E., Margaret S. and William F. The parents attend the Baptist church. Mr. Taylor shares the political convictions of his father and is a stalwart Republican. In 1897 he was a member of the Republican county central committee.

as a representative of the seventh district and tenth ward of the city of Newark, and does all in his power to insure the success of his party. He is known as an honorable business man, a loyal citizen and a faithful friend, and Newark has no citizen more worthy the regard of his fellow men than William F. Taylor.

MAJOR RICHARD SPEER.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. That great factor, the public, is a discriminating factor, and judges of the intrinsic worth of the individual. Thus in touching upon the life history of the subject of this review the biographer would aim to give utterance to no fulsome encomium, to indulge in no extravagant praise; yet would he wish to hold up for consideration those points which have shown the distinction of a pure, true and useful life,—one characterized by indomitable perseverance, broad charity, marked ability and well earned honors. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by his fellow men.

Major Speer was born at Pine Brook, Essex county, on the 29th of June, 1839, and is descended from one of the pioneer families of the community. His grandfather, who also bore the name of Major Richard Speer, was born in Caldwell township in 1778, and died August 3, 1838. He served in the war of 1812, with the rank of major general, and gave his political support to the old Whig party. Josiah Speer, father

of our subject, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, April 2, 1803, and became a well-to-do farmer. His prominence in public affairs is indicated by his twenty-six years' service in the office of justice of the peace, and his election to the general assembly for a two-years term. He was strictly temperate in his habits, thoroughly reliable at all times and was the trusted friend of all who knew him. He passed away March 22, 1877. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Mary Ann Speer, was born in Fairfield, Essex county, October 11, 1804, and died January 18, 1894. A lover of music, she was celebrated in her day for her superior vocal powers. Her nature was sympathetic and kindly, and at the bedside of the sick and in the homes of the needy she was often found as a blessed counselor and assistant. Her family numbered nine children and to them she devoted herself with untiring vigilance.

Major Speer was fortunate in having the influence of a cultured home, and under the parental roof he remained until starting out in life on his own account. In his youth he pursued the English branches of learning,—history, geography, grammar and arithmetic,—and was graduated in the schools of Caldwell township in 1857. On completing his education he looked about for a trade, for in those days a boy was taught to make himself a thorough master of some useful art. Determining to become a builder, he came to Newark when but seventeen years of age to apprentice himself to one of the most expert builders of the day. Within four years he had completely mastered the occupation in every detail and at the age of twenty-one was ready to start out in business on his own account. His first important piece of work



RICHARD SPEER

was the superintendency of the placing of a large steam-boiler plant in Jersey City, and the following year he had full charge of the construction of a section of the water-works at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

In 1864 he located in Montclair and for several years was known as one of the most extensive contractors and builders in Essex county, enjoying a very liberal patronage until 1873, when, on account of the business depression following the financial panic of that year, he left New Jersey for Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he was soon established in a good business. He erected there many of the finest residences and public buildings of the county, and for nine years was thus connected with its industrial interests. In 1882 he obtained a contract in Richmond, Virginia, and had charge of the construction of the gas works in that city. In the autumn of 1884 he returned to his native township, where he again resumed contracting and building in connection with the real-estate and insurance business. These interests now occupy his attention, and his well directed labors are bringing to him a substantial competence. When actively engaged in building, his fidelity to the terms of a contract was proverbial, and his relations with his employes were ever of the most cordial nature, for he never sought to reduce wages and was always prompt in payment and just in his treatment of those who served him. His business record is above reproach, having ever been characterized by entire harmony with the ethics of trade relations.

Major Speer was married December 25, 1861, to Joannah, a daughter of Peter and Abigail Francisco, of Fairfield, Essex county. She died two years later, and the Major was again married May 13, 1868,

when he wedded Miss Rachel Gould, a daughter of Stephen J. and Joannah Gould, of Caldwell, New Jersey. Her father was an extensive farmer and was well known for his energetic work in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have reared a family of nine children. The Major is an active Republican in politics, for seven years was a member of the Republican county central committee and has eight times been a delegate to the state and county conventions of his party. He has ever loyally stood by its men and measures and did effective service in the interests of his constituents during an eight years' incumbency in the office of freeholder. Socially he has been a member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., for seven years, and for thirty years an active member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F. For thirty-five years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, laboring earnestly for its upbuilding and advancement and for the spreading of Christianity among men. A contemporary writer said of him: "He counts his friends by the thousands and his best friends are those who have known him the longest."

SAMUEL D. CONDIT.

Fifty years have come and gone since the name of this gentleman was first placed on the roll of the business men of Orange, New Jersey, and though to-day his years are more than the traditional three-score and ten, he is still numbered among those whose enterprise keeps alive the commercial activity of the place and thereby promotes the general prosperity. His name is inseparably connected with the business life of the county, and he has been an important fac-

tor in advancing all interests and enterprises which produce moral, intellectual and material growth. Such a man is of inestimable value to the community with which he casts his lot. The valued citizen is no longer he alone who can marshal his energies and aid in protecting from an armed foe the city of his residence, but also is he whose devotion to public and private duty and whose business energy and ability make him a leader of men and a controller of the affairs that produce the prosperity of his section.

Mr. Condit has not only been long and honorably connected with the substantial growth and business interests of Orange and East Orange, but is also a representative of one of the oldest families of the state, whose identification with the history of New Jersey covers more than two centuries. Tradition says that the original American ancestors came from Normandy; but the first authentic record, written in 1678, names John Condit as one of the property owners of Newark. He left one son, who became the father of six sons, and the eldest of these, Samuel Condit, is the ancestor of nearly all of the name who reside in Essex county. He resided in Pleasant Valley, and portions of his old home are still standing, while the land which he owned is still in possession of the family.

Samuel D. Condit was born in Orange, November 24, 1814. He attended the village school in his youth and at an early age entered upon a mercantile experience in a general store in Belleville. He applied himself earnestly to the mastery of business methods and principles, and in 1847 embarked in business on his own account in Orange, where he successfully conducted a dry-goods store until 1862. He subse-

quently established stores in Fremont and Tiffin, Ohio, and in 1867 also opened a large mercantile establishment in Cleveland, where he carried on business until 1872. He then disposed of his varied interests in Ohio and, returning to his native city, has since conducted a successful real-estate and insurance business in East Orange, handling a large portion of the property interests both in Orange and East Orange. He bears a most enviable reputation for reliability and safe, conservative methods, and in business circles his word is as good as his bond. He commands the confidence and respect of all and is freely accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the honored business men of Essex county.

In early life Mr. Condit took an active part in political affairs, served as clerk of the town committee for some years and was also a member of the board of freeholders, in 1861 and 1862. His marked fidelity to duty made him a very acceptable officer, and he retired from public service as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of his entire constituency. He is an active member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., and has been a lifetime member of the Brick church of East Orange, contributing liberally to its support and advancing its interests in all possible ways.

On the 8th of April, 1847, in South Orange was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Condit and Miss Mary E. Baldwin, who was born on Sandford street in South Orange, her father having been one of the earliest settlers of that place. Their union has been blessed with ten children, but seven of the number died in early childhood. Those still living are Frederick A., a real-estate agent residing in Brooklyn, New York; Anna C., wife of J. McWilliams, of

East Orange; and Marilla, wife of Louis Wood, of Brooklyn, New York.

The record of Mr. Condit is that of a man who has by his own unaided efforts worked his way upward to a position of affluence. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of many. Without the aid of influence or wealth, he has risen to a position among the prominent men of this section of the state, and his native genius and acquired ability are the stepping-stones on which he mounted.

RICHARD W. McEWEN,

of Whippany, represents a family that has long and prominently been connected with the manufacture of paper on the Atlantic coast, and with his brothers he is now extensively engaged in the conduct of a large concern of that character. The name of McEwen is known to the paper trade throughout the country and is the synonym of honor and straightforward dealing in trade circles.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review is a native of Bloomfield, New Jersey, born on the 25th of January, 1866. The first seven years of his life, however, were spent in Easton, Connecticut, where his father, Robert McEwen, was engaged in the manufacture of paper. The latter, who is now living a retired life in Whippany, was born in Scotland, and as a life-work took up the business which had been followed by his father and grandfather—the manufacture of paper. In his early manhood he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, and in this country was

united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Walsh, a lady of American birth, but of English parentage. After carrying on business for some time in Easton, Connecticut, Robert McEwen removed with his family to Caldwell, New Jersey, and thence returned to his old home in Bloomfield, but is now living in Whippany. By his marriage he became the father of the following named children: William W., who is superintendent of the paper-mill at Malopardis; Robert B., Jesse L., and Richard W., who are connected with the paper manufactory in Whippany. The sons are all married: Robert B. married Mary B. Crawford; Jesse L. married N. Grace Roe; and Richard W. wedded Hannah H. Brown, a daughter of George H. Brown, of Washington, D. C. By the last marriage has been born a son,—Richard W., Jr.

Robert McEwen, Sr., became one of the best known paper manufacturers of the county, building up a business of great volume, and the prestige he acquired in this line has been maintained by his successors, his sons, in a manner to merit the admiration and the confidence of a critical public. Richard W. McEwen was reared to the business. At an early age he left the school room and entered his father's factory as an employe, passed through every department of the concern and mastered the details relating to each. Before reaching the age of eighteen he had acquired an interest in the business and has since been an important factor in the successful conduct of the extensive enterprise. The factory is one of the best equipped in the country, being supplied with the latest and best improved machinery, and all accessories for the manufacture of the different grades of paper. The house enjoys a large trade and the success

of the enterprise is well merited by the partners, who are all men of good business ability.

In politics the McEwen brothers are all Republicans and have unreservedly supported that organization during the past eighteen years, being champions of a protective tariff and the sound-money plank as defined in the platform of the St. Louis convention of 1896. Richard W. McEwen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Cincinnati Lodge, Madison Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., and the Odo de Saint Amand Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Topkaow Club, of Morristown.

ANDREW J. VAN NESS.

In tracing the genealogy of Mr. Van Ness we find that he is descended from a long line of sturdy, intelligent and honorable ancestors and that the representatives of the family have been prominent in the history of New Jersey. Two centuries have passed since the original American settlers left their Holland home and came to the colonies, taking up their residence in what is now Bergen county, New Jersey. The grandfather of our subject, Peter Van Ness, was a native of Hilton, and the father, Caleb B. Van Ness, was born there May 4, 1813. He followed farming and also engaged in the manufacture of shoes in what was then known as Middleville, New Jersey. His death occurred in 1873. His wife was Mary D. Van Ness, a daughter of Jabez Headley, who resided in what was then the village of Headleytown, Union county, New Jersey. She was born in February, 1819, and died in March, 1861.

Andrew J. Van Ness, of this review, was

born in the village of Hilton, Essex county, March 24, 1839, and acquired his education in the common schools there and in the State Normal School of Trenton, being graduated in the latter institution with the class of 1861. He taught school both before and after his graduation, his educational labors covering a period of seven years. He has spent more than thirty years as a commercial traveling salesman. He also devotes considerable time to the management of his own property interests, and his ability in business affairs, his keen discrimination and enterprise enable him to secure a comfortable competence as the result of his well directed efforts.

In 1886 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Van Ness and Miss Mary Condit, who was born March 28, 1844, and who is a daughter of Moses and Maria Condit, the former a representative of an old family of Essex county. Their beautiful home, located at No. 566 Park avenue, East Orange, is tastefully furnished and is the abode of hospitality.

Mr. Van Ness has attained high rank in Masonic circles, holding membership with Damascus Commandery, No. 5, K. T., of Newark, and with Mecca Temple, No. 1, A. A. N. M. S., of New York city. In politics he is a Democrat. He has performed an important work in recent years through his labors in behalf of the Hilton library. In 1889 he was instrumental in establishing an association which was incorporated under the name of the Hilton Library Association, the original members having formerly belonged to the Hilton Library Club. Mr. Van Ness was made librarian of the new organization and in his official capacity classified and catalogued the entire library. He has made liberal subscriptions to the work



Andrew J. Van Ness.

for the purchase of books and various equipments, and the Hilton library may properly be regarded as a monument to his public-spirited interest in the welfare of the community.

JOHN C. AHRENS.

Enterprise and industry, if carefully directed by sound judgment, never fail to win success; and these elements in the character of Mr. Ahrens have made him one of the prosperous contractors and builders of Newark, his native city. He was born March 20, 1857, and is a son of Frederick and Anna (Dammann) Ahrens, both of whom were natives of Germany. His maternal grandparents were John Christian and Anna M. (Mangels) Dammann, and his mother was born in the ortschaft of Bederkase, near the city of Bremen, Germany, July 18, 1826. At the age of eighteen she came to the United States and took up her residence in the home of relatives in New York city. Frederick Ahrens, the father of our subject, was born September 1, 1824, also in Bederkase, and acquired his education in the common schools. In 1836 he came to America and taking up his residence in New York he secured a situation in a baking establishment. He afterward engaged in the general grocery business until 1856, when he came to Newark and for a time was identified with the manufacturing interests of the city. He was also recognized as a leader in local political affairs, and was elected to the board of freeholders, a position which he filled with absolute fidelity and satisfaction to his constituents. Subsequently he gave his attention to contracting and building, in which he met with marked success. He was a just and con-

scientious man in all his transactions in life, and by his perseverance and well directed efforts acquired a competence which supplied him and his family with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and in religious belief he was a consistent Lutheran. He died July 14, 1889. In New York city, on the 18th of August, 1847, he was married to Anna Dammann, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Maria, born February 26, 1849, is the wife of Isaac Ward, of Newark, and has one son, Frederick; John C. is the second of the family; Bertha, born July 19, 1860, is the wife of William Dresler, of Newark, and has two sons, William and Edward; William, born February 22, 1867, married Katie Hose, and has one daughter, Elsie; Katherine, born May 11, 1869, is the wife of Edward Berger, and has one daughter, Elsie Anna.

John C. Ahrens spent his childhood quietly at his parents' home until attaining his majority, and in his youth was a student in the public schools, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade and thoroughly mastered the business. His efficiency in this line enabled him to begin contracting on his own account in 1888, and he has been rewarded with a liberal share of the public patronage. His work is always well done and therefore gives general satisfaction, and his reputation in business circles is above question.

Mr. Ahrens was married in Newark, September 1, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Ost, who was born February 11, 1857, and is a daughter of Louis and Catherine (Schroeder) Ost. Their home is blessed by the presence of three children: Lillie, who was born September 22, 1881, and is a student in the

high school of Newark; John F., born November 17, 1884; and Frederick H., born January 17, 1887. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian church, and their large circle of friends indicates the esteem in which they are universally held. In politics Mr. Ahrens is a Republican, but is not an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests in which he is meeting with signal success.

CHARLES G. WOLFF,

a grocer of Newark, was born in the town of Enders, Delaware county, New York, on the 7th of November, 1858, and is a son of Julius and Naphalia (Grosch) Wolff, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were reared and married in their native land and came to America, landing in New York. Mr. Wolff had learned the baker's trade in his native land, but not being successful in obtaining employment in that line in the city he finally located in Enders, Delaware county, where he turned his attention to farming. He has since been steadily engaged in that occupation and now resides in Morris county, where he is regarded as one of the worthy and valued citizens of the community by all with whom he comes in contact. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolff are consistent Christian people, possessing many excellencies of character.

Their family numbers seven children, as follows: Mary, wife of Abram Beam, a resident of Orange; Charles G., of this review; Nettie, wife of Samuel S. D. Atkins, of Montclair, Essex county, by whom she has one son, Charles G.; Julius L., who married Grace Brown and makes his home in East Orange; William D., of Newark, who married Emma Conklin, by whom he has a

daughter, Charlotte, and is engaged in the hardware, steam-fitting and plumbing business; Jennie H., wife of William Terhune, of Orange, by whom she had two children, William and Nathalie; and Elmer H., who married Beulah Nickerson and conducts the homestead farm in Hanover for his father.

Charles G. Wolff attended the common schools in his native county and remained at his parental home until twenty-six years of age, assisting in the cultivation and improvement of the farm. He then started out for himself as a wholesale dealer in milk at No. 550 Orange street in Newark, and soon built up a good trade. He successfully carried on that enterprise until the 1st of October, 1888, when he purchased a tract of ground at the corner of Orange and Gray streets, upon which he erected his present commodious and substantial store building and warehouse. He also erected store rooms at Nos. 548, 550 and 552 Orange street, and occupies the last with a large and carefully selected grocery stock. The excellent line of goods which he carries, his moderate prices, his promptness and his straightforward dealing have all combined to make him one of the prosperous grocery merchants in this section of the state.

Mr. Wolff was married in New York city, February 16, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Catherine Locherty, a daughter of William C. and Sarah Ann (Yearsley) Locherty. To this union have been born two children: Charles G., born October 9, 1893; and Lillian Sarah, born October 30, 1895. The parents are both faithful members in the interest of Christianity, Mr. Wolff being a member of the Presbyterian church, his wife of the Baptist church. He also belongs to Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. &

A. M., of Newark, and conducts his life in harmony with the benevolent principles of that order. The world would style him a self-made man, and he certainly deserves all the credit which that term implies, for he has depended solely on his own efforts and has won prosperity by industry long continued, and by honorable business methods which may well serve as an example to others.

AUGUST STEDENFELD.

The history of a self-made man is always of interest, for it contains an account of victory—a triumph over obstacles and difficulties and continued progress in the field of activity which ultimately yields a good harvest. Mr. Stedenfeld is a type of that class of citizens. He was born November 15, 1849, in Saxe-Weimar, Plankemheim, Saxony, Germany, and is a son of Gustav and Amelia (Letz) Stedenfeld. The members of the Stedenfeld family in Germany followed the locksmith's trade. The father of our subject was a son of Melchor and Fredrica (Marden) Stedenfeld, of Saxony, and in the land of his nativity learned the locksmith's trade. In 1852 he crossed the ocean to the New World, landing at New York on the 1st of May, and in 1860 he embarked in business for himself in Newark, where he carried on operations for many years. In 1869 he removed to No. 25 Springfield avenue and in the line of his trade has done a good business there.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Germania Lodge, No. 121, of Newark. He also has a membership connection with Schiller Lodge, No. 1468, Knights of Honor; Amelia Lodge, No. 428, Knights and

Ladies of Honor; and the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is independent. He was married in February, 1852, to Miss Amelia Letz, a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Schiller) Letz.

There were ten children of this marriage: August, of this review; Albert, who died at the age of nine years; Charles, who died in 1894, at the age of thirty-eight years; Louis, who died at the age of three and a half years; Leonora, who died at the age of four years; Bertha, who departed this life in 1868; Caroline, wife of Adolph Bauer, of Newark; Gustav, who resides in Newark; Frederick, who makes his home in the same city; and Henry, who died in Newark, at the age of twenty-five years. The mother of this family was called to her final rest January 1, 1887, and on the 26th of May, 1889, the father married Louise Frey, daughter of George Frey, by whom he has one son, Julius. They belong to the German Protestant church and are people of the highest respectability. The life record of the father also embraces a period of military service, he having for two years participated in the campaign between Denmark and the German confederate states.

August Stedenfeld of this review was a youth of fifteen years when he emigrated to America and joined his father in business in Newark. In 1870 he embarked in business on his own account, engaging in general blacksmithing and wagon-making. He was first located at Nos. 257 and 259 South Orange avenue, whence he removed to his present location at 210 Camden street, in 1894. He purchased a lot thirty-one by one hundred and thirty-five feet, with an L shape in the rear, thirty-five by twenty-five feet. Upon this he erected a three-story structure, splendidly equipped for the con-

duct of his business, and his extensive trade enables him to furnish employment to from twelve to twenty workmen. He formerly had warerooms at No. 60 Market street, also in New York city for several years. His trade has grown to large proportions and the wagons and carriages which he manufactures find a ready sale on the market, owing to their excellent workmanship, durability and pleasing appearance. He thoroughly understands his business, is himself an expert workman and is therefore capable of directing the efforts of his employes to the best advantage.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stedenfeld and Miss Mary Quigley, daughter of Daniel Quigley, a native of Ireland. Three children have been born to them: Daniel, who was born July 6, 1871, and is in business with his father, married Lena Rensler, and they have three children—Anna, Almeda and Daniel; August married Carrie Adie and has a son bearing the same name; and William died in early life. The mother, who was a member of the Free Methodist church, died in 1887, and Mr. Stedenfeld was again married, being united to Miss Almeda Green, a daughter of Daniel and Deborah (Brown) Green. They have one son, William, who is employed in his father's shop.

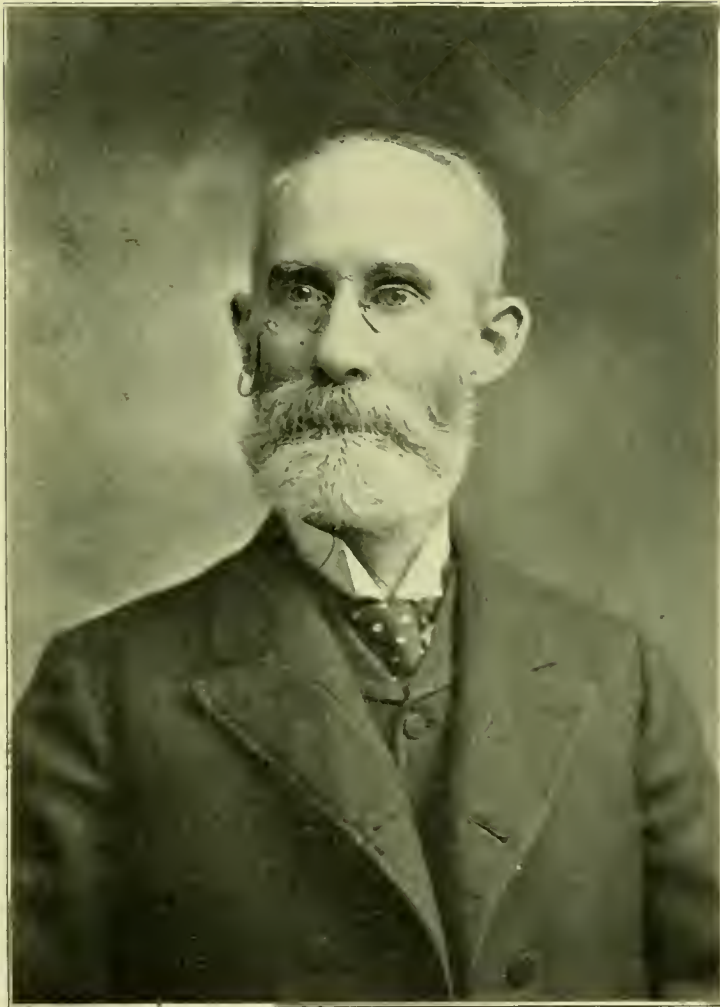
Our subject and his wife hold a membership in the Free Methodist church, and their upright lives exemplify their Christian faith. Mr. Stedenfeld was formerly a Republican in politics, and now votes with the Democracy. He is a self-made man, and having been the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. His sterling worth commends him to the confidence and good will of all, and he stands high in the public regard.

DAVID SMITH CROWELL.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch figures among the oldest of the founders not only of Essex county but also throughout the state of New Jersey, with which the members have been identified for several generations past, a number of whom took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle for independence. Of the second generation of their ancestry in New Jersey was Samuel Crowell (said to be the son of Edward Crowell or Cromwell, born in 1680) born 1711, who settled upon land that he purchased about 1728 in South Orange, New Jersey, part of which property is now held by one branch of the family.

Samuel's eldest son, Joseph, was the father of John, the great-grandfather of David S. John Crowell was born in Essex county, November 16, 1762. His son, Joseph Freeman Crowell, was a native of Caldwell, Essex county, and there married Rosalinda Grover, daughter of Rev. Stephen Grover.

Their son, Stephen Grover, was the father of our subject, and was a man of upright character, very agreeable presence and courteous manner, possessing a broad intelligence and excellent ability, and very liberal in thought and action. He was born in Caldwell, and later became a prominent business man of Newark, to which city he subsequently moved and engaged in mercantile pursuits, commencing his business relations with the firm of Heath & Crowell. He died in Newark on the 20th of May, 1854, at the untimely age of thirty-seven years, and at that time was a director of the American Insurance Company. He married Miss Sarah W. Smith, a daughter of David Smith, who removed from Provi-



L. S. Crowell

dence, Rhode Island, and settled in Newark about 1818, and was a well known merchant here, conducting a large business enterprise in the line of dry and straw goods and coach trimmings, under the name of D. Smith & Son. He was a wide reader and a close student and had a varied range of knowledge, making him an agreeable and interesting companion among his social acquaintances. He was of the old school in etiquette and manners, his business ability was exceptional and made him one of the most successful and prominent men of his day in this city. He was a director in several financial institutions and was a man much respected by all who knew him. Stephen Grover Crowell established his residence at No. 16 Cedar street, where his aged widow still survives, and here David S. was born, on the 10th of April, 1847.

Mr. Crowell left four sons: Joseph Grover, the founder of the firm of Crowell & Coe, iron and steel merchants and importers; David Smith; Stephen Grover, also a member of the house of Crowell & Coe; and Henry Morris, who is connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

David S. Crowell began his business career very early in life, becoming in 1861 connected with the American Insurance Company, which association has continued to the present time. After thirteen years of faithful service, during which time he advanced along the various grades of promotion, he was, in 1874, appointed assistant treasurer of the company, and in 1883 advanced to the responsible duties of treasurer. In every position he has proved himself able, conscientious and satisfactory, gaining the confidence and respect of his business associates. Various changes have

been made in the company during the many years of his service and Mr. Crowell is the only one remaining of those who were connected with it at the time he first entered its employ. This experience has given him a comprehensive knowledge of the business, and he has always been regarded as a competent officer, possessing the highest integrity and good judgment, and these admirable qualities have gained for him the esteem and warm regard of his fellow citizens.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Crowell to Miss Sarah E. Stewart, daughter of David Stewart, of Walden, New York, and their winters are spent in the old homestead, the scene of his birth, where they extend a cordial hospitality to their numerous friends. Mr. Crowell is a consistent adherent of the First Presbyterian church.

JACOB KRATT,

proprietor of a grocery and meat market at No. 276 Main street, Orange, is a progressive business man whose well merited success is the result of his own labors. He was born in Prossingen, in the county of Tuellinggen, Wurtemberg, Germany, September 23, 1854. His parents were Michael and Anna (Vosseler) Kratt. The grandfather, who also bore the name of Michael, had six sons, named as follows: Johannis, who married and lived in Wurtemberg, Germany; Michael; Paul, who came to America and made his home here until his death, which occurred about 1886, leaving two children, Mathew and Eva; Christian, who married and reared a family in Wurtemberg, where he spent his entire life; Mathew, who learned the tanner's trade, and after coming to America enlisted in the

Union army, serving until the expiration of his term, when he was honorably discharged and returned to New York city, where he resided until 1875, since which time no news has been received from him; and Elias, who came to America and located in Canada, where he reared a family.

Michael Kratt, the father of our subject, acquired his early education in the district schools of his native town, after which he attended a veterinary college in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, in which institution he was graduated. He followed that profession through his life and died about 1877, while his wife passed away in 1864, at the age of thirty-five. They had the following named children: Rosa, who is now the wife of Henry Kreiger, of Orange, and they have seven children; Michael, who came to America in 1868, married Mary Birk and has six children; Brigitta is the wife of Otto Kazenmayer of Orange, and has one son, Henry; and Jacob, the subject proper of the following paragraphs.

Jacob Kratt, the fourth of the family, acquired his education in the schools of his native land and in his early 'teens began learning the butcher's trade, serving a full apprenticeship. He then worked as a journeyman in the fatherland for a short time, but believing that better opportunities for ambitious young men were afforded in the New World he came to the United States. He bade adieu to friends and family January 29, 1873, and on the 14th of February, following, landed in New York, where he secured work at his trade. The following year he came to Orange and entered the employ of Eigner and Hendel, working for that firm for three years, and in 1878 he began business on his own account. For nineteen years he has remained at his present

location and has built up an excellent trade by reason of his honorable business methods, his courteous treatment and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

One of the strongest German characteristics is certainly the love for and appreciation of music, and this Mr. Kratt shares in a great degree. He does all in his power to promote a taste for the art in the community where he resides and is a member of the Maennerchor. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Orange, and is popular among both business and social acquaintances.

Mr. Kratt was married in Orange, May 12, 1880, to Francis Kopp, and their union has been blessed with three children: Emma Francis, who is now a student in the high school of Orange; Laura and Walter J. The family attend Grace church, Methodist Episcopal, in Orange.

JOHN P. DETTIG.

Pre-eminence in any calling is the result of individual merit. It comes not in consequence of exceptional powers not possessed by the majority of mankind, but by the use of those abilities which are common to us all, the result being determined by the degree to which these powers are exercised. The fact that Mr. Dettig is recognized as the leading merchant of Nutley is due to closer application, more careful oversight and to greater energy than are displayed by many others, and therefore his success is the just reward of his labors.

Mr. Dettig was born in Speertown, New Jersey, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Wolf) Dettig. His parents were natives of Saxony, Germany, and immediately after their marriage came to America, in

1851, accompanied by his father, George Dettig. They located in Speertown, Essex county, and securing a farm Frederick Dettig carried on agricultural pursuits. The grandfather was a young man at the time of the French revolution, during which he was captured by the French and almost lost his life through exposure to cold. He spent his last years in the home of his son. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dettig reared a large number of children, namely: George, Bertha, Henry, Mary, Albert, Elizabeth, Carrie, John, William, Frederick, Amelia and Edward.

Reared at his parental home, John P. Dettig acquired his education in the school of Montclair, and on laying aside his text-books secured a position as watchman. He was afterward employed as fireman for a short time and then entered a retail grocery store in Nutley. Subsequently he spent three and a half years as a clerk in a grocery store in Montclair, and next entered the employ of J. H. Muchmore & Sons, with whom he remained until 1891, when he came to Nutley and engaged in business on his own account as a member of the firm of Dettig & Vreeland. That partnership was continued until 1893, when our subject formed a partnership with his brother, W. F. Dettig. They carry a large and complete line of staple and fancy groceries, and also deal in hay and grain. Their grocery is the most extensive establishment in that line in the town and their trade has reached such large and gratifying proportions that four wagons are used in the delivery of their orders. The brothers are thoroughgoing business men, enterprising, energetic and sagacious, and their capable management has brought to them a very desirable success.

On the 28th of November, 1889, Mr. John P. Dettig married Miss Barbara Reinhardt, a native of Livingston township, and a daughter of George and Catherine Reinhardt. They have two children—Rodger G. and Percy. The junior member of the firm was married June 23, 1894, to Miss Frances Brooks, a native of Verona, and they have two children—Sarah Elizabeth and Olga.

In his political views John P. Dettig is a stanch Republican, takes an active part in public affairs and is now serving as town committeeman. Socially he is a member of Nutley Lodge of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Nutley. He and his brother are not only leading business men of the town, but are also regarded as important factors in the public life of the city and lend an active influence to every measure for the public good.

ALVIN CASE.

One of the influential and prominent citizens of Belleville, Mr. Case is now serving as justice of the peace and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party in this locality. He was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of March, 1866, and is a representative of one of the old families of that state. His grandfather, James Cowen, was one of the leading coal men of Pennsylvania, and one of the first to discover coal in the Lehigh district. The parents of our subject were Jacob W. and Isabelle (Cowen) Case, and the former was a prominent Republican and a loyal Union soldier who served his country throughout the war of the Rebellion, holding the rank of first lieutenant in a Philadelphia regi-

ment. He was killed in Denver, Colorado, in 1886, but his wife is still a resident of Philadelphia. They were the parents of four sons, namely: Alvin; Harry M., who is first lieutenant of the company of National Guards of Philadelphia; James and Robert.

Mr. Case, whose name introduces this record, came to Belleville in 1890, and a year afterward entered the service of Hendricks Brothers & Company, proprietors of the rolling mills here, and has since been with that industry, one of the most faithful and trusted employes of the firm. For the past three years he has taken a very active part in local politics and his influence is widely felt in Democratic circles and among the laboring classes of Belleville township. He is unfaltering in his support of Democratic principles, and in 1897 was elected on his party's ticket to the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he is now creditably serving.

Mr. Case was united in marriage to Miss Julia Hyle, a daughter of George Hyle, of Newark, and they have one child, named Alvin. Our subject is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Improved Order of Red Men.

ELIAS GEORGE HELLER.

Deeds are thoughts crystallized, and according to their brilliancy do we judge the worth of a man to the country which produced him, and in his works we expect to find the true index to his character. By this criterion we judge that the subject of this review is a worthy representative of the best type of American character and of that progressive spirit which promotes the

public good. He has been prominently connected with the substantial improvement of Newark and with one of its leading manufacturing industries, and in this way has engraved his name indelibly on the records of the city.

He was born in Newark, April 27, 1837, and is of German and French lineage, some of his ancestors being French Huguenots. His parents being highly intelligent people, desiring to prepare their children for the responsible duties of life, gave them excellent educational advantages, and E. G. Heller was for some years a student in the public schools of New York. He early displayed special aptitude in the lines of mechanical work and became quite expert in the manufacture of files and rasps, in which business his father was engaged. For some years he was associated with him in that enterprise, and before he had attained the age of thirty he had become the founder and head of a similar establishment, in which his two younger brothers were also interested as partners. In 1866 they built a plant in the center of Newark's business district and entered upon a successful business career. Their trade steadily and rapidly increased and at length their quarters became too small for their rapidly growing business, so that they were obliged to seek more commodious buildings. In 1874 they purchased a large plat of land on Mount Prospect avenue, facing the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad, in the northern district of Newark, now known as the suburb of Forest Hill. There they erected an extensive plant, fitting it up with every facility that would enable them to turn out a high grade of work. They also extended the field of their labors by adding to their other enterprise the manufac-



Elias G. Keller

ture of steel and a complete line of farrier's tools. Here additions have been made to their plant from time to time, and their extensive industry is not only a profitable source of income to the proprietors, but is also a direct benefit to the community by furnishing employment to many workmen.

Around the factory has grown up an extensive settlement which embraces some of the finest residences of Newark. Electric cars connect the suburb with the central part of the city and there are excellent railroad facilities which enable the residents of Forest Hill to reach New York in a very short time. It is largely to the enterprise of Mr. Heller that Newark is mainly indebted for this beautiful and thriving little suburb. In its development he has taken an active interest and has exhibited a very commendable spirit in supporting all measures for the public good. His business ability is by no means limited to one line, for he is a man of resourceful enterprise, resolute purpose and indomitable energy, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. For many years he has been a member of the Board of Trade of Newark. He is president of the Woodside Building and Loan Association, of the Forest Hill Association and the Forest Hill Land Company. The File Manufacturers' Association of the United States expressed their respect for and confidence in him by making him president of their association in 1886, since which time he has filled that office to the entire satisfaction of the society.

In politics Mr. Heller is an enthusiastic Republican and has done good service in behalf of his party as an active member of the North End Club and Northern Republican Club. In 1880 and 1881 he represented

his ward on the board of education and from 1889 until 1893 was a member of the city council, during which time he gave his support to every public-spirited measure which he believed would prove of benefit to the community.

In 1867 Mr. Heller married Miss Sophia C. Geoffroy, of French descent, and to them have been born three sons: Paul E. and Arnaud G., who are in business with their father; and R. Arthur, who is an attorney at law.

WILLIAM H. WAKEFIELD.

one of the progressive citizens and manufacturers of West Orange and president of the Wakefield Box & Paper Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of April, 1864, and is a son of Thomas Joseph and Anna (Glennfield) Wakefield. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of England, where for many years he followed the occupation of an educator. He married, and reared three sons and a daughter, Thomas Joseph Wakefield being one of this number, his birth taking place in England, and there he was educated and reared to early manhood, coming to the United States about the year 1861, and taking up his residence in Philadelphia. He had learned the trade of shoemaking in the old country and he began the manufacture of footwear in the City of Brotherly Love, in which line of enterprise he continued successfully until 1873, when he retired from the manufacturing business and for a short time conducted a retail shoe store. In this same year Mr. Wakefield came to Newark and established a shoe store, continuing in the same for a number of years and then engaged in the stationery business, and is

at the present time occupied in that enterprise. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna Glennfield, in England, and there the first child was born, the others being as follows: William Henry, our subject; Fanny, who is now Mrs. F. Marion Pierson, of Newark; Charles Samuel, who married Miss Mamie Hill, of Newark; Bessie became the wife of Aaron J. Wills, of Newark; Anna and Edith reside with their parents; Thomas, Jr., died at the age of fourteen years; and Matilda, who died from the results of an accident on the railroad, her case being the first on record in Newark.

William Henry Wakefield received his education in the eastern district public school of East Orange, soon after leaving which he became employed as a clerk with the firm of F. C. Markham & Company, bankers, of New York. His next employment was with William P. Dane, with whom he remained as clerk for two years and then was appointed traveling salesman, acting in that capacity for the ensuing fifteen years. In April, 1897, Mr. Wakefield was largely instrumental in organizing and having incorporated the Wakefield Box & Paper Company, manufacturers of wood cases and paper boxes. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on the 17th of April, 1897, and at a meeting of the directors Mr. Wakefield was chosen president and secretary, Mr. Lee Thomas Halleck being selected as treasurer. This concern is equipped with all the latest devices and improvements connected with the manufacture of wood and paper boxes and is one of the most modern and prosperous institutions of its kind in the state.

Mr. Wakefield has for some time been deeply interested in fraternal organizations

and is a popular member of the Royal Arcanum, in which he has been honored with various important offices. He is a past regent of West Bend Council, No. 1603, of Newark, and of Hillside Council of Orange, and is the present grand state guide of New Jersey. Politically Mr. Wakefield is a staunch adherent of Republicanism and is an active member of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club, of Newark.

The marriage of Mr. Wakefield was solemnized on the 25th of November, 1885, when he was united to Miss Lotta Belle Freeman, a daughter of William C. and Georgie Anna (Willis) Freeman, of Orange. To Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have been born four children, namely: Ethel May, Marian Dane, Thomas J. and Georgie Anna. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield are consistent members of the Episcopal church at Newark, in which he has been a member of the choir for the past sixteen years, and they are liberal contributors to all work pertaining to church matters. Prominent in social circles they have gained and retain the warm regard and good will of a host of friends.

JOHN D. CALDWELL.

The name of Caldwell is one which has been long and conspicuously identified with the history of Essex county, and is one in which each successive generation has produced men of honor and sterling worth, who in the faithful discharge of all the duties in public and private life have indicated their right to be ranked among the valued and public-spirited citizens of the communities with which they have been connected. For several generations the Caldwell family has been represented in Essex county.

Our subject was born in Belleville, No-

ember 8, 1850, and is a son of Robert D. and Cornelia (Sanford) Caldwell. The mother was a daughter of Peter and Jane Sanford, prominent people of this locality, and her mother was a daughter of Celeste Sanford. The parents of David Sanford were Michael and Jane Sanford. The father of our subject was a well-known cabinet-maker and undertaker of Jersey City, where he died in March, 1850, after which his widow returned to Belleville, the home of all her people. She is still living there, as are her two sons, John D. and George R., the latter an employe of the Eastwood Wire Works.

John D. Caldwell was reared in the city of his birth and acquired his education in the public schools. Early in life he engaged in the general market business, which he successfully carried on until 1882, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business, being first employed in that line by the firm of E. H. Stonaker. Later he purchased an interest in the business, and in 1896 the firm of Caldwell & Van Ness was organized. They opened an undertaking establishment at No. 944 Broad street, Newark, on Main street in Belleville, and in Arlington, New Jersey. The following year Mr. Van Ness withdrew and since that time Mr. Caldwell has been alone. He now has a very extensive business, and sixteen years of practical experience has fitted him for any kind of work in this line.

Mr. Caldwell led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret C., daughter of John and Mary McGovern. Her father, who formerly resided in Newark and Belleville, is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell reside at No. 332 North Stephens street, and their friends esteem it a great pleasure to visit at that home. Mr. Caldwell is a Republican

in politics and is a leading business man whose well directed efforts and careful management have secured to him a very desirable competence.

RALPH V. STAGER,

a resident of Belleville, was born in Franklin township, Essex county, March 7, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Vreeland) Stager. His father was born in Franklin township, in 1816, and was a son of John Stager, also a native of this locality. The family was one of prominence, long connected with the development and progress of Essex county, and its representatives have been active in public affairs. The father of our subject was one of the leading carpenters and builders and erected many of the best residences in Franklin township and Belleville. He resided in what was then Stagertown, but is now Franklin, his home being on Prospect street. He also engaged in farming and in the real-estate business to some extent, and was one of the enterprising men of the community. He reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, his death occurring in 1897. In his family were seven children, namely: William, Ralph V., Sarah, Margaret, Richard, Ellen and Elbert.

Ralph V. Stager acquired his education in the public schools and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, under his father's instructions. For more than a third of a century he has followed that pursuit and for a number of years has been engaged in contracting and building on his own account. His business career has been crowned with success and he enjoys a good trade which extends to Newark, Jersey City and Staten Island, while in Belleville he also

receives a liberal patronage. He is an expert workman whose superior skill is shown in many of the fine buildings which stand as monuments to his handiwork. Thoroughly reliable in all things, he has the unlimited confidence of the public and well merits the high regard in which he is held. He, too, devotes some attention to the real-estate business and is interested in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Stager was united in marriage to Miss Leo Brown, a daughter of James and Ann (Spear) Brown, of Passaic township. She represents one of the oldest families in the county. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Lena R., Anna F., Mamie and Reuben.

Mr. Stager gives his political support to the Republican party, has served as a member of the township committee, and is active in his co-operation with all movements that tend toward the best development of the town. His sterling worth in the affairs of both public and private life has won him a place among the best citizens of his community.

GEORGE E. HELLER.

From German and French ancestry Mr. Heller, whose name heads this article, is descended. His parents were Elias and Mary (Leak) Heller, people of culture and the highest respectability who for many years resided in Essex county. At their home in West Orange township, on the 26th of January, 1848, George E. Heller first opened his eyes to the light of day. Arriving at the proper age he became a student in the public schools near his home and until the age of eighteen made his home with his parents. He then entered

upon his active and independent business career by learning the trade of file manufacturing in the shops of his brother, Elias G. By close application and resolute purpose he steadily mastered the various departments of the business, gaining a high degree of proficiency therein, so that in 1873 he became a partner in the enterprise, in connection with Elias G. and Peter Heller. Since that time he has been continuously identified with the firm of Heller Brothers in the manufacture of rasps and files, and the house has a reputation which is unassailable. Their fair treatment of their employes insures them faithful service in return, and their honorable business methods have brought to them a large patronage. Therefore, deriving a good income from the business the members of the firm occupy a place among the substantial citizens of the community, and for their success they deserve great credit. Many obstacles are to be encountered in the establishment of any successful business enterprise, but all these have been overcome by determined purpose, and the manufactory is accounted one of the leading industrial concerns of the city.

George E. Heller is widely known as a man of excellent business and executive ability, and through his connection with other enterprises has contributed not a little to their success. He is now interested in the Heller Tool Company, the Corey-Heller Paper Company and the New Jersey Wick Company.

Mr. Heller has been twice married. On the 26th of January, 1872, he wedded Caroline Greeney, a lady of German descent and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Greeney. She died August 20, 1875, leaving one son, George, born on that date. On the 10th of



Geor E Heller

September, 1876, Mr. Heller was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Pfeiffer, who was born January 10, 1852, and is a daughter of Louis and Mary (Becker) Pfeiffer, who were of German lineage. By the second marriage there are eight children: Lucy M., Alfred L., Lydia M., Walter, Gertrude, Eliza, Leo and Viola. Mr. Heller and his family attend the Presbyterian church, but Mrs. Heller belongs to the Episcopal church. Our subject casts his ballot for the men and measures of the Republican party, and in all possible ways aids in the improvement and material progress of his native county. His worth as a citizen, his reliability in business, his fidelity to every trust of public and private life, makes him one of the valued representatives of Essex county's citizenship.

LESTER KIERSTEAD.

Emigration has usually been westward, but occasionally there comes to the east a citizen who claims one of the western states as his birthplace. Of this class Mr. Kierstead is a representative, and in his accession to the ranks of New Jersey's people Essex county gained one of her valued citizens. He was born in Oregon, Wisconsin, on the 28th of November, 1863, but his ancestors resided in this locality. His grandfather, Isaac Kierstead, was a farmer of this county and spent his entire life here. The father of our subject is John Kierstead, a native of Essex county, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Henrietta Mandeville. Her parents were Christopher and Elsie (Garrabrant) Mandeville, who resided in Blue Hill township, where the former followed the occupation of farming. Both are now deceased. In 1858 John and Henrietta Kierstead resolved to try

their fortune in the west and removed to Wisconsin, where they resided for seven years. On the expiration of that period, however, they removed to New Jersey, in 1865, locating in Bloomfield township, Essex county, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1892. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, as follows: Elsie, Mary and Charles, all deceased; Catharine, Carrie, Isaac, Lester, Ada, Dayton, and Mary J., deceased. The family have long been connected with the Dutch Reformed church, in which the father held office for many years. The mother is still living and makes her home with the subject of this review.

Lester Kierstead attended the Bloomfield schools in his youth and afterward learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of Peter Condit, of Bloomfield. He has followed that occupation throughout his entire life, and in 1891 he began contracting on his own account, since which time he has erected many of the best buildings in this section of the county. He is an expert workman and his fidelity to the terms of a contract has secured him a liberal patronage which yields him good financial returns. He is also engaged in the retail coal business in Nutley, and his enterprise and energy are qualities which insure him a successful career.

Mr. Kierstead was united in marriage to Miss Eva May Day, a daughter of Robert Day, Jr., and they have two children: Nora May and Vera Pearl.

Socially Mr. Kierstead is connected with the Knights of Honor, of Nutley. In politics he has always been an earnest Republican, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

He has often served as delegate to its conventions and for the past three years has been a member of the town committee. By his prominent connection with industrial interests and his support of all measures calculated to promote the general welfare he has won a foremost place among the leading citizens of the community and has the confidence and good will of all.

FREDERICK MAURER,

whose indefatigable industry and well directed efforts have enabled him to win a place among the prominent young business men of East Orange, where he is engaged in contracting and building, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1861, a son of Daniel and Hannah Maurer. His father was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, on the 8th of July, 1813, and his father, who was of French ancestry, spelled his name Maurie. Daniel Maurer received a good district-school education, and after attaining his majority entered the government service, in which he was employed for many years. About 1840 he sailed for the United States and took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he began the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, following that industry throughout his remaining days. His death occurred September 13, 1879. He was known as a consistent Christian, a good citizen, a devoted and loving husband and an indulgent father. His wife, who was born January 13, 1830, died May 6, 1868. She was descended from one of the old families of Wurtemberg, Germany. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maurer were members of the German Lutheran church, on Franklin street, Philadelphia, and sat under the preaching of the late Rev. Dr. Mann.

This worthy couple were the parents of

six children: Rosanna, who died at the age of three years; Frederica, who became the wife of Henry Maselin and died in 1880, leaving two children: Gertrude, now deceased, and Flora, who became the wife of Otto Adams, of Newark; Conrad, who married Clara LaFayette, by whom he has two children, and resides in Philadelphia, where he is carrying on business as his father's successor; Frederick; John, who married a Philadelphia lady and died in 1891, leaving two children; and one who died in infancy.

Frederick Maurer received his preliminary education in the public schools of the sixth ward in Philadelphia and was graduated in the Lutheran Academy on Franklin street, that city, after which he spent one term as a student in the New Jersey Business College. He then engaged in the butchering business, which after five years he was forced to relinquish on account of impaired health. He next found employment in the service of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, with which he continued for some time, and after following other pursuits he took up the trade of carpentry, serving an apprenticeship under the late A. E. Pruden, of Newark. After completing his term he served for four years as a journeyman, and on the 17th of July, 1890, began business on his own account as a contractor and builder. He has erected a number of fine residences in East Orange and vicinity, these standing as monuments to his skill, ability and enterprise. He also built for himself a pleasant home on North Grove street, supplied with all modern conveniences. He has made a specialty of building houses for sale and has been very successful in this enterprise, adding also to the material development of the city in this way.

Mr. Maurer was married February 24, 1886, to Miss Mary A. Gray, a daughter of Matthew and Mary Jane (Howell) Gray. Her mother was a daughter of Joseph Britton Howell, and he was the grandson of a Mr. Britton who donated to the state the tract of land upon which the capitol buildings now stand, in Trenton, New Jersey. Mrs. Gray died May 3, 1868. She was a consistent member of the Franklin Street Lutheran church, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurer became the parents of three children, as follows: William, born in 1888; Frederick Gray, born April 12, 1890; and Harold Mitchell, born December 12, 1894. The parents attend the Baptist church, and Mr. Maurer is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M., of East Orange; also Stella Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F., of Newark. Politically, he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM DAY,

a successful and progressive citizen of Bloomfield, who is engaged in the bakery and confectionery business, was born at Woolwich, Kent county, England, December 31, 1856, and is a son of John and Caroline (Cooper) Day. The grandfather, Stephen Day, had a family of five sons and one daughter, but the father died in early childhood. John Day remained at his parental home until starting out in life for himself. He then learned the bakery and confectionery trades, which he followed throughout his life, conducting a successful business in the town of Woolwich. He died April 6, 1874, at the age of thirty-eight years, and his wife passed away at the early age of twenty-six years.

Our subject thus lost his mother at the

age of six years and was reared under the care and direction of his father, acquiring his early education in private schools of his native town. While yet in his early 'teens he began to learn the bakery and confectionery business of his father, and has made that occupation his life work. In 1873 he determined to seek his fortune in the New World and accordingly crossed the Atlantic to Canada. He at length located in Detroit, Michigan, where he found employment at his trade. In 1878 he came to Bloomfield, Essex county, where he secured a situation as a journeyman in the service of Mr. Lloyd, who then owned the establishment in which Mr. Day is now carrying on a profitable business. Our subject began operations on his own account at the corner of Glenwood and Linden avenues, Bloomfield, and in this he was more than ordinarily successful, so much so that in 1894 he bought his present establishment, owning the building as well as a large stock of goods. He has made many improvements on the place, has all the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of his goods, and places upon the market both bakery goods and confectionery which wins the commendation and liberal patronage of the public. His place is supplied with all modern appointments, and the excellence of his goods has brought to him a large and constantly increasing trade, so that the hope of bettering his financial condition in America has been realized.

Socially Mr. Day is connected with a number of societies as a valued and active member. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bloomfield; Eureka Lodge, No. 46, K. of P.; Bloomfield Council, No. 960, Royal Arcanum and the Conclave of the Improved

Order of Heptasophs. Politically he is allied with the Republican forces.

An important event in the life of Mr. Day occurred on the 25th of May, 1881, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Sarah Ann King, a daughter of Walter King. They have an adopted son, Paul, whom they took to their home in 1896. Both Mr. and Mrs. Day are faithful members of the Baptist church of Bloomfield, and in the town have many friends, who esteem them highly for their sterling worth.

WARREN VREELAND,

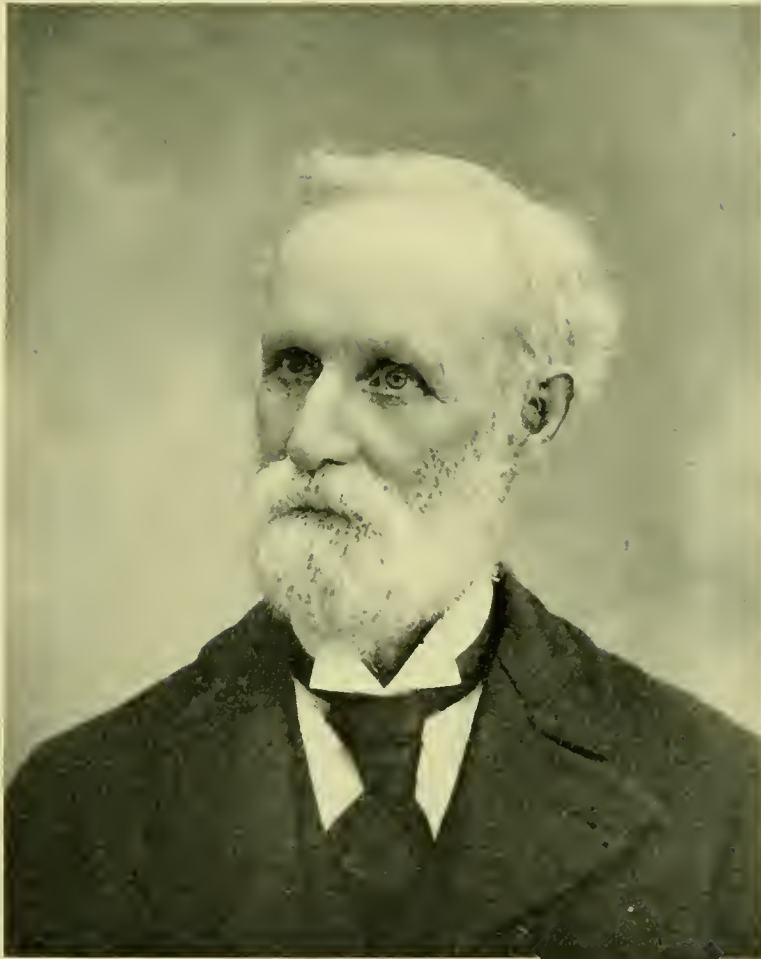
of Franklin, is a representative of some of the oldest and most honored families of New Jersey. Ever since Colonial days his ancestors have been prominently connected with public affairs and with the business life of this community. The Vreelands, the Spears and the Masons were all leading citizens, active in the development and up-building of all the good interests of their section of the county, and their names are inseparably connected with the growth and progress of the town.

One of the great-grandfathers of our subject was John Spear, who, from the old church steeple in Belleville, shot a British refugee on the other side of the river. The watch found in his pocket was given to John Spear, Sr., who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Tucker, of Belleville, as a reward for being a good marksman. On a certain occasion a number of horses had been stolen and Captain John Spear, Jr., who was in charge of the guard house in Belleville and being notified of the theft, undertook to follow the thieves and bring back the horses. Accordingly, after telling his men confidentially what he intended to do, he said, "I want four good men

whom I can trust to go with me;" and, turning to Hank Vreeland, he said, "You will do; are there three more who will volunteer?"

He soon obtained his men and they followed the track of the fugitives to the Hackensack river, reaching that point in the early dawn of the morning, when Captain Spear said, "We must spread apart, so that if the refugees shoot we shall not all be shot. Hank Vreeland saw one of the men get a horse into the river and mount him in order to swim across with him. Mr. Vreeland fired at him, but without having the desired effect. Directly he fired again, this second shot freeing the horse from his rider. Just at that moment one of the horses on shore whinnied and the horse in the river turned back. Then said Mr. Vreeland to Captain Spear, "I believe that man had a watch; and I have a mind to dive and bring him up and get it." The Captain replied, "If you bring him up you'll have to bury him." Then said Hank, "I guess I'll let him go; but then his hat,—I'll get that;" and in he went and secured it. It was found to have two bullet holes: the first shot was too high; the second was the fatal one. The horses were secured and brought home.

Warren Vreeland, our subject, was born in the west end of the old stone house near the bridge on Chestnut street in Franklin, and the first twenty years of his life and the last twenty of his grandmother's were spent under the same roof; hence it is easy to understand how he came to hear of many things that happened in the days of the Revolution. She was a sister of Captain John Spear and a daughter of the John Spear who shot the British refugee mentioned.



Warren Breeland

Captain John Spear participated in many engagements and passed the hard winter at Valley Forge. His granddaughter, Mrs. Tucker, whose maiden name was Spear, has in her possession the sword which he carried in the war, his commission from Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, also his book of accounts, and the watch referred to above. Among the relics kept by Mr. Vreeland may be mentioned a pistol that was used by his grandfather, John Vreeland, in the Revolution.

When the Hessians, whom Washington afterward took prisoners at Trenton, passed through Belleville, several of the number entered Mr. Spear's blacksmith shop. Mrs. Spear was the only one at home, but courageously she went to the back door of the shop and demanded what was wanted. About the same time the officer in charge of the men arrived and asked the same question. The men replied that they were only getting the ramrod out of the gun; but he ordered them to leave, and then waited beside the old lady until the soldiers had all passed; then he very politely bade the old lady farewell.

It was a common custom for the original Dutch settlers to locate near a spring or brook; and in pursuance of this custom John Spear, the great-grandfather, located some two hundred yards north of the Belleville bridge on the east side of the street. The old house is still standing there,—a landmark of the early days which has viewed the wonderful changes that have occurred since the valiant American soldiers fought so gallantly for liberty. John Spear owned considerable real estate in Belleville, and the Dutch church and the residence of Mrs. Tucker, his great-granddaughter, stand upon the land which was

formerly in his possession. Other members of the family, including Captain Abraham, Thomas and James Spear, also had large property interests in Belleville and Franklin.

The Vreeland family were no less prominent as property-holders and leading citizens, the original Vreeland estate covering considerable territory. The old homestead owned by Michael Vreeland bears the date 1702, and is still standing on the west bank of the Passaic river about half a mile north of the Avondale bridge and now known as "The Bend View House." He had one son and three daughters, the latter being Mrs. John H. Van Riper, Mrs. Jacob Riker and Mrs. John de Vausney. The children all inherited land from their father's estate, and the son, John Vreeland, grandfather of our subject, added to his property a tract comprising about one-half of the land between Chestnut street and Vreeland avenue, which he purchased in 1792. His estate was bounded on the south by Chestnut street, west by Prospect street, north by Vreeland avenue and east by Third river. On it stood the old stone house which still overlooks the brook and in which the grandfather made his home for many years, passing away there in 1821. He had four sons and two daughters; and three sons,—Michael, John and Abraham,—and the daughters, Ann, wife of Daniel Van Winkle, and Magdaleng, wife of John Oldham, inherited the homestead property; while the other son, Ralph, inherited a tract of land on the Kingsland road. Thus the Vreelands became owners of much of the property in the town, and in all its affairs were prominent and active, aiding in the promotion of all interests for the public good and advancing the material welfare.

Abraham Vreeland was born in 1791 and married Elizabeth Mason in 1817. His six children are Mary, Martha, Warren, Harriet, Elizabeth and Rosa. Abraham inherited half of the old stone house which had been his father's residence and lived there until 1838, when he built the house which is now the home of our subject, making in his abode throughout the remainder of his life. His death occurred March 3, 1860. He married a daughter of John Mason, who purchased a part of the Vreeland estate in April, 1811, and the mortgage then given is now in possession of Warren Vreeland. The tract comprised thirty-five acres, and on the mill site he established a cotton-mill, fitting it up with machinery of his own manufacture. This was the beginning of the manufacturing interests of the town, which have since become the principal industry of the people. John Mason also built the stone house now occupied by James R. Hay and which is covered with a slate roof that was laid in 1812.

Warren Vreeland, the subject proper of this sketch, is one of the honored citizens whose entire life has been spent in this locality. He was born April 15, 1822, and passed his boyhood days here. March 18, 1847, he was united in marriage with Jane E. Lloyd, who was born July 10, 1819, a daughter of John W. Lloyd, who was a resident of Morristown, New Jersey. He has three children, namely: Virginia, who married William McFarland, and their children are Eva, Harvey and Grace; Everett is not married; and Laura M. is now Mrs. W. J. Tuers, of Jersey City, and they have one child, named Russell. John I. Vreeland, cousin of our subject, was the builder of the bridge and guard walls on the east

end of Vreeland avenue. They are dry walls and have stood half a century, the size of the stones being such that he could handle them. One of the best civil engineers of the county says that he never had found any one who could equal John I. Vreeland in laying a dry wall.

William T. Roylance married Harriet Vreeland, the sister of our subject, and his father, Thomas Roylance, was one of the leading citizens of Belleville. He was a master builder: evidences of his skill are still seen there in the fine columns on the front of a house standing about a hundred yards north of the Belleville bridge, built about 1840. These columns were made by hand, no machinery being used except a lathe, driven by a band wheel, which was operated by two men or one man as the case might require; for there was then no machinery for doing such kind of work. Mr. Roylance turned the bases, fluted the staves and glued them, and carved the capitals. It is a remarkable piece of workmanship, and probably not five men in all the county to-day could duplicate the work.

ALBERT HEDING,

foreman of the pattern department of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Works of East Orange, was born in Newark, July 8, 1866, and is a son of Gustav and Ernestine (Proehl) Heding. The maternal grandparents, Gottlieb and Ernestine Proehl, both of German birth, came to America about 1850 and took up their residence in Newark, where the former died in 1887, at the age of eighty-nine years, while the latter died in Newark in 1890, at the age of ninety-three years. The remains of both are interred in the Woodlawn cemetery.

Gustav Heding, the father of our subject, was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where he acquired his early education and learned the machinist's trade, which has been his life occupation. In 1852 he crossed the briny deep to the New World and landing in New York made his way to Newark, where he secured a situation with the Hughes & Philips Iron Company, being connected with that house for over thirty-years. He was not only an expert machinist, but was regarded as one of the most faithful and reliable employes of the company. He was married in his native city in 1850 and was accompanied by his wife on his emigration to America. They became the parents of six sons and three daughters, namely: Adolph, who died in 1874 and left one son, his namesake; Henry, who married Louisa Miller, and has four children: William, George, Henry and Ernestina; Amelia, who died at the age of sixteen years; Adelaide, wife of William Wanger, who served as a member of the board of aldermen of Newark from 1890 until 1892, and by whom she has four children: Philip, William, Victor and Florence; George, who wedded Mary Pickel and had five sons: William and Victor, now deceased; George, Augustus and William, living; William, who resides at home with his parents; Clara, who died in 1870, at the age of four years; Albert; and Katie, who died at the age of four years.

Albert Heding is indebted to the public schools of Newark for his educational training. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career as an apprentice at the pattern-making trade in the shops of the Hughes & Philips Iron Company, and after serving a five-years term, in which he thoroughly mastered the business in all its

details, he began working as a journeyman and was thus employed until 1894. In that year he entered the service of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Company, and after two years was promoted to the position of foreman of the pattern department. He is especially capable in this capacity and his management of the department has proved both satisfactory and profitable to the company.

On the 3d of June, 1888, in Newark, Mr. Heding was married to Miss Margaret Fox, a daughter of John and Margaret (Reichenberger) Fox. They have had three children, Frederick W.; Clara, who died June 3, 1891, and Albert. The parents are worthy members of the German Lutheran church, of Newark.

R. S. FRANCISCO

is the senior member of the well known firm of W. H. and R. S. Francisco, leading dairymen of Caldwell township. Our subject was born in that township, on the farm which was occupied by his grandparents and his parents, Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Francisco) Francisco. In the schools of Caldwell he acquired his education, and at the early age of fourteen years started out on his business career by driving a milk wagon for his father. He continued that labor until the death of his father, in 1890, when in connection with his brother he succeeded to the extensive dairy business which the father had established, and which they have conducted with steadily increasing success. In 1894 they established a large distributing depot in Montclair, and, while W. H. Francisco attends to the management of the large farm and extensive dairy interests in Caldwell township, R. S.

Francisco superintends the distribution and sale of milk in the city. He is a very progressive, enterprising and wide-awake young business man. Industry is one of his marked characteristics, and sound judgment in matters of commercial concern has been a marked factor in his prosperity.

Mr. Francisco exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of that political organization. He is also a member of the society of the Shield of Honor, of Newark, and is a popular gentleman, whose genial manner has gained him a host of warm friends.

LEWIS GROVER LOCKWARD

was born July 14, 1839, at Caldwell, New Jersey, the son of Dr. John T. and Charlotte (Personette) Lockward. Dr. Lockward was born in New York city in 1808, graduated at the Maryland State Medical College in 1833, and in 1835 located at Caldwell, where he followed his profession until his death, which occurred in 1843. He was a skillful physician and surgeon and had an extensive practice. His wife was a daughter of Abram Personette, of Caldwell, whose family was of Huguenot descent. Lewis G. acquired his education in the schools of Caldwell and vicinity.

In 1867 he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars at Caldwell, as a member of the firm of Campbell, Lane & Company. He withdrew from the business in 1874 but returned in 1879, and is still engaged in it, the present style of the firm being Lane & Lockward. The business, which is a large and profitable one, has been carried on continuously at the present loca-

tion since 1866; it extends through northern and central New Jersey and the adjoining sections of New York and Pennsylvania, and the firm enjoys a most enviable reputation in the trade. Mr. Lockward takes an active interest in local affairs and in the public schools.

He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party and honored with a number of offices, which he has filled with a fidelity that has won him a high commendation. He was a member of the township committee of Caldwell (before the township of Verona and the borough of Caldwell were set off from it) in 1872 and again in 1886, collector 1877-79, and member of the board of freeholders of Essex county 1874-76. He was also elected the first mayor of the borough of Caldwell, February 9, 1892, and filled that position until May, 1894, declining a re-election. For sixteen years, from 1882 to 1898, he has been a member of the board of education of Caldwell and for the past nine years has been its president. He was president of the Caldwell Building & Loan Association 1891-3.

Mr. Lockward is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, having been elected a member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., February 6, 1863; he served as Junior Warden in 1864 and filled the position of Worshipful Master in 1865, 1867, 1878, 1879 and 1890. He joined Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Newark, October 8, 1866; Damascus Commandery, K. T., of Newark, September 1, 1870, and the Masonic Veterans' Association of New Jersey, January 2, 1891.

On the 5th of October, 1871, Mr. Lockward was married to Miss Anna M., daughter of Zenas C. and Mary (Harrison) Crane.



Levi G. Lockhart

The Crane and Harrison families are among the oldest in this part of New Jersey. They came originally from Connecticut and located in Newark and vicinity in 1666, purchasing their lands from the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lockward have had three children, namely: Lewis Gibson, was born August 7, 1872, and died December 28, 1875; Robert Crane, born June 19, 1874; and Lynn Grover, born June 15, 1878. They are members of the Caldwell Presbyterian church and prominent in religious and social matters. Mr. Lockward has been president of the church board of trustees since 1896.

He is a gentleman of refined tastes and culture, public-spirited, liberal, and popular with his many friends and associates, whose confidence he enjoys to a marked degree.

JOSEPH W. PLUME.

There is perhaps no citizen of Essex county more clearly entitled to definite representation in this compilation than is he whose name initiates this paragraph, the elements making this representation peculiarly compatible being determined not through one source but several. His lineage traces down through the past to touch intimately the ancestral honors of those who were prominent in the settlement of the New World, conspicuous in colonial annals, stalwart patriots when the struggling colonies strove to throw off the unjust yoke imposed by the British throne; those whose names stand illustrious on the pages of civic and public history through the many successive generations, and in whose deeds and lives a sterling worth reposed. He himself, to whom this brief review is directed, has gained distinctive prestige as a man of

affairs, has shown that it was his to inherit the deepest patriotism and to manifest it by valorous deeds when the cataclysm of civil war deluged the imperiled country with human blood, shed in internecine tumult, and all these are points which call for recognition in any work purporting to touch upon the history of Essex county or the state of New Jersey.

In agnatic ancestry Major General Joseph W. Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plume, a member of the colony from Branford, Connecticut, who settled in Newark in 1666, and through his grandfather he is descended from Captain Bastian Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who with Hendrick Hudson, in 1609, explored the upper Hudson, and subsequently organized the "colonie of Renssalaerwyck," where the city of Albany now stands.

The grandfather of our subject on the maternal side was Dr. William Turk, of the United States navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1631. Dr. Turk married a daughter of Captain John Livingston, of New York, she being of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey during the entire Revolutionary period. Robert Livingston emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the celebrated baronial manor of that name on the Hudson.

Joseph W. Plume, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Troy, New York, on the 23d of August, 1839. In 1843 Joseph W. accompanied his parents upon their return to Newark, and this city has continued to be his home during all the in-

tervening years. He received his educational discipline in the best private schools of the place and period, and in his early youth turned his attention to practical business life, becoming associated with banking enterprises, with which important line of business he has ever since been intimately identified, having held the exacting and responsible position as cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark from the time of its organization in 1871.

On May 1, 1897, General Plume gained the distinguished honor of being presented with a medal in recognition of the fact that he had seen forty years of service in connection with the military organizations of the state. That this represents an exceptional honor may be inferred from the fact that he was the first one ever eligible for such a medal in the state. In 1857 he enlisted as a private in the ranks of Company C, of the City Battalion of Newark, an organization which enjoyed a high prestige during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and tactical proficiency. He remained a private in this battalion for four years, and on May 29, 1861, was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, retaining this incumbency until February 15, 1862, when he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General William H. French, the commander of the third brigade of Sumner's division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he received the appointment as acting assistant adjutant general of the third division of the second corps. He resigned this office December 19, 1862, with a view of accepting the position of assistant adjutant general. The resignation was accepted on the 30th of January, 1863, and when, thirteen days later, General Plume was offered a

commission as captain, and the office of assistant adjutant general, he declined them and retired from the service, as he believed that he was justly entitled to at least the rank of major. His service was one of active and arduous nature, and he showed himself never less than the valiant soldier and the true and loyal patriot. While with the army of the Potomac he participated in the following important engagements: The battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, General Plume received the appointment as major and brigade inspector of the National Guard of the state of New Jersey, and within the following year, on the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a first lieutenant in the regular army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry he was elected its colonel, but felt constrained to refuse the compliment thus accorded him, by reason of the fact that the regiment had enlisted for one hundred days' service only. July 6, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, and on April 26, 1869, was elected colonel of the Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard. On May 8th of the same year a still higher preferment was granted him, since he was then commissioned brigadier general of the First Brigade of the National Guard of New Jersey, and on the tenth anniversary of that day received, through General McClellan, who was then governor, the commission as brevet major

general of the National Guard of the state. April 4, 1885, General Plume, whose constant and lively interest and marked military ability well entitled him to this recognition, was commissioned major general of the National Guard, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had caused the position to be vacant. General Plume is not only honored by, but retains the affectionate regard of the military body over which he is placed in charge, and his long service makes him a conspicuous figure in the military history of the state.

JAMES BOOTH,

deceased, was for many years an integral part of the industrial life of Newark, and the measure of his usefulness in business circles was very large. He was born in England in 1812 and was a son of George and Rachel (Greenhalch) Booth, also natives of the same country. Both spent their last years in Newark, where the father died, at the age of seventy-five, and the mother also departed this life. They had six children, namely: Joseph, who was the first of the family to come to America and settled in Newark; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Daniel Walsh, of Newark, and the mother of five children; James, of this sketch; George, who married Nancy Prest, of New London, Connecticut, and had five children; William, who married a Miss Duckworth, of New York city, and had two children; and Edward, who married Helma Halloran, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and had five children.

James Booth spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his nativity, acquiring a good common-school education and while still in his 'teens learned the

hatter's trade. In early manhood he decided to seek a home and fortune in America, and, accompanied by his sister Rachel he sailed to New York and joined his brother Joseph, who some time previously had crossed the Atlantic. Taking up his residence in Orange, he soon found employment at his trade, which he followed for a few years, and then returned to the land of his nativity. In a short time, however, he again emigrated to the New World, accompanied by his parents. The father and sons worked at the hatter's trade in Newark as employes for some time and then established a hat factory, conducting a successful business under the name of George Booth & Sons. After the father's death the sons carried on the business until 1871, in which year our subject retired. He had realized his boyhood's dream of a successful future, and found in America the prosperity for which he labored. His business had grown to extensive proportions and yielded to the proprietors a handsome income; so, with his capital to meet his wants through his remaining years, he retired to private life in 1871.

Mr. Booth was married on the 17th of September, 1854, to Sabina Hannah Duckworth, a daughter of George and Ann (Cheatham) Duckworth, both of whom were natives of England. Of this union were born six children who grew to manhood and womanhood: Annie C., who completed her education in Mrs. Trippe's Ladies' Seminary, of Newark; Alice; Charles M. Q., a graduate of Miller's Business College, of Newark, who married Bessie Monroe, a daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Monroe) Adams; Virginia Isabelle, a graduate of the East Orange high school; Alfred C., a graduate of Miller's Business Col-

lege, of Newark; and Edna Florence, also a graduate of the East Orange high school.

For many years the father of this family was prominently connected with the industrial and financial institutions of Newark, and his sound judgment and wise counsel in affairs of business aided in bringing success to a number of enterprises. For a number of years he was a director in the Essex County National Bank, of Newark. He passed away September 2, 1878, and his death was mourned in business and social circles. He was a consistent Christian, a faithful friend, a reliable business acquaintance and an indulgent and loving husband and father. Mrs. Booth and her family still reside on the old homestead in North Grove street, and the family attend the Presbyterian church on Arlington avenue, East Orange.

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER.

For three-quarters of a century William H. Webster has watched the progress made by the American people, and in the communities with which he has been identified has ever been known as an important factor in promoting the public good. He now resides in Belleville, and is accounted one of its leading citizens. He was born in the town of Hempstead, on Long Island, October 27, 1822, and was a son of Charles Webster, whose death occurred many years ago. At the age of sixteen he removed to Belleville and through sixty years has been the promoter of the varied interests which have brought advancement and prosperity to the community. For some years he was successfully engaged in merchandizing, and in 1864 was elected to the office of surrogate of Essex county, on the Republican ticket, acceptably filling that position

for five years. On the expiration of that period he retired from office and became a member of a well known lumber firm of Newark, with which he was connected for many years.

His well directed business efforts, his honorable dealing and his enterprise brought him prosperity and he is now living retired, enjoying a rest that he has truly earned. He has long been active in all the affairs of Belleville township, and has held most of the township offices. In his early life his political support was given to the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks.

ELIAS SAYRE WARD,

one of the leading men of Newark, was for many years identified with the various interests that promoted the greatness and prosperity of the city. He was prominent as a manufacturer, a railroad organizer, and a politician. He died December 23, 1896, at the age of fifty-four, and it may truly be said that few men in private life have rounded out a term of fifty years more useful to the world and serviceable to his generation than did Elias Sayre Ward. He came of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having been among the first settlers of Newark, who came from Connecticut in 1666.

He was born at Aiton, Morris county, New Jersey, November 28, 1842, the oldest son of Moses Dodd and Louisa Sayre Ward. He spent his boyhood and youth on the paternal farm, completed his education at the Bloomfield Academy, and entered business life as a salesman for a New York house. In this capacity he became very widely known; nature had eminently qualified him for the duties assigned him, his conscientiousness and exhaustless vitality combined



Elias S. Ward

with his genial nature to make him, from the outset, one of the best known men in his line, and subsequent events made his name familiar to every commercial traveler of that day. Through his efforts was brought about the Commercial Travelers' Association, and his refusal to submit to the special tax levied in several states upon salesmen from other states led to a suit carried on in his name, which was decided in his favor by the United States supreme court. Since then such taxes have not been levied.

Later in life Mr. Ward was, for a few years, a member of the firm of Butler & Ward. He was also for one year associated with T. P. Howell & Company. He severed this relation to begin, in 1879, the manufacture of patent and enameled leather. This business he carried on to the time of his death. Mr. Ward was a man of great energy, keen discrimination and untiring perseverance, and these qualities made him a valuable factor in the business world. He was a director of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, and for a number of years served as chairman of its executive committee. In 1889-90 he organized the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, of Newark, and was elected its president. The public of that city is indebted to him for the introduction of the electric-trolley system of rapid transit. In 1892 he organized the Newark and South Orange Railway Company, of which he was chosen president, and in that capacity superintended the conduct of both enterprises until his death. In 1894 he was one of the organizers of the Bridgeport Traction Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was made its vice-president.

Politically, Mr. Ward was prominently identified with the Republican party and in

1895 received the unanimous support of the county for the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket. His opinions carried weight and influence in the counsels of his party and he viewed all political questions from the broad and practical standpoint of the business man who is conversant with the needs of his nation. He was very charitable and gave freely to various benevolent enterprises. His life was in all respects above reproach, and Mr. Ward ranked among the most honored, esteemed and useful members of the society in Essex county.

On the 4th day of March, 1873, he married Anna D., only daughter of Joel M. Bonnell. Of this union five children were born: Jessie B., Robertson S., Allan B., Charles B. and Laurence.

THE WARD FAMILY.

The Wards have been famous as founders and builders from the time they came over with the Conquerer in 1066, to the landing of the Connecticut pilgrims in Newark, in 1666, and the history of this family is interwoven with the growth and prosperity of New Jersey from the latter period to the present time. From the coat armor and motto of one branch of the family it is probable they were engaged in the crusades. They bore arms,—azure a cross patonce or, a mullet for difference; crest, a Saracen's head affrontee, couped below the shoulders ppr.; motto, "Sub cruce salus." Among the number who accompanied William the Conquerer from Normandy was "Ward, one of the noble captains." The name of William de la Ward appears in 1175 as residing in Chester. From 1349 a succession of eleven generations of one family is found there, in each of which the names and head of the

family was: In the first Ralph, in the second Richard, in the third, fourth and ninth, John, and in the eleventh, Thomas, who had sons, John and William. One, William Ward, was the first Earl of Derby, of Dudley Castle.

The Wards of Connecticut and New Jersey are descended from Robert Ward, of Houton, Parva, Northamptonshire, England. He married Isabel Stapley, of Dunchurch, county Warwick, England. They had a son.—

James Ward of the same place, who married Anna or Alice Fawkes, of Dunchurch. Their son, Stephen Ward, married Joyce Trafford, of Leicestershire. After his death, the widow removed with her children to New England in 1630, and settled in 1635 in Wethersfield, Connecticut, being among the original settlers of that town. She died in 1640. Her will is nearly the first in the colony records, and names Edward, Anthony, John and Robert as her children.

John Ward, the fourth child of Stephen, was known as "John Ward, Sr.," "Sergeant Ward," "Lieutenant Ward," and "Mr. Ward." He was one of the original settlers or founders of the plantation of Totoket, named Branford in 1646. Lawrence and George Ward, brothers, who came from England with John, and were no doubt closely related to him, were also associated in the founding of Branford, which then composed a part of the New Haven colony. Lawrence Ward, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven at the organization of the government, was employed by the governing magistrates to search for the regicides, Whaley and Goffe, at Milford, where, of course, he knew they were not to be found.

George Ward signed the Fundamental

Agreement of the New Haven colony in 1639, and with his brother, Lawrence, was one of the founders of Branford.

John Ward, Sr., Lawrence Ward, together with Josiah and John, Jr., sons of George Ward, all came with the pilgrims to Newark in 1666. Lawrence died in 1670 without issue. Josiah, brother of John Ward, Jr., married Elizabeth Swaine, who, it was said, was the first one on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic. He died soon, leaving one son, Samuel.

John Ward, Sr., and John Ward, Jr., the "Turner," received their division of home lots near the Passaic river, and lived there for a few years. From 1675 to 1679 both took up lands at or near the Second river, in Watsessing, now Bloomfield, where they settled soon after. Both left many descendants.

John Ward, Jr., son of George Ward, was born in England, and came with his parents to this country and was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony. He was one of the founders of Branford, which formed a part of the New Haven colony. He came with the Branford colonists to Newark in 1666-7, and in the first division of "Home Lotts" his six acres were located between High and Washington streets, adjoining that of Delivered Crane. About 1675 he took up land on the Second river, in what is now Bloomfield, but probably did not remove thence until the opening of the highway from Newark. He married Sarah —, and had children: Sarah; John, born 1654; Samuel, born 1656; Abigail, married John Gardner; Josiah, born about 1660; Nathaniel, married Sarah Harrison; Mary, married Thomas Davis; and Caleb, "the honest and pious."

Josiah Ward, son of John Ward, Jr., and

Sarah —, was born in Branford, Connecticut, about 1660. He moved with his parents to Newark and thence to Bloomfield, or what was then known as Watsesson. He married Mary Kitchell, a descendant of Robert Kitchell, one of the original settlers of Quinnepiac, or New Haven, and afterward of Newark. They had children, Samuel, Robert, Josiah, Lawrence, born 1710.

Lawrence Ward, son of Josiah and Mary (Kitchell) Ward, was born, probably in Bloomfield, in 1710, and died in 1793. He married Eleanor Baldwin. In his will, dated May 3, 1775 (now among the papers of the New Jersey Historical Society,) he gives to his sons Jacob, Jona, Stephen and Samuel, "all my estate both lands and meadows, and all my movable estate, both here and elsewhere." To his son Cornelius, he gives five pounds. The will is witnessed by David, Uzal and John Dod.

Jacob Ward, son of Lawrence and Eleanor (Baldwin) Ward, was born in Bloomfield about 1750. He served with the Essex county militia in the war of the Revolution, and was a man of considerable prominence in the county, as appears by the following entry in the Newark Town Records, under the head of resolutions "adopted at an annual Town Meeting held in the Township of Newark the 11th day of April, 1808:"

"5th. That the next annual election be opened at the house of Jacob Ward, in Bloomfield, and continued there during the first day and adjourned to the Court house in Newark as usual." The same resolution was repeated at an annual town meeting held the 9th day of April, 1810.

Jacob Ward had among other children a son, Jacob.

Jacob Ward (2d), son of Jacob Ward (1st), was born in Bloomfield about 1780.

He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Bloomfield and was one of the early members, if not an original member, of that church. He moved to Columbia, now Afton, Morris county, in 1800, where he purchased a farm. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Hanover, the nearest church to Columbia, and equally prominent in that community. He married Abigail Dodd, daughter of Moses and Lois (Crane) Dodd, of Isaac, son of Daniel (3d), son of Daniel (2d), son of Daniel (1st), the ancestor. They had thirteen children, among whom were Moses Dodd, Jacob and Samuel Davies.

Moses Dodd Ward, son of Jacob and Abigail (Dodd) Ward, was born at the old homestead in Bloomfield, in 1806. He went with his parents when six years of age to Columbia, in Morris county, where, like his ancestors, he followed the life of a farmer. He was a man of strong character, and with a different environment would have succeeded in almost any undertaking. He was an elder and one of the pillars in the Hanover Presbyterian church and a man of strong religious convictions. He raised a family of strong, robust children, all of whom have made their mark in the world and have developed remarkable business sagacity. Mr. Ward married Justina Louisa Sayre, daughter of Elias Sayre, son of Ebenezer, of Ebenezer, probably the grandson of Joseph Sayre, the New Jersey ancestor, who was the son of Thomas.

Thomas Sayre, the ancestor, died in 1671, came from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was one of the eight original "undertakers" of the town of Southampton, in 1640. The Sayre homestead, built in 1648, which is still in a good state of preservation, is said to

be the oldest house in the state of New York, and one of the oldest in the country. The massive timbers and covering of thick cedar shingles are sufficient to insure its remaining for years to come as a curious and interesting relic of a long past age. At a time of a threatened Indian outbreak in 1666, it was one of the rallying places of the inhabitants in case of a night attack. The house is still in the hands of the Sayre family, ten generations having been born and died within its walls. The name of Sayre is said to be derived from assayer, a crown officer in the royal mint, whose duty it was to assay gold and silver. Joseph Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1667, and was among the earliest of the "associates." In December of that year he united with others in the petition to the government to have his land surveyed. Among his children and grandchildren are found the names of Edward, Ephraim, Ezekiel, Hannah, Frances, Isaac, James, Jonathan, Joseph, Thomas and Samuel.

The issue of the marriage of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward was: Laura J.; Elias S., married Anna, daughter of Joel M. Bonnell, of Newark; Leslie Dodd, who married Minnie P., daughter of James Perry, and is vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark; Edgar Bethune, and Jacob Ewing, who married Maria, daughter of Ambrose E. Kitchell.

CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT,

a furniture dealer of Newark, was born August 7, 1863, in the ortschaft of Unter-Heimbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of John and Magdalena (Letterer) Schmidt. The latter was a daughter of

Theobold Letterer, a farmer by occupation, who died at the advanced age of ninety years, while his faithful wife attained the age of seventy years. Both were consistent Christian people of the Lutheran faith and had eight children, all of whom reached mature years, were married and reared families of their own.

John Schmidt, the father of our subject, was left an orphan at an early age and was educated in the common schools of his native town. On laying aside his text-books he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade, and on its completion, he traveled through the principal cities of Germany, working as a journeyman. When he was twenty-eight years of age he began business on his own account in his native town, and, as he was a skilled and artistic worker in the craft, secured a good business. He passed away at the age of fifty years, and his wife died June 23, 1894, at the age of seventy-four years. Both were members of the Lutheran church. They had thirteen children, but eight died in childhood. Those who reached mature years were John, who came to the United States in 1881 and located in California, but no news has been received from him for twelve years; Frederick, who came to America in 1870 and settled in Philadelphia, where he married and has one daughter; Helena, who crossed the Atlantic in 1880, became the wife of Joseph Zauner, and died in 1887; and Christian.

The last named obtained his education in the schools of his native town and when fourteen years of age, like his father, was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, at Ludwigsburg, serving a three-years term. On the expiration of that period he decided to come to America and on the 6th of April,



Christian Schmidt

1880, left home. On the 23d of the same month he landed in New York and took up his residence in Newark, where he found employment at his trade with William King. After working two years as a journeyman Mr. Schmidt decided to begin business on his own account, and opened a furniture store and warerooms at Nos. 93 and 95 Springfield avenue, and in the undertaking was very successful. By his untiring energy, perseverance and reliable business methods he succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade, winning the confidence, and therefore patronage of the public. In 1885 he entered into partnership with J. J. Henry Muller, under the firm name of Muller and Schmidt, and established a large and commodious store and warerooms at Nos. 113, 115 and 117 Springfield avenue. Business was carried on by this firm until 1893, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Schmidt established his present store at No. 157 Springfield avenue. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of goods, purchased of reliable manufacturers, and his trade is extensive and lucrative. He certainly merits his success, for he entered upon his business career empty-handed, and by his thrift, economy and perseverance acquired the capital which first enabled him to embark in business on his own account. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well.

Mr. Schmidt was married in Newark, February 14, 1881, to Elenora Keller, a daughter of Frantz and Theresa (Bruedegam) Keller, and they have one son, William, who was born in November, 1882, and is now a student in the Newark Academy.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Schmidt

is a Republican, but has never sought or desired political preferment, as his time has been fully given to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. He and his wife are members of the First German Baptist church of Newark.

HENRY W. UNDERWOOD.

The house which is now his home was the birthplace of Mr. Underwood, and throughout his entire life he has resided in Belleville. He was born April 17, 1847, a son of Timothy and Ann (Joralemon) Underwood. The Underwoods were an old Pennsylvanian family, and the father of our subject, who was born in Kingston, that state, in 1804, removed to Belleville at an early day. He was married in 1833 and in order to support his family followed contracting and building, becoming well known in connection with industrial interests in his adopted town. He died in 1865, and his wife passed away in 1886. She was a daughter of John N. Joralemon, who was a son of Hester Joralemon. Her father, John Brown, was a son of Johannes Brown and Helligert Van Geisen, and Johannes Brown was a son of Hendrick Brown and Marytie Kiester. The last named was a daughter of Hans Kiester and Jannytie Lockeman, and Hans Kiester bore the same name as his father. His mother was Sarah Rocleff, a daughter of Annecke Jans. The Joralemon family is one of the first connected with the settlement of New Jersey, and for many years its members have been prominently known in Belleville. The grandfather, John N. Joralemon, was one of the prominent early builders of this section. The parents of our subject had six children, all born on the old

homestead now occupied by Henry W. Underwood. They were Lyman B., William H., John G., Mary, Henry W. and Marviella. The last named is now the wife of Walter M. Kip, of Passaic, and with the exception of our subject is the only one now living.

Henry W. Underwood was educated in the public schools of Newark, and at the age of sixteen became interested in the manufacture of hosiery in New York. He continued to engage in that business until a few years since, and made his home either in Brooklyn or New York, when he took up his abode at the old homestead, in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day. Throughout his active business career, energy, resolute purpose and close application were numbered among his marked characteristics and won for him a gratifying success.

In 1872 Mr. Underwood was united in marriage to Miss Agnes L. Little, daughter of Andrew Little, deceased, who was one of the well-known citizens of Belleville. They have had three children, Henry L., Andrew D. and Arnold. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Underwood takes an active part in political affairs, staunchly advocates the principles of the Democratic party, for five years has been chairman of the township committee, and has also been a member of the Democratic county committee.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE.

The rapidity with which young men may attain foremost positions in the business world is one of the marked characteristics of America. It is not necessary for a young man to wait until his father dies, as in the

Old World, that he may succeed to the business. The representatives of the younger generation in this country, with the independent and progressive spirit which has gained prestige for the nation, start out in life independent of home influences and make an honorable name and place for themselves. Of this class Mr. Wallace is a worthy representative, and his responsible position in connection with the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, is an undisputable evidence of his superior merit and ability.

He was born in New York city on the 30th of July, 1872, and is a son of Samuel H. and Jenny A. (Adams) Wallace, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, and were of Scotch descent. The father belonged to the famous family of Scotland that has figured so prominently in the history of that country throughout its entire history. He was reared to manhood and acquired his education in the land of his birth. He learned the carpenter and stair-builder's trade in New York city, following that occupation until his death. He was one of the first builders in New York to successfully construct the winding stairs. His business career was marked by strict integrity, and securing a very extensive patronage, he derived therefrom a handsome income. He made judicious investments of his means in realty and was the owner of much valuable property. Liberal and generous, he contributed freely to church and charitable enterprises. His death occurred in New York city in 1885. He was married there to Miss Adams and they became the parents of the following children: William H.; Samuel A.; George; Jenny; and Isabella who died at the age of one year. The mother is still living and re-

sides with her children in Newark. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Three brothers of Mr. Wallace also came to America—William B., John and Andrew. All located in New York city, where William and John are now prominent and prosperous carpenters and builders. Andrew died in that city, leaving a widow and two children. Another brother, Robert, is a practicing lawyer in Dublin, Ireland.

William H. Wallace, of this sketch, acquired his early education in the public schools of New York and at the age of fourteen, after his father's death, accompanied his mother on her removal to Newark, where he entered the law office of Addison H. Hazelton, under whose direction he read law until twenty years of age. By diligence and assiduity, he fitted himself for general law-office work and for the examination of titles, etc., and on the 1st of November, 1892, he accepted a position with the Fidelity Trust Company, to hunt out and examine titles. So faithful and efficient has he been in this work that he has won the entire confidence and respect of the company, and is now one of their most trusted representatives.

Mr. Wallace is a charter member of the West End Club, of Newark. He gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, and is very popular in business, political and social circles.

CORNELIUS VAN HOUTEN.

For more than half a century Cornelius Van Houten has been prominently connected with the business interests of Belleville, and he is numbered among the honored residents of the town, for its prosperity

and welfare have been promoted in a great degree by his efforts. Rising above the heads of the mass there has always been a series of individuals, distinguished beyond others, who by reason of their pronounced ability and forceful personality have always commanded the homage of their fellow men, and of this class Mr. Van Houten is an illustrious representative.

He was born in the township of Belleville, on Main street, September 29, 1826, and is a son of Abraham and Margaret (Spear) Van Houten. His father was born in Paterson, New Jersey, and was descended from Holland ancestors, who emigrated to this country in the sixteenth century, and for many years resided in the vicinity of Paterson. At an early day Abraham Van Houten came to Belleville, where he followed the latter's trade, establishing a factory, which he successfully conducted until his death. He married Margaret Spear, who spent her entire life in Belleville, as did her father, John Spear, who was descended from one of the original owners of a large tract of land in this neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten reared a family of three sons and one daughter; William, Anna M., Cornelius and Abraham, but with the exception of our subject all have now passed away. The members of the Van Houten family gave their support to the Whig party until its dissolution, and then became earnest advocates of the Republican party.

The life of our subject has been passed in the town of Belleville, where he attended the public schools. He early entered upon his business career, his first independent effort in life being made as an employe in a clock factory. Later he embarked in business on his own account, and for fifty-one

years, in different capacities, he has been connected with the manufacture of wire and wire cloth,—first as an apprentice, then as journeyman, foreman and superintendent, while now he is treasurer of the De Witt Wire Cloth Company, having become connected with that house when it was under the management of William Stephens & Sons. He has for many years occupied his present responsible position, and is a director and heavy stockholder in the enterprise. He is a very energetic man, keenly alive to the opportunities presented, possessed of sound judgment and keen discrimination, and his well directed efforts have won him a leading position in industrial circles and gained him a handsome competence. So entirely has his time been occupied with business interests, that he has given little attention to politics, but is one of the earnest Republicans of the county, unwavering in his advocacy of the principles of the party.

Mr. Van Houten has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Eliza A. Stephens, a daughter of Thomas and Augusta (Boulette) Stephens, who died in 1873, leaving two children, Clarence S. and Williard B. The former is now engaged in the fruit business in Florida, and the latter is engaged in the manufacture of electrical medical machinery in New York city. In 1892 Mr. Van Houten married Cornelia A. Tucker, a representative of one of the oldest families of Stratford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten attend the Reformed church, in which he has served as both deacon and elder. He is a very public-spirited and progressive citizen and has been most active in advancing every movement tending to beautify and improve the town or to promote its material, educational and moral

welfare. The high regard in which he is uniformly held is an index to his well spent life.

EDWARD WESTON.

This distinguished inventor and electrician was born at Bryn Castle, near the town of Oswestry, Shropshire, England, on May 9, 1850. His parents were moderately well-to-do people and owned a good but not very large farm. His father was a man of quite remarkable mechanical skill and possessed of considerable originality. He was particularly skillful in the use of tools and well known as a man who could do excellent work in wood, metals or other materials. Indeed, his father was a mechanical genius of a rather high order, but lacked persistence and force of character. His mother, however, was a woman of great force of character and unusual business ability and tact.

When young Weston was about seven years old his grandfather died, and a bitter dispute arose between his father's brother and his father in regard to the division of the estate, and long and expensive litigation ensued, which finally resulted unfavorably to his father. Shortly after the termination of the suit the family decided to move out of Shropshire, and later settled in the thriving mining, metallurgical and industrial town of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire. What appeared to be the father's misfortune proved to be the boy's good fortune: for the removal from Shropshire to Staffordshire resulted in bringing the boy into contact with the intense activity of a busy manufacturing, mining and metallurgical center, with the result that in a short time his impressionable but keenly



Edward Weston

logical mind became much interested in the processes and operations connected with the numerous mining, metallurgical, chemical and mechanical industries carried on in that section of the country; and no detail connected therewith appeared to escape his attention, nor was he satisfied until he knew the reason for every operation and comprehended the principles involved. His studious character and inquiring mind soon attracted general attention, and he quickly became acquainted with a number of the most prominent manufacturers and scientific men in that neighborhood and was always welcome to their establishments. Young Weston was recognized at once as being very different from other boys. His spare time was sedulously given to keen observation, close study, and to experimental and constructive work, and much of the latter was characterized by excellent and marked originality.

His primary education was obtained at the schools of the Established Church, but later he received careful training under the care of a very able man of the name of Lucas. At a later period he attended St. Peter's Collegiate Institute and while there was under the care of Mr. Henry Orton, B. A., who was an enthusiastic teacher and a man of very varied scientific attainments. Mr. Orton's example and teaching greatly stimulated young Weston's desire for scientific knowledge thus giving increased impetus to his strong natural inclinations.

The boy was always fascinated by machinery of all kinds and took great pleasure in studying the motions and functions of the respective parts and was never satisfied until he had fully mastered the underlying principles and mode of operations of any

machine he saw. He became apt in the use of tools and constructed excellent model steam-engines and other appliances.

When about nine years old he obtained a copy of Smee's "Elements of Electro Metallurgy" and at once became greatly interested in the electro-desposition of metals, devoting much time to the experimental study of the subject. In this way a great many new chemical facts and theories were brought to his attention, and chemistry and electro-chemistry became of great and really absorbing interest to him. He soon took up the special study of chemistry with great ardor and fitted up a room in his father's house as a laboratory, and much of his spare time was spent in most earnest work in that direction. His early experiments and study of electro-metallurgy naturally made him desirous of obtaining a further knowledge of the wonderful force which so quietly brought about such remarkable phenomena as the separation of the metals from their salts in solutions, and he began a special course in electricity, and constructed with his own hands the various machines and apparatus necessary for an experimental investigation of the laws governing its generation and action. His first efforts were in that branch known as static electricity, and he constructed the various forms of frictional machines then employed for transforming mechanical energy into electrical energy. He soon acquired a very full knowledge of all the phenomena of static electricity and of the then prevalent theories to account for its production and the phenomena of its action.

Later he took up in the same thorough manner the study of dynamic electricity. In this branch of work his mechanical skill, ingenuity and originality became more ap-

parent, and he constructed most of the then known forms of apparatus needed for illustrating the production and mode of action of this subtle force. He constructed and studied the various forms of primary batteries, electric motors, electric bells, induction coils, electric clocks, telegraph instruments and small magneto-electric generators. He was an indefatigable worker, a most industrious and earnest student and absorbed information on every subject very rapidly. To produce the insulated wire necessary for making the various electromagnetic apparatus needed, he designed and built a very simple and efficient wire-covering machine.

Any difficulties encountered always stimulated him to greater effort, and he always made it a rule to accomplish everything he undertook. To illustrate with what persistence and perseverance he would pursue a subject, the following may be instanced: His first voltaic battery consisted of two cells, the negative elements of which were a pair of old copper scale pans, and the positive elements consisted of thin sheet zinc, such as is commonly used for making zinc utensils. He was somewhat disappointed at the smallness of the spark obtained from these cells and the rapidity with which their activity decreased. After constructing other and better forms of copper-zinc batteries and becoming more fully aware of their defects, he was anxious to construct the more advanced type of two fluid cells, known as the Grove or Bunsen. The Grove form was out of the question, on account of the high cost of platinum, and the Bunsen form seemed to be beyond his reach on account of the difficulty of obtaining properly shaped carbons in those early days. But young Weston resolved to make the car-

bons himself. His first step was to visit the gas works in search of a suitable mass of the most dense form of artificial carbon known, which is formed as a troublesome lining on the interior surfaces of the retorts in which the coal for making illuminating gas is subjected to destructive distillation. He found what he required and took it home in triumph, but on attempting to saw out a suitable shaped piece he found it so extremely hard that he was reluctantly compelled to abandon that method, and set to work to chip out from the obdurate material pieces of carbon of the required shape and size, and after some failures and days of patient labor he finally secured two fairly well shaped pieces. Porous cells were fortunately more easily obtainable, and these he secured from the chief operator of one of the telegraph companies in town. Zinc plates of the proper thickness were obtained from a zinc-working establishment. Some home-made contacts, or terminals, and some glass jars completed the mechanical parts of the battery. After securing the necessary acids, and cleaning and amalgamating the zinc plates, the two cells were set up and young Weston felt amply repaid for the labor and time expended, by the possession of a battery which enabled him to melt wires, explode gunpowder and perform most of the then known electrical experiments in a quite satisfactory way. Armed with this quite powerful battery, his experiments and studies were carried on with much greater ease and vigor than before, and he proceeded to construct the more usual forms of apparatus employed for exhibiting and studying the phenomena and laws of dynamic electricity. He also constructed and operated a small telegraph line, in which the wires were in-

sulated from their wooden supports by glass insulators made from necks of vials.

About this time steam propulsion on common roads was again attracting attention and one of the principal difficulties appeared to be that of the cutting of and consequent serious injury to the surface of the roads by the propelling wheels. Young Weston suggested that this could be entirely overcome by the use of sufficiently thick, wide rubber tires which he claimed would roll and pack the material of the surface of the roadway, thus improving rather than injuring it. Owing to the expensive nature of the experiments, young Weston could not undertake them personally and no one then appeared to believe that the rubber tire would accomplish the results predicted by him. We are now in a position to judge of the value of the suggestion, for the bicycle and other wide rubber-tired vehicles tend to improve the road by rolling and packing in the manner he claimed.

Before young Weston was quite sixteen years of age he had acquired such an intimate knowledge of the then known facts concerning the generation and action of electricity, and had constructed such a large quantity of apparatus that he was induced to deliver a public lecture on the subject, which attracted much attention and made him quite well known in the district in which he lived.

Later on the question of a suitable profession for the young man began to receive serious consideration, and, from the different views of his parents and himself, it was evident that it was not going to be an easy matter to select a line of work which would meet with the approval of all. The boy had a strong liking for some profession

which would permit him to use to the best advantage such scientific knowledge and mechanical skill as he had acquired, and to give full scope to the inventive faculty and capacity for original scientific investigation which he felt certain he possessed. He had a strong preference for something akin to mechanical engineering, in which he thought he saw ample scope for the full play of his powers, and for the continuance of his beloved studies. In this and kindred lines he felt certain of brilliant success and felt assured that he could be of more use to his fellow men in some line of work in which the useful applications of science were most marked, than he could in other fields of labor. But his parents positively disliked to see him take up a line of work which savored so much of the dirt and grease of the machine shop.

While the matter was under consideration a prominent dentist named Owen, who was well acquainted with the family, and who had noticed the boy's mechanical genius and skill, considered it would be a wise thing for him to learn dental surgery, thinking that he would there find abundant scope for his abilities. With this idea in view, young Weston was placed in his care, but it was soon discovered that the young man's tastes lay in quite another direction, and that he very much disliked the business. His parents now desired him to take up the study of medicine, and conformably thereto made an arrangement with Drs. Edward H. and J. M. Coleman, both men of distinguished ability in their calling and both possessing considerable taste for science. Under their care the young man pursued his medical studies, his taste for scientific knowledge thereby naturally being fostered. The system of

medical education in England was then rather different from what it is in this country. In addition to attending lectures it was necessary, in order to graduate in England as a fully fledged medical practitioner, to be associated for the space of at least three years with some duly qualified practitioner in regular practice. Usually these two requirements were met during the same period of time, the student, while attending lectures, etc., giving part of his time to attending to minor surgical cases and other general work, as an assistant to some regular practitioner. In young Weston's case it soon became evident that he would never follow medicine as a profession, since most of his spare hours were still devoted to his favorite studies, and because the drudgery of the profession and the uncertainty still lingering about its results were equally distasteful to him. Medicine is pre-eminently an art and will not, because of the complexity of the phenomena with which it deals, attain the dignity of an exact science for many years yet to come.

The apparent want of stability on young Weston's part led to considerable trouble with his parents: they never seemed to have completely understood the boy's powers, or they would certainly not have endeavored to force him into a profession he evidently disliked. After giving three years of his time to medical studies, and finding little sympathy with any with whom he was brought in contact, he determined to cut loose from his home and strike out for himself. This he considered he could do better by leaving England entirely. He therefore packed up his things, and left for this country some time in the month of May, 1870.

He arrived in America with compara-

tively little money, some few books and some of his favorite apparatus, and a few letters of recommendation. Armed with these letters, he started for some of the institutions of learning in and around New York, and applied for a situation, among others to Professor Chandler, of Columbia College. Chandler treated him with great consideration, but could not give him anything to do. He gave him letters to a number of concerns in New York, which concerns Weston next visited, but without receiving the least encouragement. After several months of fruitless effort he began to fully realize the difficulties attendant upon beginning life anew in a strange country, but he did not become discouraged. After about a year of fruitless effort he secured a position at a very small salary, with a small firm of manufacturing chemists in New York, which position he retained until a better one was offered him by the American Nickel Plating Company, a company which was engaged in trying to establish the nickel-plating industry on a commercial basis. Nickel-plating was then a novelty, and in the experimental stage, and the process was most uncertain, and good work was more the result of good luck than intelligent action, and the methods employed were of the crudest character.

The young man had at last found a place which would serve to prove whether the confidence in himself (which led him to the daring, and apparently foolish move, of leaving home, friends and brilliant prospects) was well placed or misplaced. Luckily young Weston found that in the nickel-plating enterprise there was much need for a man of his calibre; and his skill, knowledge and ingenuity were soon brought into play to overcome the then really serious dif-

difficulties encountered in carrying on the operations and trying to lay a foundation of a new industrial art. It was not long before he had effected such improvements as to attract the attention of the executive officers of the company, who quickly began to detect in the modest and quiet young man elements of sterling worth and ability of a very high order, and he soon was looked upon as an oracle to be consulted on all matters connected with the technical side of business. In about a year he revolutionized the technical branch of the business and invented new processes for treating and preparing the work preparatory to plating, which greatly reduced the cost, removed all uncertainty in regard to the quality of the resulting work, and improved the quality and beauty of finish to an extent which has never since been excelled. In fact nearly every detail of the practical processes of nickel-plating as now practiced, was either entirely worked out by Weston or so greatly improved as to forever bear the impress of his mind. In the early stages of the business much loss and annoyance was caused by the strong tendency of the nickel-coating to "strip" or peel off the surface of the plated articles in flakes, and in the case of some metals and alloys it seemed to be practically impossible to secure firm adhesion of the nickel deposit to the underlying metal. Mr. Weston made strenuous efforts to discover the causes of these failures, and to devise processes of treatment of the work which would insure perfect adhesion of the deposit to any metal or alloy which it was desired to plate. By radically changing the methods of preparing work, and modifying the treatment according to the chemical nature of the metal or alloy to be plated, he succeeded in reducing the cause of all fail-

ures to secure firm adhesion to the simple one of carelessness on the part of the employes. Prior to the time of Mr. Weston's labors, the successful nickel-plating of large or intricate pieces was an exception, and failure the rule. When the deposit peeled from the surface of an article, it was practically impossible to replate that particular spot in a manner which could insure satisfaction; and to replate the entire article was the only proper course to pursue. To do this, however, it was necessary to remove every vestige of the original nickel-plating, and to repolish the surface of the article. The removal of this defective nickel coating was one of great labor and expense, because it was then only possible to remove it by mechanical means, such as grinding or other methods of abrading. With intricate or delicate work, this was practically impossible, on account of the very high cost, and this was equally true of the larger articles, so that it was frequently cheaper to pay the manufacturer of the article the full amount of its value, rather than attempt to free its surface from the defective coating and refinish it and replate it. Mr. Weston changed all this by devising a most ingenious chemical means of completely dissolving the nickel coating without injuriously affecting the surface of the underlying metal. It then became a simple matter to repolish and replate the article. We will endeavor to explain the process. Nickel is very slowly acted upon and dissolved by sulphuric acid. Hydrochloric acid acts upon it and dissolves it more readily, and nitric acid attacks it very vigorously and dissolves it very rapidly. To attempt to dissolve the nickel coating by the action of sulphuric acid would result in failure from two causes; first, because the process would be very

slow and therefore impracticable and, second, because in most cases, the sulphuric acid would attack the metal of which the article was composed with such vigor as to seriously injure or destroy it before the whole of the nickel coating could be removed. The same is true in regard to the hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. Nitric acid is practically useless for such purpose, because it attacks most of the metals from which articles to be nickel plated are made, with even greater vigor than it attacks nickel; consequently it would ruin the article before the nickel coating was removed. But Mr. Weston's successful plan involved the use of nitric acid, and the controlling of, or so regulating, its action as to make it impossible for the nitric acid to injure or even sensibly affect the surface of the inferior metal of which the article was composed. This was accomplished by using a combination of nitric and sulphuric acids in such proportions as would result in the formation of a coating of anhydrous or partly anhydrous salts of the inferior metals, which salts acted as an effective protective coating against possible further action of the acid on the metal of the article, but which nevertheless permitted the nitric acid to act upon and remove the nickel coating. In this way it was found perfectly possible to remove easily and completely nickel deposits from even such easily oxidizable positive metals as zinc and iron or steel, without injury to the article. This process of chemical stripping is in use throughout the world, and but few of its users know who invented it. With a little care in mixing the acids in proper proportions, it may be used to strip the nickel coating from the most intricate and delicate articles without the slightest injury thereto.

Mr. Weston has made many other improvements and quite important discoveries in electro-desposition, but we cannot deal with them in this brief general review of his work. Let it suffice to add that he soon became recognized in this country as an authority in everything pertaining to the art of electro-plating and electro-metallurgy in general, and that to him more than to any other man is due the honor of founding the vast nickel-plating industry of this country and the world.

If at that period of his life he had recognized the importance of patenting his inventions and discoveries he would have received a princely income from them.

After having brought the nickel-plating art to such a condition that it became merely a matter of routine working according to his plans in order to secure perfect results, he began, in the year 1872, a rigid study and experimental investigation of the dynamo-electric machine, primarily with the intention of producing a moderately efficient, simple and low-cost machine, adapted to replace the initially cheap but costly to maintain, and quite irregular source of electricity, primary batteries.

In December, 1872, he formed a copartnership with a Mr. Harris, of New York, for the purpose of carrying on a general electro-plating business in the city of New York, and he continued in this business until about July, 1875. During these years he still pursued his studies on dynamo-electric machines, and built and put into practical use quite a number of such machines. In one of the very first of these machines, which was put to practical use quite early in 1873, he employed the method of field regulation which is now so generally used; namely, a variable, manually controllable resist-

ance coil in the field circuit of the machine.

In 1873 he made a number of experiments in electric arc lighting with currents obtained from dynamo-electric machines of his own design and construction, and it was then that he prepared the first copper-coated carbons for arc-lighting purposes; which form of carbons has since been so extensively used throughout the world. He devoted much time to a most careful study and experimental investigation of the elements affecting the efficiency of dynamo-electric machines and carefully investigated the various sources and causes of loss in said machines. In regard to the sources of loss, he arrived at the conclusion that the most serious one of all was the production of currents in the masses of metal not included in the working inductive circuit. In other words Mr. Weston's investigations led him to fully recognize the fact that all types of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines had two major electrical circuits. One of these circuits may be called the "useful circuit" and it includes the inductive conductor, which is the seat of transformation of the whole of that portion of the mechanical energy delivered to the machine, of which more or less is finally available for useful work, the other circuit being constituted of the masses of iron and other metals composing the armature, pole pieces, and other parts of the machine subject to changes of condition of magnetic flux. The latter named circuit, or more properly group of circuits, constituted in most machines a series of short completely closed conductors, in which comparatively small potential differences were set up; but, since the resistance of these circuits was necessarily very low, the strength of current flowing in them was

simply enormous, and the energy value of such currents was consequently very large.

It is manifest therefore, that the total mechanical energy delivered to such machines was also divided into two major portions, corresponding to these two major electrical circuits; one portion of the mechanical energy being transformed into electrical energy by the inductive conductor, available for useful work in the circuit exterior to the machine to a greater or lesser extent, according to the conditions of demand. The other portion of the mechanical energy delivered to the machine was also transformed into electrical energy, but only in such places as to render it unavailable for useful work. This latter named portion of the electrical energy, was directly transformed into heat in the various parts of the machine in which the useless currents were induced.

Mr. Weston found by quite careful investigations that, other things being alike, the efficiency of a machine, as a transformer of mechanical into electrical energy, was quite accurately expressed by the ratio of the electrical energy represented in these two major electrical circuits. The circuit including the inductive conductor may very properly be called the "working" or the "useful circuit" and the other circuit or circuits may be called the "dissipating" or "wasteful circuit;" since all the energy appearing in such circuit or circuits is dissipated or wasted as heat.

By a series of neat but quite simple experiments he determined, with sufficient accuracy for all practical work, the loss in the several parts of different forms of machines, and fully established the fact that the place where the principal loss took place was (in most machines) in the iron core of the ar-

mature and other masses of metal attached thereto, but not including the inductive conductor. He also found that there was considerable loss in the field-magnet pole-pieces. These investigations also brought out the important fact that the capacity of a given machine to transform mechanical energy into electrical energy available for useful work was seriously restricted by the production of these wasteful currents in the masses of metal in the armature or other parts of the machine. The effect of this serious restriction of the capacity of transformation was to greatly limit the electrical output of the machine per pound of metal employed, and therefore to add greatly to the first cost of the machines.

The cost of electrical energy, per unit, was greatly affected by this large loss of energy in the form of useless currents produced in the various masses of metal in the machine, and also by the enhanced first cost of the machines, owing to this resulting very limited capacity per unit of weight.

To eliminate these losses, Mr. Weston made those parts of the machines which were subject to change in condition of magnetic flux discontinuous in the direction in which the currents tended to flow. In other words, he split up the masses of iron and other metals in the armature and other parts of the machine in such a manner as to make it impossible for currents to be induced in such parts; and he thereby entirely prevented the enormous waste of energy in these parts, and consequently greatly increased the efficiency and also the transforming and useful output capacity of the dynamo-electric machine.

The splitting up of the iron masses was made in a direction such as not to sensibly interfere with the magnetic flux; the iron

being continuous in the direction of flux but discontinuous in a direction at right angles thereto. The splitting up of the iron core of the armature for the purpose named was done by Mr. Weston in the early part of 1873, but he was too poor and too much occupied in making a living to attempt to carry it out on a large scale until some years later. He built quite a large machine embodying this feature, which machine was put into successful operation in July, 1874. The result of Mr. Weston's early studies and investigations on dynamo-electric machines led him to the following general conclusions: First: To secure the most efficient possible dynamo-electric machine, it is absolutely essential to design and construct the machine so as to completely avoid closed conducting circuits in any part of the machine which is subject to a change in the condition of magnetic flux, or which moves in the magnetic field, except the circuit constituting the inductive conductor. Second: Other things being equal, that machine will be the most efficient in which the electro-motive force is greatest per unit length of inductive conductor. Third: That the electro-motive force per unit length of inductive conductor is dependent upon and is proportional to its velocity. Fourth: That the electro-motive force per unit length of inductive conductor is also dependent upon and is directly proportional to the strength of the magnetic field in which said inductive conductor is moved. Fifth: That by rigidly complying with the conditions named in the first clause, and either increasing the velocity of the inductive conductor or increasing the strength of the magnetic field in which the conductor is moved, or both, the efficiency of the machine could be increased, and its capacity of

transformation also increased. Sixth: That within quite wide limits, the efficiency of dynamo-electric machines is independent of the relative amounts of iron and copper used in them, but if light, portable machines are required, it is necessary to use a relatively large proportion of copper to iron, whereas, if weight is no objection, less copper and more iron can be used with marked advantage as to first cost.

It is unquestionable that Mr. Weston was the first man to make a careful study not only of the sources of loss in such machines, but he was also the first to get a clear conception of the relative amount of loss in different parts of the machines and to devise means of avoiding such loss, and that he was also the first one to build machines having an efficiency of conversion of ninety-five per cent., and a working or net commercial efficiency very closely approaching that.

To Mr. Weston is therefore due the honor of having made the dynamo-electric machine by far the most efficient of all known machines for the transformation of one form of energy into another.

Several years after Mr. Weston had made the investigations referred to, and had made and sold a large number of dynamo-electric machines for use in electric lighting, the transmission of power, and for other purposes; which machines had an efficiency of conversion of from ninety to ninety-five per cent., and a commercial efficiency; or useful output capacity, of from eighty-five to ninety per cent.; another inventor, in a most sensational manner, entered the same field of work, and subsequently claimed to have raised the efficiency of the dynamo-electric machine to a point alleged to have been previously

unheard of. It was claimed by or in behalf of this later inventor, that his machine had a commercial efficiency or useful output capacity of ninety per cent. and that this had been secured by reducing the internal resistance of the machine to a point claimed to have been previously unknown. So much misconception exists in regard to this matter, and so much nonsense has been written upon this point, that a few words may not be out of order. In the first place the claim that the machine referred to had a lower internal resistance than other previously existing machines was wholly unfounded; for it is a fact that thousands of dynamo-electric machines were in use in this country and in Europe, in which the internal resistance was vastly lower than that claimed for the machine in question. In the second place it is a fact that the internal resistance has of itself practically nothing to do with either the efficiency of conversion or with the commercial efficiency or useful output capacity of a dynamo-electric machine.

Thus, of two dynamo-electric machines, one may have an internal resistance of a thousandth of an ohm and the other one hundred ohms, and yet, other things being equal, the efficiency of the two will be precisely alike. Hence, as is found in actual practice, properly designed high resistance machines, intended to produce high voltage, are practically just as efficient as properly designed low resistance machines, intended to produce low voltage. The claims as presented by and in behalf of the inventor referred to were doubtless due to a lack of knowledge of the state of the art as it then existed, and to insufficient knowledge of the scientific principles involved in the design, construction and operation of

dynamo-electric machines on the part of those who first put the claims forward and subsequently sought to maintain theirs.

The only argument ever presented to sustain the claims was based upon the statement that the ratio of the internal resistance of the machine in question to the resistance of the external circuit was radically different from previous practice. It was alleged that in this particular machine the internal resistance was one-tenth that of the external circuit; and that in consequence of this, the commercial efficiency of the machine was expressed by this ratio. This was an assumption, the mere statement of which was sufficient to demonstrate its incorrectness and absurdity; for it involved the absolutely impossible, since it demanded not only that all the mechanical energy applied to the dynamo-electric machine must have been converted into electrical energy, but also that all the electrical energy must appear in the inductive and working circuit,—a manifest absurdity because in such case nothing would be left to provide for the loss by journal and other friction; field magnet excitation and other known sources of loss common to all dynamo-electric machines. But the best answer to the claim is that there were very large numbers of machines in constant practical use in this country in which the ratio of internal to external resistance was fully as great, and in some cases even greater, than that claimed as novel, and in which both the efficiency of conversion and the commercial efficiency was actually greater than the machine about which such remarkable statements were made. To claim that a radical departure had been effected by a simple change in the ratio of the internal resistance of the machine to that of the ex-

ternal circuit was equivalent to alleging that, prior to that time, electricians were not acquainted with the simple elementary laws concerning the distribution of energy in electrical circuits,—a matter which had received the closest study of numerous distinguished investigators years before the date of the construction of the machine for which the claims were made, and which had also been treated of with special reference to dynamo-electric machines.

It must not be assumed that the writer of this sketch means to assert that energy is not transformed into heat in that portion of the machine which constitutes the inductive conductor, or that such energy as appears there as heat is not lost. But he does insist that the only way in which this loss can be reduced is, first, by increasing the strength of the magnetic field; second, by increasing the velocity of the conductor; third, by increasing both; fourth, by increasing the size of the machine.

The important point was to so design machines as to permit of the use of high conductor velocity or highly powerful magnetic fields, without involving great loss in the production of wasteful currents in any part of the machine.

The writer of this sketch desires to be absolutely fair to all who have contributed to the development of the dynamo-electric machine, and to the building up of the vast electrical industry of the present day, and strict justice demands that Mr. Weston be given due credit for his most admirable early work in connection with determining the causes, sources, and amount of loss in dynamo-electric machines, and for devising means for almost totally suppressing this loss. He was unquestionably the first man to fully realize the extent of these losses, to

determine their cause, and to devise means to, practically, entirely overcome them. He was the first to build machines having the remarkably high efficiency of conversion of ninety-five per cent. and an actual commercial efficiency of from eighty-five to ninety per cent.

To Mr. Weston is therefore due the honor of having made the dynamo-electric machine the most efficient machine known for the transformation of one form of energy into another, and the delivery of nearly the whole of that energy for useful work outside of the machine.

His most active work in connection with the building up of the electric industry dates from the time of the formation of a co-partnership in the year 1874, between himself and the firm of Stevens, Roberts & Havell, of Washington street, Newark, New Jersey. The co-partnership was a rather general one, and in substance was formed for the purpose of exploiting Mr. Weston's inventions in connection with dynamo-electric machines for electro-plating, electrotyping, electric lighting, the electric transmission of power and other purposes, and for certain inventions in electro-plating appliances.

His first patent was for an improved anode for nickel-plating, which was filed July 10, 1875. In this same month he moved from New York to Newark, New Jersey, for the purpose of more conveniently pursuing his work on dynamo-electric machines, and on his other inventions; and shortly thereafter he sold his interest in the electro-plating business in New York, and then devoted his whole time to laying the foundation of the new business enterprises based upon his inventions, and to carrying on the business of manufacturing dynamo-

electric machines, and appliances used therewith, and prosecuting the development of his inventions in connection with the electric-light, both arc and incandescent, the electrical transmission of power and other correlated branches of work.

At the time Mr. Weston began his work on dynamo-electric machines, the most immediately available field of usefulness, and the one promising the quickest returns from a business standpoint, was that of their application to the art of electric metallurgy.

The art of electro-plating in silver, nickel, gold and other metals, and the art of electrotyping had grown to enormous proportions and demanded currents of enormous volume or strength as compared with any other use to which electricity had then been commercially applied. A single concern was known to be depositing three and a half tons of silver per annum on tableware of various kinds, and many other concerns of nearly equal magnitude were engaged in the same line of business in various parts of the country. In addition to these large concerns there were innumerable smaller ones engaged in the manufacture and sale of silver-plated articles, and also innumerable electro-plating jobbing shops. Large manufacturers of metal fancy goods and other metal articles generally had electroplating departments in their own factories, and electrotyping was also being carried on in most of the larger cities on a very extensive scale.

The cost of production by the chemical methods (primary-battery) of such powerful currents as were required in these arts was very great, but the first cost of the batteries was generally low.

The batteries were also quite irregular in their action, and required much attention

and skill to keep them in the condition essential to the production of a uniformly good quality of deposit. In these lines therefore there was a ripe field for the dynamo-electric machine, provided a simple, cheap, easily repairable, easily managed and reliable machine could be produced. Mr. Weston's perfect familiarity with the theory and practice of every branch of the art of electro-metallurgy peculiarly fitted him to successfully deal with every one of the many difficulties encountered in devising a generally useful machine capable of fulfilling the very numerous and irregular conditions met with in practice, and to so modify the conditions of deposition as to make them conform to the conditions necessary to yield the best results with dynamo-electric machines.

His efforts to produce a machine fully meeting the requirements of the various branches of the art were entirely successful and after the machine was patented the business of manufacturing was started in a very small way in a small room in Messrs. Stevens, Roberts & Havell's factory. In a short time the demand for the machines increased to such an extent that it became necessary to move into a building separate from, but adjacent to the factory of the firm referred to. These new quarters constituted the first factory in the United States for the manufacture of dynamo-electric machines, and it was in that factory that the electric light (arc) received its first industrial application in the United States to general illumination. It was also in that factory that the electric current was first applied to transmit power for industrial purposes.

After removal to the new factory the demand for the machines continued to rapidly

increase and a quite extensive demand was created from foreign countries, the machines quickly becoming known and used in all parts of the civilized world. Indeed the business developed such proportions that it was no longer possible for the members of the firm to give it proper attention without seriously neglecting their old established business. It was determined therefore, to organize a company to carry on the manufacture of the machines and apparatus connected with their use. Accordingly on June 10, 1877, the Weston Dynamo Electric Machine Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with an authorized capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the company were: Abraham Van Winkle, president; James Roberts, treasurer, and Edward Weston, secretary and general manager. The business was quite successful, and the output of dynamo-electric machines remarkably large.

The introduction of the Weston dynamo-electric machine revolutionized and greatly increased the electro-plating and electro-typing business and gave great impetus to the art of nickel-plating, which rapidly grew to immense proportions. The dynamo soon entirely replaced the primary battery as a source of electrical energy for all electro-metallurgical work, and effected a saving of millions of dollars.

During the time he was busy in working out his numerous inventions in connection with the generation of electricity by mechanical means, and in establishing the manufacture of the machines on a sound business basis, he did not fail to perceive that the metallurgical art was not by any means the most important field of usefulness for the dynamo-electric machine. Indeed

he fully understood and constantly and most forcibly impressed upon the minds of his business associates that the application of the machines to the art of electro-metallurgy was relatively but a very small field as compared with new fields that would be opened, and to which he was then giving much attention.

He foresaw and prophesied an enormous use for the machines for the electrical distribution of power from large central generating stations for supplying small users of power; and from water falls; and for the transmission of power in factories, basing his views on these matters on his actual knowledge of the great economy of transformation and distribution and retransformation by the electrical method and its many marked advantages over any other known method. He constructed machines to demonstrate the high efficiency of transformation and of transmission and retransformation of power by this means; and to prove the reliability of the apparatus, the ease and simplicity of management, the facility of control and its entire suitability for practical, everyday, hard service, he put the machines into practical operation in the factory. These machines were in constant, successful use for a very long time. In the office of the company such machines were nearly always to be found ready to show to visitors the facility and perfection of electrical transmission and the enormous output capacity of the comparatively small machines then used, which, at that time, seldom exceeded five-horse power. Visitors were greatly astonished to see such tremendous power effects transmitted from high voltage machines (from two hundred and fifty to six hundred volts) through a copper wire of one-sixteenth of an inch in diame-

ter. Later on he worked out the details of a very complete system for the transmission of power, and most of the devices now in use for starting, preventing injury to motors by overload and for regulating and controlling the motors, are his inventions, and were patented by him. Quite early in the history of the business he constructed machines and motors for the transmission of power to floating torpedoes, which showed a very high efficiency, and gave excellent practical results, and he thus transmitted quite large amounts of power over very long circuits and under the most trying conditions, the electro-motive force employed being about six hundred volts.

Concurrently with much of his work on the dynamo-electric machine, and the transmission of power, he carried on a very elaborate series of researches on the arc and incandescent methods of producing light by electricity. Indeed from the year 1875 to 1886 he was most industriously engaged in developing most important inventions in connection with these two systems of illumination. His early investigations convinced him not only of the feasibility but also of the entire practicability of producing from a single source of electrical energy a large number of lights of almost any desired candle power, either with the electric arc or with the incandescent form of lamp. His experiments clearly demonstrated that the alleged and assumed insurmountable difficulties connected with the subdivision of the electric light, which were pointed out by various scientific men, existed only in their imaginations and that these supposed difficulties arose from a complete misconception of the simple relations of energy to mass and temperature. These men failed to perceive the simple physical fact that a

given mass of matter requires precisely the same amount of energy to raise it to a certain temperature, whether that mass be a single integral one or subdivided in a number of equal or unequal parts.

They also failed to perceive that if one arc or one incandescent lamp required a definite expenditure of energy to bring it to, and keep it at a definite temperature, and consequent definite degree of luminosity, two such lamps could not possibly require more than twice the amount of energy to give twice the amount of light. Furthermore several prominent writers failed to perceive the equally simple physical fact that when two or more arc or incandescent lamps were included in series or in multiple arc in the same electrical circuit, the conditions must be such that each lamp must have delivered to it precisely the same amount of energy as was found necessary to bring one of the lamps to a certain degree of brilliancy; and to bring about this result the source of electrical energy must be capable of delivering energy to the lamps in simple proportion to the number of lamps added to the circuit. In consequence of being unable to comprehend these simple truths these men made experiments, with both arc and incandescent lamps, in which the conditions of the electrical circuit were such that the amount of energy delivered to the circuit either decreased as the number of lamps increased or did not increase in proportion to the number of lamps added. It was from these manifestly absurd assumptions and experiments that several of these scientific men and writers deduced the equally absurd conclusion that neither the arc nor the incandescent form of electric light admitted of economical subdivision.

It so happened that at the time these writers were engaged in demonstrating to their own satisfaction the utter futility of attempting to subdivide the electric light that Mr. Weston had demonstrated its practicability and had constructed machines and run a large number of lamps from them in a most economical manner. In fact, he had made close scientific study of the matter, and had made exact photometric and power determinations, which showed that while there was undoubtedly a decrease in the total amount of light per horse power, when the number of lamps was increased, yet it was a fact that this decrease in the total candle power obtained per horse power used was not so great as to prevent the practical use of the electric light as a general illuminant. His investigations showed that both the arc and incandescent methods were equally capable of economical subdivision, and the economical subdivision of both forms was subject to the same general and simple scientific principles, and was governed by the same general laws.

The truth of the matter is that there never was any real difficulty about the subdivision of the electric light. In fact its subdivision was a most simple engineering problem, the elements and principles of which were almost self-evident, and it seems incredible that any scientific man should have failed to see and to understand them.

But there were many really serious difficulties encountered in developing commercially useful systems of electric illumination by the arc and incandescent plans, and Mr. Weston has contributed as much, if not more, than any other one man to make the electric arc light and the incandescent electric light commercially possible and successful.

His early active work on these two systems began in 1875 and was continued up to July of the year 1886. In electric arc lighting the main difficulty was to provide some means by which each lamp maintained a predetermined and substantially uniform candle power, and to do this necessitated the maintenance of a substantially uniform difference of potential at the carbons, and a substantially uniform flow of current through the lamps. In other words, it was necessary to insure the delivery, during the whole time of operation, to each of the lamps, of the predetermined amount of energy required to raise the ends of carbons used to a certain temperature and candle power. This he accomplished in various ways by a most ingenious series of devices, the best of which was the plan of using a high resistance shunt circuit around the arc which brought mechanism into action to force the carbons together whenever the potential at the terminals of the lamps was raised beyond a certain predetermined point. It would be impossible to here describe the large number of ingenious devices worked out by him in connection with the development of the system of arc lighting which bears his name. It must suffice to state that the system was extensively adopted and is still largely in use.

Mr. Weston is also entitled to the credit of being the founder of the arc-light carbon industry in this country, for he was the first one to work out the processes and to devise and perfect the machinery for their successful manufacture, his work in this direction having been commenced in the year 1874 or 1875. The manufacture and sale of these carbons was turned over to the Weston Dynamo Electric Machine Company at the time of its incorporation in

June, 1877, and was continued by that corporation and its successor, the Weston Electric Light Company, as a constantly increasing and quite profitable branch of business, until the year 1884, at which time the machinery for and business of their manufacture and sale was sold to a corporation who made a sole specialty of this class of goods.

His work on the incandescent lamp also began about the same time, and his first efforts to produce a commercially useful lamp of this character were made with the highly infusible metals, iridium and platinum, and other metals having a very high melting point.

He also used platinum iridium alloys. He fused the iridium and made the platinum iridium alloys in an electric furnace of his own design and construction, and it is believed that this was the first electric furnace. Its construction and use long preceded the furnace described by Siemens.

Careful experiments with these highly infusible metals and alloys soon established the fact that they were incapable of withstanding the exceedingly high temperature essential to the production of a satisfactory and economical incandescent lamp, and their use was finally abandoned.

He turned his attention to carbon, which he recognized as by far the most suitable substance for this purpose, but its mechanical untractability was a great stumbling block, which indeed appeared an insuperable barrier to its successful practical use as a means of transforming electrical energy into light. His previous studies and experiments had given him a clear insight into most of the conditions which had to be fulfilled before it was possible to produce a cheap, economical and an entirely satisfac-

tory incandescent lamp. He perceived, first, that in lamps of equal candle power it was essential to have the same mass of matter in the incandescent conductor of each lamp; second, that the mass of matter in each lamp must also have substantially the same form and the same electrical resistance; third, each such lamp must have substantially the same amount of electrical energy delivered to it.

His experiments with carbon soon demonstrated that it was extremely difficult and really wholly impracticable to get or to produce carbon conductors which would comply with these exacting requirements, and he soon discovered that it was not only extremely difficult to get or produce carbons of definite and uniform resistance with relation to each other, but it was also very difficult to secure carbons in which the resistance of each was substantially the same from end to end, and the difficulty greatly increased as the cross-section was decreased, or as the carbon was made thinner and longer. He long sought in various ways to overcome these difficulties, but it was not until he thought of the manner in which the coating of carbon is formed inside of gas retorts that he conceived of a most ingenious plan to overcome the most serious obstacle to success in the production of a suitable conductor for use in incandescent lamps. In his experiments with incandescent lamps he noticed that any sensible irregularity in the resistance of a conductor was always made manifest by the passage of the current through it. The spots of highest resistance always became hot first, and these spots generally appeared more brilliant than the remainder of the conductor when it was raised to the high temperature required for lighting purposes.

He further observed that it was at these spots that the conductor nearly always broke when in use. To cure these initial defects in the carbon conductor and to bring each one to substantially the same electrical resistance with relation to each other, he placed the conductor in a carbon bearing gas or fluid and while it was immersed passed the electric current through the conductor. Under these conditions the carbon bearing gas or fluid was decomposed, and some of its carbon was deposited in the interstices and upon the surface of the original carbon conductor, thereby adding to its mass and reducing its resistance. It is evident that by this process he had a simple but reliable means of always making the resistance of each carbon exactly or almost exactly what he required. But this process greatly improved the carbon in other important respects. In the first place it largely obliterated all defective spots in the original carbons, owing to the fact that the carbon from the carbon-bearing gas or liquid was deposited most rapidly on those spots which were the hottest. Since the defective spots were always made hotter than the other parts of the carbon by the passage of the current, the current was thus made the direct agent in remedying the defects by the deposition of carbon at a greater rate on these spots than on the other parts. In the second place the carbon deposited from the carbon-bearing gas or liquid, withstood the high temperature much better than the original carbon and the conductor was rendered vastly more durable.

This process is known as the "flashing" or "hydro-carbon treatment" process, and it is used by every maker of incandescent lamps in the world. Indeed there are no incandescent lamps now in use which are not

subjected to this most ingenious process, and without its use, or the use of another invention of Mr. Weston, the incandescent lamp would have been a commercial failure.

In addition to the above described important contribution to the art of incandescent lighting, Mr. Weston has also contributed many other useful and essential inventions relating to the devices used in connection with the system as it stands to-day, and to the processes of manufacture of the lamps and other appurtenances of the system.

Later on Mr. Weston made another most valuable contribution to the art of incandescent lighting, which we will now describe. Carbon for use in electric lighting had been made from pulverized soft coal, which was compressed into iron molds and raised to a red heat out of contact with the air. The bituminous matter in the soft coal, under these conditions, was decomposed; the more volatile gaseous constituents escaped and the less volatile remained and acted as a cement to bind the pulverized particles of coal together, thus forming a porous mass of carbon having precisely the same appearance and properties as common coke, but conforming to the shape of the mold in which it was baked. Such carbon had also been made from pulverized gas retort carbon, from lamp black, and from plumbago by adding to the powdered carbon some bituminous or other carbonaceous substance, capable of acting as a cement to bind the particles together and form a coherent but porous mass of carbon, the density of which depended upon the density of the original carbon, the fineness of its subdivision, the nature of the cementing material, the pressure applied to give it the desired form and the conditions of baking and temperature to which it was raised

during the baking operation. Carbons for incandescent lamps were, however, mainly prepared from cellulose (woody fiber) or substances closely allied thereto in chemical composition and properties. In all cases the structure of the original material from which the carbon is obtained is preserved with almost absolute fidelity in the finished product. Thus with wood, cane, thread, paper (all forms of cellulose) every fiber and structural detail to be found in the original substance will also be found in the carbon resulting from raising either of these materials to a high temperature out of contact with the air. It is also true that every little difference in density of the structure of the different parts of the same piece of material will be found to exist in the resulting carbon; and any defects of structure or want of uniformity in the original material will be preserved in the carbon. The varying density of different woods, or the varying density to be found in wood taken from different parts of the same tree will be found absolutely reproduced in the carbons made from such material. It follows, therefore, that it is practically impossible to obtain carbons of uniform resistance with relation to each other or of uniform resistance from end to end from any natural substance, like wood. When lamps are made from carbons obtained from such material, exceedingly wide variations in candle power will be noted when they are placed in a circuit from the same source of electrical energy. But in addition to this difference in candle power of the respective lamps there will also be a very marked difference in the lifetime of the several lamps, which is mainly caused by the difference in density of the carbon from end to end, and to defects in structure which results in spots of very high resist-

ance; at which spots the temperature rises much beyond the normal average, and as a result the carbon conductor soon fails.

Carbons prepared from paper, thread or silk are still more defective. Mr. Weston clearly saw that what was required to produce the most perfect carbon conductor, and consequently the most perfect lamp, was an absolutely homogenous base, and therefore an absolutely homogenous carbon conductor.

Mr. Weston attacked the problem and by an exceedingly ingenious process, produced cellulose in a perfectly homogenous form, much resembling thin sheets of gelatine. He gave the name of "Tamidine" to this new substance. Having secured a homogenous base, he was able to secure a homogenous carbon—a result of the utmost practical value, and which had never before been obtained. This process of making carbons for incandescent lamps was carried out on a most extensive scale by Mr. Weston, and the lamps produced by it greatly excelled in durability and uniformity all other lamps. A somewhat modified process is now employed which yields a carbon having almost precisely the same qualities, and the Weston homogenous carbon has practically displaced all other forms and practically every lamp now in use in all parts of the world is the Weston homogenous carbon lamp.

Mr. Weston has made a number of most important scientific discoveries in relation to the deposition of metals from their solutions, more especially in regard to the electro-deposition of nickel. One of these discoveries formed the basis of a new process of nickel-plating, which he patented in the year 1878, and which yields a nickel deposit which is most remarkable for its qualities

of extreme malleability and ductility. This process was the nucleus for the formation of the Weston Malleable Nickel Company, but the rights to use the process were subsequently sold for a large sum to another company, which desired to control the nickel-plating business.

When Mr. Weston commenced his work on dynamo-electric machines there was not a dollar invested in that line of business in the United States. From the time he first began the manufacture of dynamo-electric machines in Newark the business has steadily increased, and the applications of the machines to electro-plating, electrotyping, copper-refining, and other branches of the electro-metallurgical art has grown to enormous proportions, while their use for transmission of power for street railway service, factory and other purposes too numerous to mention is phenomenal.

The electric arc light and the incandescent light are now to be seen everywhere, and the number of machines employed in this service is legion. In every place where these machines and electrical appliances are used and wherever there is an arc or an incandescent light to be found, there will also be found evidence of Mr. Weston's deep scientific knowledge, engineering skill and wonderful inventive and constructive capacity; for almost every detail bears the stamp of his original work.

From the first starting of the business in the small room in the rear of Stevens, Roberts & Havell's factory in Washington street, Newark, it has spread, step by step, as the results of his labors and the labors of a few others, until it has assumed the gigantic proportions of which evidence is now everywhere to be found.

In the fourteen years from 1872 to 1886

Mr. Weston worked like a superhuman being on the problems before him, and in eleven years he had applied for about three hundred and fifty patents, covering his inventions relating to the numerous useful applications of electricity, of which about three hundred were issued to him.

In July, 1886, he withdrew from active work in the wide field covered by his previous labor and built a private laboratory in the rear of his handsome residence, 645 High street, Newark, New Jersey. After equipping this new laboratory with everything needed for the carrying on of the most exact mechanical labor and scientific research, he commenced earnest work in a field in which he had already distinguished himself by original discoveries. During many years of the most laborious work in the electrical field he had not proceeded by rule of thumb, but had carried on all his experimental and other work with a very definite quantitative knowledge of the forces he was dealing with, and had devised many most ingenious and useful electrical and mechanical measuring appliances to enable him to make accurate determinations of the electrical and mechanical forces he was using. But notwithstanding the immense amount of scientific study and skill that had been brought to bear by the most distinguished and scientific men on the devising, designing and construction of appliances for exact electrical measurement, there were still no instruments in existence for making determinations of the most important electrical quantities with sufficient accuracy and under the usual conditions of everyday practical work. His own work had been greatly delayed and rendered vastly more laborious and burdensome by reason of the want of such appliances, and

he determined to devote his whole attention to the study of the problems involved and to endeavor to produce exactly what was needed for such work.

For years he had given much thought and attention to the art of electrical measurement, and had already overcome some of the most troublesome points connected with its practice. Thus up to the year 1884 it was supposed that the electrical resistance of all metals increased as the temperature increased and in consequence of this the electrical resistance of a metal was not a constant quantity, but varied as the temperature varied. In making measurements of electrical resistance it was therefore absolutely necessary to determine the temperature, and correct the observed value of the resistance at that temperature for the standard of value at another arbitrary standard temperature. But not only was the value of the resistance of the metal being measured affected by changes in temperature, but the standards of resistance were also affected in the same way, but not to the same extent. It was necessary therefore to make two sets of corrections for changes in temperature—one correction for the metal being measured and one correction for the metal of which the standard resistances were composed. In such measurements, therefore, it required great care to determine the temperature of the metal being measured and the temperature of the standards used for that purpose. This always involved chance of error and frequently much labor. It is manifest that under these conditions there was no absolute physical standard of resistance, since all resistance standards were made of alloys which changed in value as their temperature raised. Mr. Weston changed all this by his

discovery of two distinct types of resistance alloys—one in which the changes in resistance were too small to be taken into consideration in all practical work, and the other in which the behavior was exactly the reverse of all previously known alloys. That is, the resistance of this alloy decreased instead of increased as the temperature was raised. It can readily be seen that by combining wires of these two alloys in suitable proportions absolute standards of resistance can be made. These discoveries are of the utmost practical value in electrical work. Later on he made another most important discovery, which is that of a new standard of electro-motive force, in which the changes in temperature make no practical difference in its value. The Weston resistance alloys and the Weston standard of electro-motive force are used in all parts of the civilized world and are recognized as highly important contributions to the art of electrical measurement.

But his labors in this direction have also resulted in the production of a class of practical and most exact electrical measuring instruments which are recognized as the standard instruments of the world, and are indispensable and invaluable to the scientific man, electrician and electrical engineer, and which are to be found in universal use wherever electricity is used. They constitute the crowning glory of a most useful career.

Two companies carry on a most extensive business in the manufacture and sale of these later products of Mr. Weston's fertile brain, each with an authorized capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and both companies are eminently successful, and have become famous the world over for the wonderful accuracy of the mechanical as

well as the electrical work on these appliances.

Mr. Weston is now a little past forty-eight years of age, and notwithstanding the vast amount of original work he has done, we still find him busily at work on new problems and devices intended to found new industries and add to the comfort and facilitate the further advance of his fellow-men. In person he is rather below the medium in height, being only five feet three inches; is of light complexion, with brown eyes; is very unassuming; an earnest student, and has one of the finest and richest private scientific libraries in the world. His laboratory is most perfectly equipped to carry on scientific research in almost every branch of physics and chemistry. In addition to his high scientific attainments and great inventive capacity he is also a very great and most ingenious mechanic.

MERTON B. OWEN,

collector of taxes for Clinton township, Essex county, New Jersey, and a resident of Irvington, is a native of this place, born March 2, 1867.

The family is of English origin. The grandfather of our subject, Charles J. Owen, was an Englishman who emigrated to this country early in his life, became a man of local prominence, was one of the original Republicans of his locality and was the organizer of the first Republican club at Irvington, during the Fremont campaign. His son, Charles J., married Sarah R., the daughter of Jabez Smith, and they had the following children: Mary E., Charles J., Merton B., Horace G. and Beulah A.,—all residents of Irvington ex-

cept the eldest son, Charles J., who lives at South Orange, New Jersey.

Merton B. Owen was educated in the public schools of his native town, attending school up to the time he was fourteen. At that time he went to the printer's case in the office of L. J. Hardham & Company, Newark, New Jersey, where he diligently applied himself and soon became master of the trade. Nine years ago he secured a position on the Daily Advertiser, where he is still occupied and where he is now a linotype operator. Like his father before him, Mr. Owen is an enthusiastic Republican. From 1894 to 1897 he served as a member of the township committee, and in April of the latter year was elected to his present position, that of collector of taxes, to succeed Thomas S. Osborne, being the candidate of all parties.

Mr. Owen was married in August, 1894, to Miss Louisa J. Obrest, daughter of John Obrest, a farmer by occupation and of German extraction. Their only child is Helen R.

Public-spirited, enterprising, genial and generous, Mr. Owen is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and has by them been honored with various positions of trust and responsibility.

JOHN J. TUCKER,

of New York city, who has a summer residence in Belleville, is one of the most prominent representatives of the building interests in the metropolis. His place in the business world has been attained by unabating energy, close application, keen discrimination and the ability to note and utilize opportunities. For many years he has been engaged in general contracting

and masonry work in New York, where he now has offices located at No. 37 West Twelfth street.

The Tucker family is one whose connection with New Jersey covers an extended period, for at an early day in the development of the state John Tucker, a native of England and a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, came to America and located in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The West family, from whom our subject is descended on the maternal side, is also mentioned among the pioneer families of that county. Curtis Tucker, father of our subject, was a native of Brooklyn and became a leading contractor and builder in New York. He died in 1853.

John J. Tucker has always been interested in business in New York, and, following in the line along which his father directed his energies, he has met with gratifying success. Many of the fine buildings of the metropolis stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise, and his patronage has been and is very extensive, which fact renders him one of the wealthy contractors of New York. He is also identified with many of the leading business institutions, is a director in several banks and insurance companies, and is a practical and progressive man of affairs who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His business methods are in strict conformity to the ethics of commercial life, and the qualities which insure advancement and leadership in a chosen calling are his.

About 1850 Mr. Tucker became acquainted in the neighborhood of Belleville, and in 1856 was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Spear, daughter of James T. Spear. They have two sons, Edwin and

Walter C., who are associated with their father in business. They have a beautiful summer residence in Belleville, situated on the old Spear homestead. In Monmouth county they also own the old Tucker homestead. Mr. Tucker has taken a deep interest in improving the town wherein he passes the summer months, and has done much to beautify it through landscape gardening and other modern methods of improvement.

In politics he is a stalwart Republican and is well known in political circles in New York city, having great influence in the councils of his party. In 1888 he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt, of New York, to the position of aqueduct commissioner, in which capacity he has since served, but his efforts in political affairs have not been along the line of office-seeking, his time being too much preoccupied by his business interests to permit of such a thing. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day among the leading representative business men of New York and New Jersey,—a man who is a power in his community.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

Among the distinguished jurists who have conferred honor upon the judicial history of New Jersey is Andrew Kirkpatrick, who figured most prominently in many of the most important events that went to form the annals of the state through the closing years of the eighteenth and the opening years of the nineteenth century. He resided in New Brunswick, and was a native of Somerset county, New Jersey, born February 17, 1756. His par-

ents were David and Mary (McEwan) Kirkpatrick. On emigrating to America the father located at Mine Brook, New Jersey. The grandfather was a native of Scotland, whence he removed to Belfast, Ireland, and after a few years he came with his family to America, locating in Somerset county, New Jersey, near Basking Ridge, where he died, in 1758. His second son, David Kirkpatrick, like his father, was a rigid Presbyterian, and of plain, unassuming habits, highly respected for his unswerving integrity and great perseverance. He died in 1814, when more than ninety years of age.

Judge Kirkpatrick acquired his early education in the schools near his home, and in 1775 was graduated in Princeton College. It was his father's hope that he would enter the ministry, and after his graduation he began studying to that end, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, a distinguished divine of Basking Ridge, but after a short time he expressed his determination to become a member of the bar. Disappointed in his expectations concerning his son, the father refused to give him any assistance in the new field of labor he had chosen, and Andrew Kirkpatrick was thus thrown upon his own resources. With his mother's blessing and some gold pieces which she gave him—the savings of years—he left home and went to Virginia, becoming a tutor in the family of Colonel Taliaferro, near Fredericksburg, King George county. After a brief period he went to Esopus, now Kingston, Ulster county, New York, and later, returning to his native state, accepted a position as teacher of the classics in Rutgers College Grammar School, at New Brunswick.

The time not devoted to the duties of



And. Kirkpatrick

the schoolroom was given to the study of law, and later he was a student in the law office of William Paterson afterward governor of New Jersey. In 1785 he was licensed as an attorney, and, locating in Morristown, soon won a prominent place among leading practitioners there. Two years later he had all his effects, including his law library, destroyed by fire, and then returned to New Brunswick, where he also acquired an extensive clientage. In 1797 he was elected to represent Middlesex county in the state legislature, and after a short time was appointed by the joint meeting of the two houses an associate justice of the supreme court to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Chetwood. In 1803 he was elected chief justice, and was easily twice re-elected, remaining on the bench for twenty-seven years. With one exception, this is the longest judicial service in connection with the history of the supreme bench of New Jersey. In 1820 he was again elected to the state legislature. In 1824 his term of judicial service expired and he retired to private life, giving his counsel occasionally to old clients, but otherwise laying aside all professional cares. He was celebrated for his profound knowledge of the old English common law, especially relating to real estate, and his opinions in various cases are regarded as models of deep learning, sound reasoning and polished language. "Judge Kirkpatrick was the beautiful ideal," says Aaron Ogden Dayton, "of a minister of justice. His enunciation was slow and distinct, his voice full and musical; his opinions, when not previously prepared, were delivered with fluency and clearness; when written, the language in which they were clothed was marked by great purity and precision. His opinions exhibited a

depth of research which entitled him to rank among the first American jurists."

In 1792 the Judge married Miss Jane Bayard, daughter of Colonel John Bayard, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished officer in the Continental army. The Judge died in 1831. His wife, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1772, died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 16, 1851. She was widely known for her accomplishments, benevolence and beautiful Christian character, and was the author of "The Light of Other Days," edited by her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Cogswell. Their second son, Littleton, was born in New Brunswick, October 19, 1797, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 15, 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1815, became a prominent member of the New Jersey bar, and was a member of congress from the New Brunswick district in 1843-5, elected on the Democratic ticket. Two of the grandsons of Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Andrew K. Cogswell and Andrew Kirkpatrick, served on the bench of New Jersey. Of the latter an individual sketch appears in the first volume of this work.

JOSEPH A. MINOTT.

He who takes no pride in the record and achievements of his ancestors will scarcely impress upon his time an individuality to which his descendants may revert with pride and satisfaction. The subjective personality is so much the result of inherent tendencies that the essence of individuality cannot be determined save by scanning the lines which denote the characters of those who have preceded in the genealogical line, and thus in his accomplishment, his success

and his position as a man among men each individual may well turn the past years into an hour glass and give due heed to the honor which he should pay to those through whom his lineage traces. From the time when eastern New Jersey was opened to settlement in the remote past the Puritan element from New England has been a dominating factor, and among the old and representative families of that beautiful section designated the Oranges, the majority, perhaps, trace their origin to sturdy ancestors who laid the foundations of our great republic on the rock-bound coast of the old Bay state. The name Minott is recorded as representing one of the earliest of the New England settlers, the original American ancestor having been Elder George Minott, son of Thomas Minott, Esq., of Saffron, Walden, in the county of Essex, England. The name is traced to said Thomas, who was secretary to the Abbott of Walden, through whom he became seized of great possessions. George Minott, who was among the first Pilgrim emigrants to the Massachusetts colony and one of the first settlers of Dorchester, was born on the 4th of August, 1594. His place of abode was near Neponset bridge, and he became owner of the land which has since become known as Squantum. He was made a freeman in 1634, and represented the town during the succeeding two years. He held a position of unmistakable prominence and honor in the community, was one of the first to place his signature upon the church covenant and was a ruling elder in the church for a period of thirty years, being a contemporary of Elder Humphrey. His death occurred December 24, 1671, and according to records extant, "was much lamented by the town." A quaint epitaph

appearing on a gravestone in the historical old burying-ground of Dorchester, reads as follows: "Here lies the body of Unite Humphrey and Shining Minot; such names as these they never die out." By his wife, Martha, who died December 23, 1657, he became the father of four sons, whose names, with dates of birth, are here given: John, 1626; James, 1628; Stephen, 1631, and Samuel, 1635.

James Minott was born December 31, 1628. He married Hannah, daughter of Colonel Israel Stoughton, who was ensign of the Dorchester Band, commanded by Captain Mason. In 1637 he was chosen assistant or lieutenant governor. He commanded the Massachusetts expedition against the Pequods, arriving after the battle of Mystic Fort, and nearly completing the extirpation of the hostile tribe. He went to England in 1643 and there served in the Revolution, as a lieutenant colonel, under Rainsford. His elder brother, John, was a physician, captain, colonel and justice of the peace, having been a military officer for thirty years and having also served as a member of the king's council. The children of James and Hannah (Stoughton) Minott were: James (2) and others whose names are not definitely recorded.

James Minott (2) was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 2d of April, 1659. He eventually removed to Concord, where he married Rebecca, daughter of John Jones, and by her had a son, Jonathan. Jonathan Minott was born in 1714, probably at Concord, where he married Elizabeth Stratton, by whom he had six children, the fourth of whom was Jonathan (2). The family eventually removed to Westford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

Jonathan Minott (2) was born June 19,

1723, retaining his residence in Westford. Soon after the issuing of the Boston pamphlet, in 1773, the people of Westford made a public declaration of their sympathy with the "Boston brethren," and authorized the appointment of a committee "to correspond with Boston or any other town, as occasion may require." The committee thus selected comprised Samuel Gardner, Captain Jonathan Minott, Deacon John Abbott, Dr. Asaph Fletcher and Nathaniel Boynton. Captain Jonathan Minott presumably secured his military title by reason of service in the French and Indian war. He served with marked distinction as a soldier in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution, having been chosen second major in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, on February 7, 1776, while on the 14th of the same month he was advanced to the office of first major of the same regiment. He married Esther Proctor, of Chelmsford, and of their nine children the one who figures in the direct ancestral line of the immediate subject of this review was Jesse.

Jesse Minott was born at Westford, Massachusetts, November 5, 1759. He married Betsey Adams, probably a descendant of Henry Adams, of Braintree, and she bore to him six sons.—Jesse, Jonathan, Joseph, Otis, Thomas and Isaac. Joseph Minott was born at Westford, and upon attaining maturity took unto himself a wife, in the person of Fanny, the daughter of Jeremiah Hildreth. He settled in Albany, New York, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to New York city, which continued to be his home until his death, four years later. His children were Joseph Albert, the immediate subject of this sketch, and George Rufus, who died in infancy.

Joseph A. Minott, elder son of Joseph and Fanny (Hildreth) Minott, is a native son of the old Empire state, having been born in Albany, New York, on the 15th of March, 1836. It has been his to attain prestige as one of the prominent business men and successful financiers of the nation and to do honor to the illustrious name which he bears,—a name indelibly impressed upon the annals of the New World. As a youth he prosecuted his studies for a time in the Albany Academy, after which he proceeded to the old home of his ancestors, Westford, Massachusetts, where he completed his educational discipline in an effective way, as a student in the academy at that place. In the year 1854, which recorded the death of his honored father, he took up his residence in New York city, where he was for three years concerned in the wholesale dry-goods business. In 1857 he became associated with the rubber-clothing business of William D. Russell, and within the years of his connection with this concern, became thoroughly conversant with all details and methods brought to bear in the successful conduct of the enterprise, so that when he sought a broader field of endeavor he naturally directed his attention to an analogous undertaking. In 1861 Mr. Minott associated himself with F. M. Shepard in the establishing of the Rubber Clothing Company, and in 1872, still with the co-operation of his able business ally, Mr. Shepard, founded the Goodyear Rubber Company, which to-day undoubtedly takes precedence of all similar concerns in the Union, its business ramifying into all sections of the civilized world and operations being conducted upon the broadest commercial scale. Of both companies mentioned Mr. Minott has been secretary

and treasurer from the time of their organization. He is also connected with the many branch organizations established in the leading cities of each section of the Union. He is one of the United States trustees of the Union Assurance Society of London, England, and a member of the directorate of the Victoria Fire Insurance Company of New York. He holds a commanding position in the industrial world, and his record is one that lies open to the closest scrutiny, setting calumny or detraction at defiance by its very patent evidences of integrity and honor.

Mr. Minott has been a resident of Orange since the year 1858, and his effective efforts and influence in the beautifying and improving of this attractive section of Essex county will ever remain an integral part of its history. He was one of the pioneers in the movement, inaugurated in the early '50s, for developing this section as a suburban or residence locality, and in 1858 he took up his abode on Arlington avenue, East Orange. In 1880 he erected one of the largest and finest houses to be found in this section of beautiful homes, and this stately building not only served to enhance the value of surrounding property, but by its symmetry and artistic design lent an added attractiveness to East Orange. Mr. Minott disposed of this fine property in 1886, after which he resided in New York city for several years. The quiet charms of the Oranges, however, eventually enticed him back to the locality, and in 1892 he removed to Montrose, South Orange, purchased a lot on Scotland road, between Montrose and Irvington avenues, and in 1895 erected on this most eligible site a most beautiful and spacious dwelling of modern and effective architectural design

and one in which are in evidence all those comforts, luxuries and refining elements which go to make up the ideal home life.

Mr. Minott has had realty and financial interests in the various sections of the Oranges, but his principal concern and investment have touched East Orange more particularly. He was one of the prime movers in securing an effective water-supply system, so essential to the public welfare, and assisted in the organization of the Orange Water Company, of which he was made treasurer. He was one of those most prominently concerned in the organization of the Munn Avenue, or First Presbyterian church, of East Orange, and one of the earliest members of this now important and numerous religious body. His social relationships are shown in his membership in the New England Society, the Essex County Country Club, the Riding & Driving Club and other local organizations of kindred order.

Mr. Minott married Mary Kilburn Mandeville, daughter of Abram and Lydia (Kilburn) Mandeville, the former of whom was a son of Giles, son of Hendrick Mandeville, one of the original and most prominent settlers of Pompton Plains, New Jersey. Hendrick Mandeville was the son of Giles Jansen Mandeville, who accompanied Governor Stuyvesant to the New World in 1647. He became the owner of a large tract of land in what is now the center of the city of New York, his dwelling being located near the present site of Abingdon Square.

Of the children of Joseph A. and Mary Kilburn (Mandeville) Minott we make brief record, as follows: Joseph Otis; Frederick Shepard; Samuel Jones; Arthur Mandeville, who was united in marriage,

on the 24th of June, 1896, to Florence Glian, daughter of the late Dr. Rodney Glian, of Portland, Oregon; William Albert, who was married April 6, 1896, to Miss Clara Brewer, daughter of William A. Brewer, of South Orange; Mary Mandeville, and Howard.

AARON S. ROSS,

deceased, was born in Millburn township, this county, August 8, 1821, and died February 23, 1898. His father, Aaron Ross, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, where lived his father, Samuel Ross, for many years. The last mentioned married Jane Vreeland, who was of Holland extraction, and they both reached advanced ages. Aaron Ross was reared and educated in Morris county and in early life served an apprenticeship at wagon-making, but never followed the business as a vocation. After his marriage he purchased land in Millburn township, Essex county, where he spent his remaining days, with the exception of two years passed in New York city. He was a prominent and influential citizen in this locality and was a recognized leader in public affairs. He voted with the Republican party and held the office of town-committeeman, while for seventeen years he served as assessor of his township. Aaron Ross married Hannah Drew, a daughter of John Drew, belonging to one of the oldest families in Millburn township. Their children were Mary, wife of Aaron B. Denman; Aaron S., our subject; George M., who married Amanda Denman; Jane, wife of George Force; Phoebe A. and Alice M., both deceased; John D., who was killed in the civil war; and Sarah, who also has passed to the invisible world. The father of these children served his country in the

war of 1812, and during his later life he received a pension from the government. He died April 30, 1872, and his wife's death occurred September 29, 1865.

Aaron S. Ross was educated in the common schools of Millburn township and received unlimited training in the work and duties of the farm. This prepared him for his own business career, for after attaining man's estate he carried on farming and dairying successfully on his own responsibility. In 1874 he purchased a home which had been a part of the farm owned by his father, and here he passed the rest of his life. He was progressive and systematic in his methods and had that practical judgment which enabled him to make the most of his opportunities and yet not venture into the unsafe region of speculation. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican.

His estimable wife, who had borne the maiden name of Vashti Littell, was a daughter of Jonathan Littell, one of the founders of Livingston township, Essex county. She was married to Mr. Ross, September 4, 1844, and had the following named children: William A., who married Parthenia Vreeland, was for twenty-five years a blacksmith in the Newark car shops and is now a resident of Millburn township; Sarah L. is the wife of Samuel B. Parsil, of Millburn township; Aaron, Jr., married Nellie Doremus and is living in Millburn; and Cornelia A. is the wife of Halsey Vreeland, also of Millburn. The children all reside near the old homestead, and there are now eighteen grandchildren. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Livingston, in whose work she has taken a very active part.

ERNEST A. GEOFFROY.

Among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Forest Hill, a prosperous and rapidly growing suburb of Newark, is numbered Mr. Geoffroy, who is connected with several important enterprises there. He was born near Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, May 4, 1857, and is a son of Nicholas C. and Françoise (Duclos) Geoffroy. His paternal grandparents were Jean Baptiste and Cecile (Seguin) Geoffroy, both of whom were natives of the north of France. The grandfather was born in the town of Rocquigny, and made farming his life occupation. His father, Jean Nicholas Geoffroy, was also a native of that place and was an agriculturist throughout his life. The different generations of the Geoffroy family were people of learning and intelligence, and representatives of the name achieved prominence in various walks of life. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire Etienne, zoologist and physiologist, was born at Etampes, Seine-et-Oise, France, April 15, 1772, and distinguished himself by his brave rescue of Haiïy from the Terrorists, in 1792. He became professor of zoology in the Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle in 1793; was actively engaged in the Egyptian exploration from 1798 to 1802; was chosen to the Legion of Honor in 1803, to the Institute in 1807, and became professor of zoology in the Faculty of Sciences in 1809. In 1829 was begun his famous controversy with Cuvier regarding the unity of plan lying at the basis of the philosophic or transcendental system of comparative anatomy, the soundness of which system Cuvier denied. Geoffroy, who was a synthesist, contended that though all animals are formed according to some plan, the same forms,

owing to a change in the conditions of life, have not been preserved; while Cuvier, who was an analytic observer, maintained the absolute invariability of species. The controversy attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and the sympathy of the public was equally divided between the two opponents. Geoffroy wrote "Sur le Principe de l'Unité de Composition Organique," in 1828; "Principe de Philosophie Zoologiques" in 1830; "Notions Synthétiques, Historiques et Physiologiques de Philosophie Naturelle," in 1838, and other scientific publications. He died in Paris, June 19, 1844.

Nicholas Geoffroy, the father of our subject, was born December 8, 1818, acquired his education in France and learned the trade of an artificer in wood and willow-ware. At the age of twenty he determined to come to America, and in 1838 landed in New York, where he remained for some time, but finally removed to Madison, Morris county, where he engaged in farming and milling. He was married in New York city, April 16, 1842, to Françoise Duclos, a daughter of Joseph and Marie (Grand) Duclos, both of whom were natives of the town of Grenoble, in the south of France. The maternal grandmother of our subject, Marie Grand Duclos, was a daughter of Charles and Marie (Girard) Grand, and the latter was a sister of the late Stephen Girard, the noted philanthropist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Both Charles and Marie (Girard) Grand, were born in the town of Corps in the department de l' Isere, in France.

Joseph Duclos, the maternal grandfather of our subject was a glove manufacturer, that being one of the important industries of his section of France. He lived to an



Ernest A. Geoffroy

advanced age, but his wife died when their daughter Francoise was a small child. When sixteen years of age, the latter accepted an invitation to come to America, and landed in New York in 1838. She was born May 9, 1821, and by her marriage to Nicholas C. Geoffroy she became the mother of six children, as follows: Sophia C., who was born June 5, 1843, and is the wife of E. G. Heller; Hortense J., who was born July 8, 1848, and is the wife of Monroe Doremus; Lucy L., who was born February 1, 1853, and is the wife of Jefferson Doremus; Leon L., who was born June 12, 1855, and died July 13, 1859; Ernest A., of this review; and Amelie M., who was born February 10, 1860, and resides with her parents on the old homestead in Morris county, New Jersey.

Ernest A. Geoffroy acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and also under private instruction. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Heller Brothers and remained in their service for a number of years, winning their confidence and regard by his industry, fidelity to duty and business tact. In 1881, in connection with George E. and John J. Heller, he succeeded to the interests of Peter J. Heller, who, on account of failing health, severed his business associations with his brother, Elias G. Heller, since which time the firm name of Heller & Brothers has been used, the partners being Elias G., George E. and John J. Heller and Ernest A. Geoffroy. In 1883 the last named became manager of the Heller Steel Works, and in 1890 was chosen treasurer of the Heller Tool Company. In addition to these important positions, Mr. Geoffroy is the president of the E. A. Geoffroy Coal Company, of Forest Hill and

Newark, and was a charter member of the Woodside Building & Loan Association, of which he has served as treasurer from the time of its organization.

Mr. Geoffroy was married in Morris county, October 10, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth C. Eagles, daughter of Alfred and Pheba (Sturges) Eagles. They have two children: Francoise Duclos, born January 1, 1885; and Rhoda Sturges, born October 22, 1887.

It will not be uninteresting in this connection to note something of the family history of Mrs. Geoffroy. On the maternal side she is descended from the Sturges family, her grandparents being John and Elizabeth (Cory) Sturges, both of whom were of English lineage. The first of the name who came to America were three Sturges brothers, who crossed the Atlantic on one of the first trips made by the Mayflower. One of these brothers settled in New York, another in Connecticut, and the third in New Jersey, and from the last mentioned are descended the members of the Sturges family in this state. John Sturges, the grandfather of Mrs. Geoffroy, was a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Southard) Sturges. The former, born December 19, 1759, died March 3, 1828, while his wife passed away in 1787. They were residents of Morris county. Elizabeth Cory Sturges, the grandmother of Mrs. Geoffroy, was born July 28, 1792, and died March 28, 1869. Her parents were Luke and Anna (Carter) Cory. The former was a son of James and Martha (Carter) Cory, and for many generations the Cory family has been represented in Morris county. James Cory was born November 26, 1735, and died September 27, 1799, while his wife, Martha (Carter) Cory, was born March 25, 1739, and died

November 5, 1794. They were married May 26, 1757. Their son Luke Cory was born August 26, 1766, and died October 25, 1794. He married Anna Carter who was born March 13, 1771, and was a daughter of Barnabas and Mary Carter. Her father was the first of his family to settle in Morris county. His birth occurred August 2, 1739, and his death September 2, 1822.

On the paternal side Mrs. Ernest A. Geoffroy is descended from a prominent old family of Essex county. The first of the name to come to America was Alexander Eagles, a native of Scotland, who located in Newark. He married, and reared a family, and among his children was Thomas Eagles, who was born in 1709, and died August 8, 1783. He was thrice married. His first wife, Rachel Eagles, was born in 1714, and died November 7, 1734. His second wife, Louise Eagles, died January 1, 1838, and his third wife, Jerusha Eagles, who was born in 1704, died February 28, 1760. Alexander Eagles, son of Thomas Eagles, married Sarah Crane, and among their children was Thomas Eagles, the grandfather of Mrs. Geoffroy. He was a worthy and prominent citizen of Newark, where for many years he followed the blacksmith's trade. He was born March 7, 1780, and died March 14, 1835. He was married March 19, 1808, to Elizabeth Swartzel, who was born March 11, 1790, and died March 14, 1832. Their children were Israel Crane, born May 4, 1809; William Crane, born April 5, 1811; Janet, born June 13, 1813; Alexander, born March 1, 1815; John Camp, who was born June 13, 1816, and died June 14, 1817; Alfred, born December 18, 1818; Rachel, born April 28, 1821; Hettie, born September 26, 1825; and Thomas, born January 8, 1826.

Alfred Eagles, the father of Mrs. Geoffroy, was born in Newark, was educated in the public schools, and on reaching man's estate learned the trade of a coach-lamp maker. He subsequently began business on his own account and engaged in the manufacture of lamp goods and other specialties. He became identified with the firm of Roberts, Eagles & Company, and under their wise and prudent management the business prospered and the firm met with gratifying success. Mr. Eagles started upon his business career empty-handed, but by his industry, energy and capable management won a splendid competence. His death occurred April 10, 1878. He was twice married. On the 23d of May, 1842, he wedded Jane Elizabeth Smithson, who was born June 19, 1819, and died June 7, 1855. They had five children: Francis, born April 26, 1843; Alfred Smithson, born February 26, 1846; Charles Alexander, born January 19, 1848; Frederick Wyckoff, born January 4, 1851; and Louise Janet, born May 15, 1853. On the 17th of September, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Alfred Eagles and Pebha Sturges. They had but one child, Mrs. Geoffroy. The mother died October 22, 1880. Both parents were Presbyterians in religious faith and were consistent Christian people.

The old Eagles homestead in Newark stood for many years on the site of the armory on Orange street, and for over a century the different generations of the family resided in that thoroughfare.

G. WASHINGTON SMITH.

The ancestors of our subject have been prominently identified with the public welfare of New Jersey from the time of the

Revolutionary war, and, as one of the conspicuous families of the state, the genealogical record is herewith presented.

James (2d), son of David and grandfather of G. Washington, married Miss Eleanor Harrison, and was one of the minute men and was subsequently promoted to the position of ensign during the Revolutionary war, in which he was an active participant. Although minus a limb at the time, he could not resist the temptation to offer his services in behalf of his country's freedom, and performed most efficient work on horseback. To him and his wife were born the following children: Hannah, who married Moses Condit; Eneas; Jonas, who married Penninah Ward, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smith) Ward; and Lillaes, who became the wife of Jotham Quimby.

The children of Jonas by his first wife were: James E., who married Harriet Baldwin, and their issue was Penninah W., Eneas, and Josiah B.; Thomas L., who married Francis Lathrope for his first wife, and Harriet Bacon for his second, one child, Eleanor, being born to him; Eneas married Sarah Williams, and their children were James E., Henry, William P., and Thomas L. The second wife of Jonas was Eliza (Clark) Tucker, daughter of Charles Clark and widow of John Tucker. The children of this union were: John, born October 19, 1810, died February 24, 1891. He married Jane J. Woodworth, and these children were born: Thomas L., Everein, Clarendon L., Elsworth C., Clara M., Clara Ann, Clarinda, and Carlton.

Penninah W. married John Miller, and they became the parents of one child, Jonas L. Charles C. married Julia Robinson, and they had five children: Juliette, Frederick

R., Fanny, Penninah, and Charles. Jonas was born December 18, 1813, and died January 13, 1815. Jonas, Jr., was born September 11, 1815, and married Caroline Van Houten, their children being Wallace, William H., and Franklin. George W. was born September 26, 1817, and died in September, 1819. Hannah M. was born November 7, 1818, and died in September, 1819. Sarah Jane was born June 20, 1824, and married Joseph Cosaleir, their one child being Mary L. Marshall N. was born April 10, 1822, and married Jane Halstead, their issue being Marella, Theodora H., Mary E., and Ella L.

G. Washington Smith, the immediate subject of this review, was born on the 12th of March, 1820, and was reared upon the old homestead, engaging in farming during his early youth.

His father had a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, with large orchards, through the products of which he derived his main income.—manufacturing and selling cider, of which he made from three hundred to four hundred barrels a year. He also operated a still from 1814 until about 1826, when, on account of the temperance movement on the part of the public, he abandoned this enterprise. He was elected to the legislature in 1840 and 1842, and was known as a man of marked ability and sterling worth. He had carpenter tools, cooper tools, and sufficient blacksmith tools to shoe a horse. He made many of his farming implements, and had a turning lathe, with which he turned all his plugs and bungs for barrels. In this way his son, the immediate subject of this sketch, became accustomed to the use of tools, and could use hammer, saw, plane and drawing-knife; make a hoop and hoop a barrel. This con-

stituted his apprenticeship in the mechanical line. At an early day he owned a large tract of land in Orange Valley, which has now been cut up into lots and made a part of the city.

In his political adherency G. Washington Smith was originally an old-line Whig, casting his initial presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1844, and again giving similar support to this great statesman in the election of 1848. Upon the organization of the Republican party Mr. Smith transferred his allegiance to the same, and has since served that party faithfully and energetically. In the year 1860 the town was incorporated, in three wards, and elected a mayor and a council of nine aldermen. Mr. Smith assisted in the organization of the town, and was elected the first assessor for the third ward, as well as commissioner of streets for the same ward. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace, in which office he served five years. At the same time he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, becoming agent for the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark, in which capacity he is still retained.

Mr. Smith was married in 1848 to Miss Margaret Munn, a daughter of William and Hannah (Van Boskerck) Munn, of Hoboken, New Jersey, and the children born to them were as follows: Junius W., who married Mary A. Doyle; William M., who married Margaret Tripp; Robert, who died in infancy; Cyrus L. married Harriet Condit; H. Margaret became the wife of Charles Van Nostrand, of Orange; Kate resides with her parents; and James L., who died in infancy.

Jonas Smith, the father of our subject, was a public-spirited citizen of his day, served in the "whiskey rebellion," and in

politics he was a Whig and prominent in the affairs of his party, which he served most effectively.

HENRY A. MANDEVILLE, M. D.

History as traced back through the dim vistas of the past invariably loses itself in obscurity or tradition. Few persons who have not investigated the facts in the case know that surnames, or family names, originated in France about the year one thousand. Surnames had their origin according to the state, importance or position of the individual. When the Normans, under William the Conqueror, crossed the channel from France to England, in 1066, they took possession of England, body and soul, and it has had Norman owners and rulers ever since. The name of Mandeville in itself gives evidence of its origin, and it appears in the English records at a very early date, the Domesday Book making due mention of the same, while there is no reason to doubt that the present French and English branches sprung from a common source.

The family has been conspicuously identified with the annals of American history from the earliest colonial epoch, the original American ancestor having been Giles Jansen de Mandeville, who was born in France and who, according to duly authentic tradition, fled from Normandy to Holland, whence he emigrated to America in 1647, in company with Governor Stuyvesant, taking up his abode on Manhattan Island, north of New Amsterdam, where he engaged in farming. His farm extended from what is now Fourteenth street, New York city, to Twenty-first street, and from the North river, then called Shappanaconeck, to the Warren road. His dwelling



Henry A. Ward & Co.

was standing at as late a date as 1890. In the province of Guilderland, Holland, he married Elsje Hendricks, and of their seven children, the eldest, Hendrick, figures in the direct genealogical line tracing down to the immediate subject of this review.

Hendrick Mandeville was born in Guilderland, Holland, about the year 1646, and accompanied his parents upon their emigration to the New World. After attaining maturity he resided at Flatbush, Long Island, and as early as 1701 he bought lands at Pompton Plains and Pacquenac (now Mountain View), New Jersey, residing in a stone dwelling in the latter place. He married Annetje Pieterse Scholl, of Hempstead, and after her death was united to Elizabeth Jansen Berry, of New Albany and New York. He became the father of six children, one of whom was Giles, the youngest. Giles Mandeville was born at Pompton Plains, January 25, 1708; about 1731 he married Leah Bruen or Brown, of Second River, and they became the parents of eight children, one of whom, Anthony, figures as the progenitor of the subject of this sketch.

Anthony Mandeville was born at Pompton Plains, on the 7th of March, 1742, becoming a man of wealth and prominence. He was three times married,—first to William Van Houten; second to Margaret Jones, and third to Charity Van Devort. One of his six children was Giles A., who was born at Pompton Plains, in May, 1777. He was a farmer and resided in the brick house in the central part of the plains. September 20, 1798, he married Elizabeth Doremus, one of their ten children being Thomas, who was born on the old homestead in Pompton Plains, February 13, 1803. He married Hester Secor, of New

York city, and had ten children, the eldest of whom was Giles Henry, who is the father of Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, whose name initiates this review.

Rev. Giles Henry Mandeville, D. D., the distinguished clergyman and educator, was a man of the most scholarly attainments as well as pronounced business and executive ability. He was born on the 12th of December, 1825, in New York city, whence he accompanied his parents, while in his early childhood, to the ancestral home and the place of his father's birth, in New Jersey. After attending a preparatory school at Hackensack, New Jersey, he matriculated in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, where he graduated in 1848, after which he entered the divinity department of the college, or theological seminary of the Reformed church in America, and there completed the prescribed three-years course. In 1851 he was licensed to preach and was ordained to the ministry. Thus reinforced for the work of his noble calling, he accepted, within the same year, a call to the pastorate of the Reformed church of Flushing, Long Island. His zealous and devoted labors were attended with goodly results, and within the time of his incumbency of this pastorate he compiled a history of Flushing, the same being recognized as a standard work and as a valuable contribution to the history of Long Island. In 1859 he accepted pastoral charge of the Reformed church at Newburg, New York, where his labors continued for a full decade, after which he assumed the charge at Harlem. After eleven years of faithful and fruitful service in this important field he resigned his pastorate to devote his attention to educational work, in which he had long maintained a lively interest, having

been for many years a member of the board of education of the Reformed church. He was elected provisional president of Hope College, located at Holland, Michigan, and established in 1866. The institution's affairs had become seriously involved, but after two years of exacting and unremitting labor Dr. Mandeville succeeded in placing it upon a firm foundation. After being relieved of the provisional presidency he resumed his former position and devoted his exclusive attention to the interests of the board of education, becoming corresponding secretary of the same, with the direction of its affairs in his charge. To him is committed, by virtue of his position, the task of vitalizing the interests of the denomination in its various struggling institutions in the west, as well as to hold them to the duty of providing for the support of young men studying for the ministry.

On the 29th of July, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Rev. Giles H. Mandeville, D. D., to Rachel Jacobus, daughter of Nicholas Jacobus, a descendant of James, of Pacquenac, a grandson of Roloff Jacobus, who came from Holland and settled in Essex county, New Jersey, his descendants being numerous in Essex and Morris counties. Dr. and Mrs. Mandeville became the parents of four children, namely: Emma M., the wife of R. A. Hevnor, of New York city; Mary H., the wife of W. P. Selleck, of New York city; Lilian C., the wife of Dr. G. DeW. Hallett, of New York city; and Henry A., the immediate subject of this review.

Henry Addison Mandeville, M. D., the only son of Rev. Giles H. and Rachel (Jacobus) Mandeville, was born in the parsonage at Newburg, New York, on the 16th of December, 1858, accompanying his parents

upon their removal to New York city, at which time he was nine years of age. His preliminary discipline in an educational way was principally received under the solicitous and effective tutorage of his father. He was a close student and early showed rare powers of acquiring and assimilating knowledge, his precocity being exceptional. While still young in years he matriculated in the New York University, being one of the youngest who ever entered that institution. He completed the prescribed course—two years of regular and two years of eclectic studies—at the age of seventeen years, having in the meantime determined to adopt the profession of medicine as his vocation in life and having carried on a line of special technical study in connection with his regular university course. In 1878 he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of New York city, graduating immediately upon attaining his legal majority. After a brief interval of rest he became identified with the medical staff of the Presbyterian hospital in New York, where he remained two years, gaining a varied and valuable experience in the practical work of his profession. Subsequently he was for two years associated in practice with Dr. Thomas H. Burchard, and his professional ability and his personality soon gained him a distinctive prestige as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. Mandeville's identification with South Orange dates from September 17, 1877, when he was here united in marriage to Mrs. Jennie J. Morgan, née Rice, and since that time he has devoted the full force of his individuality and fine attainments to the moral, intellectual and physical development of the locality. He has maintained the most constant and lively interest in all

that conserves the upbuilding and specific attractiveness of this beautiful suburban section, and his zeal and public spirit have been shown in countless directions. In 1893 he was elected a member of the village board of trustees. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the public schools, and after an effective service of three years was chosen as his own successor. He has been an indefatigable worker in the interests of education, and is broad-minded and generous in his attitude, being ever ready to do all in his power to alleviate distress and advance the welfare of all conditions and classes of citizens. When the board of education of South Orange township was organized, by legislative enactment, in 1894, the Doctor was elected the first president of the same, a fact indicative of the respect and esteem in which he is held in the community. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church, in whose work in all departments he shows his interest by timely aid and encouragement.

The Doctor enjoys a distinctive popularity in social circles, being a member of the Orange Club, Essex County Country Club, and has been one of the governors of the South Orange Field Club and secretary of the Orange Riding Club. He still keeps thoroughly in touch with the advances made in the line of his profession, being studious in his tastes and constantly seeking to widen his range of knowledge. He retains his New York city associations in a professional way, being a member of the New York Pathological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Hospital Graduate Society, Manhattan Surgical Society, and is an attending surgeon to the Colored Hospital.

The Doctor is also identified with the following named clubs of New York: The Psi Upsilon, New York Athletic Club, Ural Club, Drug Club, etc. He enjoys all kinds of outdoor sports and is a member of a number of sporting clubs, such as the Belleport Glen Club, Mulberry Point Shooting Club, Curmen's River Fishing Club, etc.

GEORGE F. BROWN.

The ancestors of Mr. Brown were of old Holland stock who came to America at an early day and here engaged in various pursuits, subsequently becoming substantial citizens and loyal supporters of the government. The grandfather was a carpenter by occupation and served this country as a major in the Revolutionary war, therein performing brave and efficient service. He was born November 28, 1791, and his wife, Julia, May 3, 1794. Anthony S. Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Essex county, April 18, 1822. He was engaged here in the lumber and coal business, in which he made a comfortable fortune and conducted his large enterprises until his death, which occurred May 11, 1896. On February 24, 1824, he married Miss Margaret Garrison, also of Essex county; she died on Christmas day, 1886. They reared eight children, namely: George F., our subject, Almira, Sarah, John, Albert, Adaline, Monroe, and one who died in infancy.

George F. Brown, who was born on the 18th of February, 1845, in Franklin, Essex county, New Jersey, received his school education there and afterward embarked in the painter's trade and continued to follow the same, with marked success. He has been living at Nutley for many years; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

church, for which he was the organist for over thirty years; and this position his daughter has now filled for more than a year. She is a fine musician, in both the vocal and instrumental lines, and is a paid soloist in the churches.

The marriage of Mr. Brown was consummated February 18, 1873, when he was united to Miss Lucy A. Jenkins, a daughter of Frederick Jenkins and Ellen (Moore) Jenkins, both natives of Essex county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of one child, Nellie V. R., who was born on the 1st of April, 1878.

JOHN J. HELLER.

A resident of Forest Hill and a native of West Orange, John J. Heller was born on the 20th of May, 1850, and is a son of Elias and Mary (Leak) Heller. He is of German and French descent, his ancestors being Huguenot emigrants who sought homes in America at an early day. In the public schools of his native county our subject acquired his education, and remained at his parental home until twenty years of age, when he came to Forest Hill and entered the employ of his brother, Elias G. Heller, manufacturer of files and rasps. He mastered the business in every detail, and in 1873 a partnership was formed between the three brothers, Elias G., John J., and George E., for the manufacture of files, rasps and farrier's tools. They now have a very extensive plant in Forest Hill, employ a large force of workmen and are enjoying an excellent patronage, which comes to them from all sections of the country. The superior workmanship manifest in their products, together with the well known reliability of the house, has secured to them a

business which is indeed gratifying and indicates the enterprising spirit, the energy and the splendid executive ability of the owners.

Mr. Heller has become an important factor in the development and progress of the community in which he resides, giving an active support to all measures for the public good. He manifests a public-spirited loyalty to county, state and nation and is accounted one of the leading residents of Forest Hill. In politics he is an ardent Republican, well informed on the issues of the day and giving to his party an intelligent support.

Mr. Heller was married April 7, 1874, in Newark, to Miss Lena Pfeiffer, the parents of whom were of German ancestry. Six children have been born of this marriage: Ida; Walter, who was graduated in the Newark high school in 1897, and is now a student in Cornell University; Florence; Benjamin; Russell and Norma. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in the city of their residence. The business record of Mr. Heller is one above reproach and demonstrates the possibilities which are open to the ambitious, energetic young man, enabling him to rise to a position of affluence. He stands to-day as one of the representative leaders of industrial interests in the county, and is well deserving of mention in this volume.

GEORGE B. TURRELL.

The true grandeur of nations lies in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual. In view of this fact there is discerned a peculiar consistency in Carlyle's statement, that "Biography is by



John J. Keller

nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things." The final causes which shape the courses of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, the influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, and call into play the higher moral elements, lead men to a risk of all upon conviction, faith.—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men, as these must constitute the essentially greatest nation. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the individuals instrumental in their production. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they worked this out as a logical conclusion. They wrought on the lines of the greatest good.

There are many salient points which lend peculiar interest to a consideration of the genealogy of that honored and representative citizen of South Orange whose name initiates this review. He has been a resident of this locality for more than a quarter of a century, has done much to promote the progress and material interests of this favored portion of Essex county and is esteemed as a valuable and public-spirited citizen.

Records extant show that representatives of the Turrell family settled in Litchfield and Fairfield counties, Connecticut, in the early part of the seventeenth century. At that time the name was variously spelled Terril and Terrill, but some years later the present orthography was apparently adopted by the various collateral branches. In this connection it is worthy of note that a

descendant of the same family was numbered among the early settlers of Connecticut Farms, New Jersey, and that he later became a resident of what is now South Orange is to be inferred from an instrument in writing. It was the will of Daniel Riggs, bearing date of October 1, 1786. By this instrument he conveys the farm known as "Bower's Place" to one of his sons, "excepting five acres on the southeasterly corner thereof, which he gave to his daughter, Phebe Terril."

The subject of this review traces his lineage directly to Jonathan Turrell, who was settled in the town of Monroe, Connecticut, about nine miles north of Bridgeport. He enlisted in the French and Indian war, 1754-62, and died in the service about 1757. He sent home his powder horn, with his name engraved on it, and made the request that this relic should descend through his line to those bearing the name of Jonathan. He left two sons, the elder of whom, Oliver, was about nine years of age at the time of his father's death.

Oliver Turrell was born at Monroe, Connecticut, about the year 1748. He subsequently removed to New Milford, Connecticut, and was among the first to enlist for service in the War of the Revolution and went with the Connecticut troops to "the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm," in April, 1775, being afterward regularly enlisted in the "Connecticut Line." He participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill and, a few months later, in the desperate conflicts of Long Island and White Plains, New York. On the 26th of May, 1777, he re-enlisted in the regular service, was honorably discharged January 9, 1778, and was probably after this identified with the Connecticut militia, as it is practi-

cally well authenticated that he served during the entire period of the war. He married Huldah, daughter of Abel Barnum, a descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Barnum, who was one of the first eight settlers of Danbury, 1684-5, removing later to Fairfield, Connecticut. Among his children was William J., the father of the immediate subject of this sketch.

William J. Turrell was born at New Milford, Connecticut, in 1791, and became a man of much prominence in the community. He was a successful farmer, was a man of sterling characteristics and marked ability, and was called upon to serve in numerous positions of public trust and responsibility. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church and ordered his life on an exalted plane. He married Polly Bearss, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Benedict) Bearss, the latter of whom was a descendant of Thomas Benedict, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England, and who died in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1690. William J. and Polly (Bearss) Turrell became the parents of three sons and four daughters, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Laura, Lucy, Benjamin, Caroline, George Benedict, William, Polly Ann.

George Benedict Turrell, the fifth child of William J. and Polly (Bearss) Turrell, is a native of New Fairfield, where he was born on the 26th of March, 1825. His preliminary educational discipline was secured in the public schools of his native place, and this training was supplemented by a course of study in Prof. Irwin's academy, at Danbury. At the age of seventeen years he secured employment as a clerk in a village store at South Farms, and soon after attaining his legal majority was admitted into partnership by his employer, the enterprise

being continued under the firm name of Pickett & Turrell. About six years later he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he purchased the general merchandise establishment of the Waterville Manufacturing Company. He retained his interest in this enterprise, but soon withdrew from its active management, in order to accept the position as secretary of the Tuttle Manufacturing Company of Naugatuck, Connecticut, this being one of the most extensive manufactories of minor agricultural implements in the entire Union. In 1854 he came to New York city to assume charge of the company's metropolitan headquarters. He withdrew from active duty in this line at the expiration of about one year and thereupon entered into a partnership association with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Migeon & Turrell. They engaged in the cloth-finishing business and the enterprise was carried forward to marked success and wide scope of operation, our subject having been identified with the same for several years. In the year 1860 Mr. Turrell became interested with others in the organization of the Union Hardware Company, of Torrington, Connecticut, which eventually became one of the largest manufacturers of skates and other hardware specialties that the country could claim. In 1874, he was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the company, and he continued to act in this capacity until 1889, when he retired from the executive corps, though he is still a member of the directorate of the company and in a large measure influences its policy.

Our subject's financial and other interests have ramified in divers directions and it is but consistent that we here revert to a unique enterprise which demanded much

of his attention for a number of years. We cannot do better than to quote from a recently published sketch which touches this matter: "About 1888 Mr. Turrell bought what was known as the 'Red Gate Farm,' located at Newton, Sussex county, N. J., consisting of 324 acres, which had been brought to the highest state of cultivation, and it was known as the 'model farm of New Jersey.' He grew the first crop of tobacco ever raised in Sussex county. He stocked the farm with a herd of seventy of the best Jersey cows, many of which were imported direct from the island of Jersey. He introduced a system of cooling and aerating milk by which it would be safely bottled and ready for shipment within twenty minutes after it came from the cow, instead of waiting ten or twelve hours, as was the case under the old process. His process was by trickling the milk over a series of horizontal copper pipes, through which cold water was kept constantly running, each layer of pipe (which was nearly flat oval instead of round), being cooler than the one above it. By this method of treatment, all the animal heat, offensive odors and gases, were thrown off, which permitted the milk to take up a sufficient quantity of oxygen to preserve it for several hours and rendered the milk absolutely pure. This process has since been adopted by most of the leading milk producers. The milk was shipped to Brooklyn and yielded the producer double the price of that received by others treated under the old process, which required twelve hours to cool. In addition to his Jersey cows Mr. Turrell stocked his farm with 125 black-faced Southdown sheep. The management of this farm, while it afforded great pleasure and recreation to Mr. Turrell, he found that

it absorbed too much of his time, and after bringing it up to a high state of cultivation he sold it, and has since given his attention to his other business affairs."

While remarkable success has attended Mr. Turrell in his various business undertakings, this condition has not come by accident, but is the diametrical and logical result of the application of certain forces,—definite purpose, concentrated determination of available means to the accomplishment of the desired end, a clear discernment and judgment, and the whole dominated by the most unswerving integrity and all other attributes which go to make up a strong and noble manhood. His personality is of that gracious and distinctive order which implies kindness and courtesy in all the relations of life and whose invariable concomitant is individual popularity. Mr. Turrell has been most intimately identified with the growth and prosperity of South Orange, taking up his residence here in 1864, when the place had but a meager population and could be counted as but little more than a primitive hamlet, giving slight indications of becoming the populous and beautiful suburban district which it now is. With every phase of its development he has been conspicuously concerned and he holds prestige as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the village. Soon after coming here he purchased what was known as the Sprague property, on Scotland street, the same comprising a tract of eleven acres. He enlarged the old homestead, equipped it with all modern improvements and made it one of the most idyllic homes in this portion of the Oranges. In 1891 he opened a street through his property, from Scotland street to Grove road, and this, in compliance with the wishes of

his neighbors, was named Turrell avenue. The property has been platted into village lots and Mr. Turrell has here erected two attractive modern cottages,—one for his son, the other for his daughter. He was one of those chiefly instrumental in securing to South Orange a village charter, in 1869; was one of the original village trustees and was elected president of South Orange in the year succeeding its incorporation. In the following autumn, by reason of impaired health, he was obliged to resign his executive position and made a tour abroad, in order to recuperate his physical energies. Upon his return he was again elected president. During his travels on the European continent he made a thorough investigation of the various systems of road-making, and became convinced of the practical value of that system which he describes as "construction by repairs," but which has since become known as the Turrell pavement. Notwithstanding the economy conserved in the use of this pavement, its introduction in South Orange was attended with strong opposition on the start, but after being subjected to the most rigorous tests the authorities finally adopted the system in improving the streets of the village, and it has proved the most economical and effective system in use in any section of the country.

In many ways has Mr. Turrell been persistent and indefatigable in his efforts to promote public improvements, and in connection with the important question of drainage, touching so closely the sanitary conditions of the locality, too high praise cannot be accorded him for his earnest and timely labors. In 1881 the court of common pleas appointed him one of three commissioners of drainage, to act under a law

passed by the legislature of New Jersey, in March of that year, making it the duty of such commissioners to first determine whether or not drainage was necessary for public health and then giving them ample authority to carry out such work as was demanded. A thorough system for draining the east branch of the Rahway river in South Orange was inaugurated by the commissioners in 1882 and was completed in about two years. This valuable work has materially enhanced the healthfulness of the village, and is one for which the public should be perpetually grateful. Mr. Turrell was one of the promoters of the Meadow Land Society, and as has been most truly said of him, "During his residence of more than thirty years he has been identified with every movement tending to the advancement of the moral, physical and social condition of the people of this locality." He has contributed most liberally to the support of the Presbyterian church, being a trustee of the local body of the same and one of its most zealous adherents.

Mr. Turrell married Miss Elise J. Migeon, daughter of Henri Migeon, a native of France and an intimate personal friend of the Marquis de Lafayette, from whom he had letters of introduction to Mr. Howe, who was mayor of New York city at the time of Mr. Migeon's arrival in America. These letters of introduction were couched in the most flattering terms, and, together with other correspondence with Lafayette, are deposited with the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford. Mr. Migeon established a successful business in New York city and subsequently purchased and occupied the old homestead of Governor Wolcott, at Litchfield, Connecticut. Of the

children of Mr. and Mrs. Turrell only two are living,—William H., and Elise, who is the wife of Harvey I. Underhill, formerly agent of the Guion Line of steamers. Louise, the wife of Dr. E. T. Weed, died in 1894.

GEORGE LEWIS MITCHELL,

second son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Peck) Mitchell, was born at the homestead on Main street, in East Orange. August 9, 1831. He had no aspirations beyond the simple farm life which his father and grandfather led before him, but he resolved to make the best of his opportunities, and when he was sent to the village school he did his best to acquire a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. As a child he was obedient, earnest, industrious and faithful; as a man, he was honest, upright, straightforward and truthful. He was honest with himself, honest with his neighbors and honest in all his dealings with the world. It has been truly said "An honest man's the noblest work of God," and in this he had the patent of true nobility, and it has often been said of him, truthfully, that "his word was as good as his bond." No man ever tried harder to live up to the golden rule, and if he could not speak well of a man he would say nothing at all.

He began his business career at an age when most boys are wholly dependent on others. He was but eighteen years of age when he became associated with his brother in the dairy business, and for thirty-eight years, until death severed the ties, they were one and inseparable. What one did the other did. Their love was like that of Jonathan and David, and all their interests were identical. George L. was pleasing in his

manners, and his patrons loved him for himself, as well as for his fair and honest dealings. As a Christian, he fulfilled literally the injunction, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father, which is in heaven." He was one of the little faithful band who founded the First Congregational church of East Orange, and who kept the flame burning brightly, holding up the hands of the pastor amid discouragements and trials. He was one of the financial pillars of the society, and one of the largest contributors to the building fund. He was deacon of the church in 1871, 1874, 1882 and 1885, and, with one exception, served longer on the prudential committee—the most important committee in the church—than any other man. His love for his fellowmen was unbounded, without distinction of race or color, and his heart was ever touched by the sufferings of others.

He could not be induced to run for office, yet he was a member of the Republican Club of East Orange, and always worked for the success of his party. He was a member of the Ambrosia Inaugural Club, and with it attended the inauguration of President Harrison. He was a member of the reception committee which received the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac when the annual meeting was held in Orange. He was associated with his brother in opening streets and avenues in East Orange, and in the various improvements which have made this locality a suburban paradise. He had a special fondness for arboriculture, and the beautiful shade trees that adorn the streets were, to a large extent, planted by him. His own home, though simple in its architec-

tural features, is one of the most beautiful and attractive in the township. There were two places he loved above all others. Those were his home and his church. His death occurred on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1891.

He married Joanna Wyckoff Collins, youngest daughter of Isaac Collins, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and Jane Wyckoff, of Flatlands, Long Island. John Collins, the father of Isaac, came to this country from Ballyshannon, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1774, and settled in Bloomfield. During the war of the Revolution he served with the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the storming of Stony Point by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, on the night of July 16, 1779, he formed one of the "forlorn hope," and was among the first to mount the parapet, receiving an ugly gash on the cheek from the bayonet thrust of a British soldier. He fought his way into the fort, shouting with the brave Americans the countersign of the day, "The fort's our own!" He served the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged at Trenton, New Jersey, January 1, 1781, his discharge, signed by Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne, being still in possession of the family.

HENRY KAZENMAYER,

the present city auditor of Orange, is a native of Germany, having been born in Constanz, Baden, on the 25th of September, 1832, a son of Conrad and Barbara (Thoma) Kazenmayer, both of whom also were born in Constanz. The primary education of our subject was received in the public schools, and was supplemented by a course of study in the lyceum, a prepara-

tory school of Constanz; and it was his intention to enter the university, but owing to the emigration of his father to America his plans were changed and he accompanied his parents to the New World. He subsequently located in Orange, and here established a private school which he taught in both German and English, and conducted the same until 1863, when he was appointed to the position of principal in a private school by the German and English School Association of Orange, and served as such until 1876.

Mr. Kazenmayer next engaged in the general insurance business, representing several of the leading companies and meeting with a high order of success in this undertaking. He has also been identified more or less with the local and political affairs of Orange, and cast his first presidential vote for Fremont, in 1856, but in 1872 he allied himself with the Democratic party and may be classed as a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type. He always takes an active interest in such enterprises as have for their object the advancement and welfare of the community, and in 1877 he was appointed by the city council to the office of city auditor, re-appointed at the close of his term in 1884, and has since continued to serve in the same capacity until the present time. He is associated with the singing societies of Orange and vicinity, and was the leader of the Orange Maennerchor from 1864 to 1885.

In 1880 Mr. Kazenmayer paid a visit to his native land, and on the 5th of August, in the same year, was there united in marriage to Miss Bertha Kramer, who was born February 23, 1834, a daughter of Andrew and Waldberger Kramer. They have no issue, but in 1881, Mr. Kazenmayer adopt-



J. Kazunin

ed Barbara Steiger, who was born on the 13th of December, 1874.

Conrad Kazenmayer, the father of Henry, was born in Constanz, Baden, in 1802, and was a son of Fidel and Christientia (Rolle) Kazenmayer. He was educated at the college in his native city, later attending the Freiburg University, and in 1832 he was elected city clerk of Constanz, holding that office until 1849. In the movements of that and the preceding year he took a very active part on the side of the revolutionists and was chosen civil commissioner. When the revolutionary army was defeated it retreated to Switzerland by way of Constanz, and, it having been rumored that the people of Reichenau, an island in the Boden-see, intended to cut off the retreat, Kazenmayer was sent with a small force of sharpshooters in boats to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report. Upon landing, Mr. Kazenmayer moved forward alone and unarmed, leaving his men in the boats, and had an interview with the burgomaster of the place, who received him cordially and assured him that the rumor was entirely false. In the meantime some anti-revolutionists gathered and threatened to lynch Mr. Kazenmayer, and soon afterward a couple of gens d'armes appeared and pointing two pistols at his head compelled him to surrender. He was marched off to the camp of the enemy and General Schaeffer, of the Hessian forces, ordered him to be imprisoned, and intimated that short work would be made of him. For a long time it was undecided whether he would be tried by court martial or by a civil court, but finally the circumstance of his having landed on the island alone and unarmed saved him from the former and certain death. He was handed

over to the civil authorities and after an investigation lasting over thirteen months, during which time he was refused bail and confined in prison, he was sentenced to ten years in the state penitentiary. This sentence, on appeal, was commuted to six years, and after serving eleven months he was pardoned, through the intervention of the then prince of Baden, now the grand duke, who was moved to this act of clemency by the piteous supplication of the patriot's wife, the latter appearing before the prince and on her bended knees pleading for her husband's release. This was granted on the condition that Mr. Kazenmayer would forever leave his native land; so in 1851, accompanied by his son Henry, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York on the 4th of September. The rest of his family followed him two years later, and until 1855 they remained in New York city, whence they came to Orange, where Mr. Kazenmayer resided until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1868. He was honored and respected by all who knew him for his uprightness and integrity of character, for his outspoken opinions, his honesty and his steadfast adherence to principle. His faithful and devoted wife was born in 1802 and survived him until May, 1879, when she, too, passed away. They were both devout and consistent members of the Catholic church.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Kazenmayer became the parents of the following children: Albert, who came to America in 1850 and located in Newark, where he married Miss Mary Lang, an adopted daughter of Jacob von Dannaker, and died in 1890; Henry, the subject of this mention; Louisa, who became the wife of Anton Schlachter, of

Orange, and they had the following children: Jessie, Alfred, Louisa, Bertha, Max, William, Edward and Adolph; Udo married Agnes Buttner, and three children were born to them, namely, Ida, Hedwig and Oscar; Otto was married twice, his first wife being Mary Volk, by whom he had these children: Albert, who is married; Louisa, now Mrs. John Voss, of Orange; Otto, who married Mary Leber; Jessie, now Mrs. William Zipf, of Newark; and Clara, now Mrs. Henry Wolff, of Orange. The mother of these children died April 14, 1876, and in August, 1878, Mr. Kazenmayer was united to Miss Brigitte Kratt, and they have one child, named Henry C.

OTTO KAZENMAYER.

A son of Conrad Kazenmayer, the subject of this review was born in the city of Constance, Germany, February 14, 1840, and acquired his early education in the public schools of that place. At the age of thirteen he came to America, in company with his mother, his sister Louisa and his brother Udo, to join their father, who had crossed the Atlantic some years previous. They landed at New York on the 4th of September, 1853, just two years after Conrad Kazenmayer and one of his sons first set foot on American soil. In 1855 the family removed to Orange and in 1857 our subject entered the employ of Mr. Proessel, a tobacco merchant, of Newark, with whom he remained until 1859, when he went to New Orleans and became employed in the wholesale tobacco business with the firm of Myer Brothers, remaining in their service until the outbreak of the Rebellion.

Upon the urgent solicitation of his father

and brother Henry, Mr. Kazenmayer then returned to the north, but it was with considerable difficulty that he made the journey, for hostilities had already begun. When he reached Orange he became associated with his brother-in-law, Anton Schlachter, in the manufacture of soap, and in that undertaking met with good success. In 1868 he severed his connection with his brother-in-law, and has since been engaged in the restaurant and hotel business in Orange, this enterprise proving a profitable one. His genial manner and cordial disposition, combined with his honorable business methods, have secured to him a liberal patronage, and his trade is now large and satisfactory. Mr. Kazenmayer was married May 24, 1865, to Miss Mary Volk, a daughter of Leonard and Barbara, neé Kemmerlein, Volk. To them have been born the following children: Albert F., who is married and resides in Newark; Mary, wife of John Voss, of Orange; Otto, who wedded Mary Leber; Jessie, wife of William Zipf, of Newark; Clara, wife of Henry Wolf; Josephine, who died at the age of one year. The mother of this family was called to her final rest April 17, 1876, and Mr. Kazenmayer was married October 16, 1878, to Brigitta Kratt, by whom he has one son, Henry Joseph. Mr. Kazenmayer is a worthy and substantial citizen of Orange, and his well spent life has brought to him a comfortable competence and the esteem of many friends.

JOSEPH E. BEACH,

a contractor and builder of Caldwell, belongs to one of the families that formed a part of the New Haven colony in the early period of American history, when this

country was first being brought under the influences of civilization.

John and Thomas Beach, natives of Derbyshire, England, crossed the Atlantic in 1643, and the former, known as "Pilgrim John," took up his residence in the New Haven colony, whence he removed to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1660. He owned property there and continued his connection with that town until 1670, when he went to Wallingford, that state, where his death occurred in 1680. He was a very prominent and influential citizen of Wallingford and aided in building the first church there. His youngest son, Benjamin Beach, was born in Stratford, March 3, 1673, and was the owner of land in that town. In 1717, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and eight children, he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and for more than two hundred and fifty years his descendants have borne their part in the development and improvement of the county. His son, Noah Beach, was born November 15, 1700, and at his death, which occurred July 20, 1780, his remains were interred in the Hanover cemetery. He was married in the Hanover church, and to him and his wife, Hannah Beach, were born four children, viz.: Stephen, who was born in 1732 and died in 1791; Nathaniel; Enoch, who was born in 1737 and died March 7, 1814; and Peter, who was born in 1740 and died January 10, 1777.

Of this family Nathaniel Beach, who was born in 1734, married Sarah Peck, the wedding being celebrated January 30, 1755. Her parents, Timothy and Phoebe Peck, became residents of Morristown, New Jersey. Mrs. Beach and three of her children—James, Nathaniel and Timothy—were received into the Hanover church,

May 17, 1761, and her death occurred May 30, 1811. She became the mother of seven children: James, born May 17, 1761; Nathaniel (1st); Timothy; Mary, born June 12, 1768; Jared, born November 4, 1770; Lydia, born May 30, 1773; and Nathaniel (2d), born February 11, 1776.

Timothy Beach, the third son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Peck) Beach, was married November 10, 1802, to Abigail DeCamp, and had six children,—David, Jared, Aaron, Timothy, Deborah and James Harvey. Of this family, Jared was born June 29, 1804, and was married November 14, 1833, to Elizabeth Canfield, who was born May 12, 1813. His death occurred September 2, 1886, and his wife passed away November 20, 1889. This worthy couple were highly esteemed people, whose sterling worth commended them to the confidence and good will of all. The father was the first carpenter of Caldwell, and many of the homes of that village and Bloomfield stand as monuments to his handiwork. His family numbered the following children: Judson Irving, born March 16, 1837, died June 6, 1844; Dr. Augustus R., born August 28, 1834, was the homeopathic physician in this part of the county, where he died; Mathias Owen, an attorney, was born March 20, 1839, and died March 5, 1888; Erastus Watson, born January 21, 1842, married Elvina Kirk, June 24, 1877; Cyrus Canfield, born April 4, 1844, is still living on the old homestead, where he is conducting an extensive dairy; Jane Eliza, born December 5, 1847; Joseph Edgar, born November 29, 1849; Phoebe E., who was born September 25, 1852, and died November 25, 1853; and Flora Ella, who was born September 28, 1854.

Dr. A. R. Beach's children were: Emma

Eliza, who was born May 15, 1857, and is the wife of John Reed; Rausin E., who was born January 16, 1859, and married Edith Kirk; Charles Eliphalet, who was born November 22, 1861, and married Emma Thompson; James E., born February 24, 1864, married Lucy McClure November 1, 1893, and is a Baptist minister, of Hanover; Carrie Ellen, who was born March 10, 1868, attended school in Kearny and died in 1898; and Mary Augusta, who was born October 13, 1869, is the wife of Charles Smith, of Smithville, Tennessee.

Joseph E. Beach, whose name forms the caption of this article, was born November 29, 1849, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed as a life work. He is now engaged in contracting and building in Caldwell, owning and conducting a shop in partnership with John Whitton. They do a general business in their line and enjoy a fair trade.

Mr. Beach was married to Mary E. Baldwin, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Crain) Baldwin. She died October 2, 1895, leaving one daughter, Grace, who was born February 2, 1885.

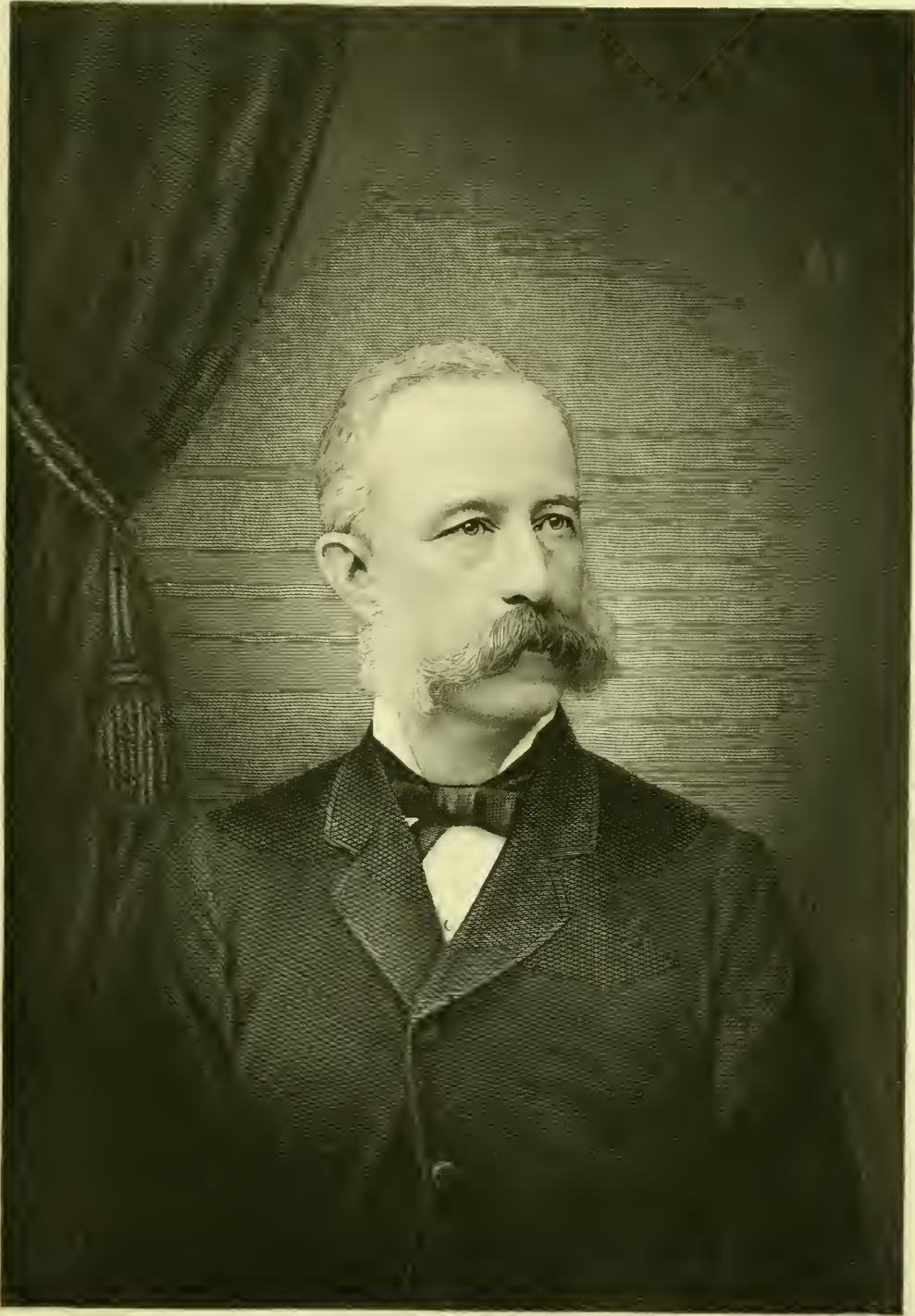
ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY.

For nearly half a century Anthony Q. Keasbey was actively engaged in the practice of law in the courts of New Jersey, and for a great part of that time was one of the leading members of the bar of the state. He was admitted as an attorney in the October term, 1846, and was constantly engaged in the work of his chosen profession until his death, on April 4, 1895.

Mr. Keasbey was born in Salem, on the 1st of March, 1824. His family had been residents of Salem county from the time of

its settlement by Fenwick's colony in the seventeenth century. Edward Keasbey came to America from England in 1664, settled in Salem and married there in 1701. His son Edward was born in 1705 and married, in 1725, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bradway, Jr., who was a son of Edward Bradway, one of the justices of the first supreme court of West New Jersey, which met in March, 1685. Their son, Edward, born in 1726, married Prudence, daughter of Edward Quinton. This Edward Keasbey was a member of the general assembly and of the provincial congress by which the state constitution was adopted in 1776. In 1778 he was appointed a member of the council of safety and served as such throughout the Revolutionary war. Anthony Keasbey, his son, was clerk of the county of Salem, a member of the state legislature and a judge of the court of common pleas. His son, Edward Q. Keasbey, born in 1793, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Philip Physick, of Philadelphia, and practiced in Salem until his death, in 1847. He was a judge of the court of common pleas and was nominated by the Whig party as one of the presidential electors on the Henry Clay ticket. He married Mary Parry Aertsen, of Philadelphia.

The eldest son by this marriage was Anthony Q. Keasbey, whose name introduces this review. A part of his boyhood was spent on a farm and a part in the town. He pursued his education in the Salem Academy, where he studied eagerly and read with great interest all the books that came within his reach. His teacher, a graduate of Yale, inspired him with a desire for a college education, and he was the first youth of his time to go from Salem to college. He entered the sophomore class of Yale Col-



A. O. Kearsby

lege at the age of sixteen, and a warm friendship sprang up between him and Theodore Runyon, who was then a member of the junior class. They were among those who founded the Scroll and Key Society in 1842, and were present together as the orators and honored guests on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the society, in 1892.

On leaving college, in 1843, Mr. Keasbey began the study of law in Salem, under the guidance of Francis L. MacCulloch, a son of George P. MacCulloch, of Morristown, and afterward went to Newark, where he completed his studies under the direction of Cortlandt Parker, who had at that time already acquired a good practice there. Mr. Keasbey received his license as an attorney at the October term of 1846, and returned to Salem, where he opened an office. He attended the circuit in Cumberland and Cape May as well as in Salem, and acquired a good reputation as an advocate.

On the 18th of October, 1848, Mr. Keasbey married Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, then a member of the United States senate from New Jersey. By this marriage there were three children, born in Salem. His wife died in 1852, and after spending the succeeding winter in Europe, Mr. Keasbey returned to Newark and took up the practice of law, there forming a partnership with Mr. Parker. They were the first to avail themselves of the act of 1852, authorizing attorneys to use a partnership name, and the title of Parker & Keasbey was adopted and used by them until 1876, when the partnership was dissolved, and each formed a new partnership with his sons.

Mr. Keasbey married again on Septem-

ber 30, 1854, choosing for his second wife Edwina Louisa, the eldest daughter of Senator Miller. He bought a house and several acres of land on Clinton avenue, and lived in this house and afterward in a new one on the same land until a few months before his death. His wife died August 18, 1888. Six children by this marriage survive.

Mr. Keasbey devoted himself with great energy to the practice of his profession, and soon acquired a good practice in Essex county, and was still engaged in some important cases in Cape May, including the insurance cases relating to the burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel, and it was in Cape May that he first invoked the jurisdiction of the United States court, in which he was afterward so much at home. It was during the year 1859, when the state was without a chancellor, and Mr. Keasbey went and found Judge Dickerson in a fishing boat on the coast of Long Island and returned to Cape May with an injunction.

During the first year of the civil war Mr. Keasbey was appointed, by President Lincoln, attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey and found himself at once engaged in many difficult and responsible duties with reference to persons suspected of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in his own state and town, also with reference to the enlistment of soldiers for the war. He prosecuted a man who attempted to abduct a youthful volunteer from Massachusetts, and received a letter of commendation from Governor Andrew. The enforcement of the revenue law gave rise to important legal questions, and the business of the United States district court was greatly increased. Mr. Keasbey took an active and efficient part in the suppres-

sion of great frauds upon the revenue, and was associated in this with the officers of the government in Washington, and with district attorneys of other states. He was reappointed district attorney by Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, and served in this office for twenty-five years, a longer service than any United States attorney in the country. One of the most important cases with which he was connected in his official capacity was the discovery of the conspiracy to defraud the government of a legacy of one million dollars and the prosecution of the conspirators. This legacy was left by Joseph L. Lewis, an eccentric miser in Hoboken, to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The pretended widow and her associates were convicted and the government received more than a million dollars.

During all his term as United States attorney, Mr. Keasbey was also engaged in a large general practice, and in many business affairs. He was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Jersey from 1868 until 1876, and examined applications for loans and the titles to lands in Essex, Union, Middlesex and Monmouth counties. He showed great ability as a trial lawyer and was distinguished for his skill in the conduct of a cause before a jury and especially in the cross-examination of witnesses. He had a remarkable faculty for clearness of statement, and with gentleness of manner he had the power of vigorous denunciation and even of passionate invective against fraud and wrong. For many years he was conspicuous in the trial of causes in the Essex circuit court, but was afterward engaged more especially in the United States courts, in civil as well as criminal cases, and in arguments in the court of chancery and in the

supreme court and court of errors of New Jersey. There was no lawyer in the state better known in the supreme court of the United States than he. He had a large practice in patent causes, and his great familiarity with the principles of equity, combined with an intense interest in new inventions and discoveries, gave him an advantage in these causes over many men who devoted themselves entirely to the law of patents. He was especially at home in equity practice, had a clear and strong sense of equity, rejoicing in the powers of the courts of equity, and saw clearly and almost intuitively how they might be applied to furnish an adequate remedy where the common law was deficient for the purposes of his case, and in such litigation he was a most persuasive advocate.

It was not only as a lawyer that Mr. Keasbey was conspicuous and helpful in the community. He took a keen interest in all public affairs. As a young man he was active in the organization of the Republican party, and was all his life an earnest advocate of its principles, taking an active part in many campaigns. He was always ready to devote to this cause his great powers as an orator, and as a clear and forcible writer. He was distinguished as a public speaker and made orations and addresses on many important public occasions. Mr. Keasbey had great faith in the future of Newark, a broad sympathy with its people and its interests of every kind. By suggestion and encouragement he promoted many plans devised for the improvement of the city. He took part in the building up of the system of street railways, and after many discouragements and long delay he took a leading part in carrying out the plan by which the different lines were consolidated and equip-

ped for operation by electricity. He was one of the incorporators of the Howard Savings Institution, and served for nearly forty years on the board of managers. He was one of the founders of the Hospital of St. Barnabas. From 1867 until his death he took part in its management and contributed to its support. He was one of the charter members of the Essex Club, and served for many years on the board of governors. He was also a member of the Historical Society, and contributed some important papers to its records, notably his addresses on the life of Judge Field and Judge Nixon, and a paper on the bicentennial of the purchase of East New Jersey.

His opinions on political affairs and legal questions of public interest were frequently expressed in the editorial columns of newspapers in Newark and New York. He was especially interested in the inventions and discoveries which began with his boyhood and marked the age in which he lived, and he followed with keen delight the progress of modern science, and inspired others with his enthusiasm on the subject. His reading was very extensive and varied, and he was familiar not only with the best literature of the past but also with the latest writings of the authors of the day.

A few years before his death Mr. Keasbey built a country house in Morristown, and in the latter part of 1894 he gave up his house in Newark and took his library to his house in Morristown. In the spring of 1895 he went to Italy with his daughters for a short vacation, and was taken suddenly ill in Rome, and died there on the 4th of April of that year.

The following estimate of his character is taken from an editorial in the Newark Daily Advertiser of that day:

Mr. Keasbey was, in a multitude of respects, one of the most eminent men of the state. In learning, in culture, in refinement, in the profundity of his legal knowledge, in the sagacity of his business judgment, in the clarity of his intellectual opinions, in his appreciation of the true, the beautiful and the good, in the warmth of his social life and the intensity of his friendship, he was a remarkable and distinguished man. Few men in our state have the wide range and sweep that marked Mr. Keasbey's intellectual equipment. He could have shone in many fields of endeavor, but he chose the law, in which he achieved so many and so brilliant triumphs. In the world of letters, had he chosen to walk in that field, he would have made a high name and fame for himself, so rich was his power of expression, so well stored his mind, so wide his grasp of essential things. Even in his busy career he found time to write much, and in everything he wrote there was a fineness of expression, a delicacy of touch, a force, vigor and charm which disclosed the true man. Of his private and personal life this is not the time or place to speak. His wide circle of friends feel too keenly the sad blow of his death, to give any definite form or expression to the sense of their profound loss. He was the most genial of companions, the most devoted of friends, most affectionate in all the sacred and beautiful relations of his home. Time cannot diminish the intensity of the loss created by his death, nor will it efface the recollection of his distinguished career as a lawyer, jurist, author and citizen, nor the memory of his rare qualities as a friend, counselor, companion and father.

Death came too soon for Mr. Keasbey, but none the less it found him prepared and in that beautiful attitude of readiness which he loved to describe in his favorite poem, Emerson's "Terminus:"

"As the bird trims her to the gale,

I trim myself to the storm of time,

I man the rudder, reef the sail,

Obeys the voice at eve, obeyed at prime;

“Lowly faithful, banish fear,
 Right onward drive unharmed;
 The port, well worth the cruise, is near,
 And every wave is charmed.”

WINTHROP DODD MITCHELL,

eldest son of Aaron P. and Anna Elizabeth (Dodd) Mitchell, was born at the home-
 stead, on South Grove street, East Orange,
 May 7, 1862. His knowledge of the ele-
 mentary branches was obtained at the pub-
 lic schools of his native town, and he was
 afterward sent to Phillips Academy, Ando-
 ver, Massachusetts, to prepare for college.
 In 1884 he began the study of medicine
 with Professor Frederic S. Dennis, profes-
 sor of surgery in Bellevue College. He
 was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medi-
 cal College in 1887, and afterward served
 two years as intern in St. Vincent's Hos-
 pital, New York. He then went abroad
 for eighteen months, prosecuting his stud-
 ies at Vienna, Munich, London and Dub-
 lin. On his return he served as assistant to
 his old preceptor, Professor Dennis, for
 about eighteen months. In 1892 he be-
 gan practice in Newark. Dr. Mitchell re-
 moved permanently to East Orange in
 1895, where he now has a successful prac-
 tice, being located at the old residence of
 his parents on Grove street. While devot-
 ing a large portion of his time to general
 practice he has given much to surgery, and
 has been successful in a number of difficult
 cases. As visiting surgeon to the Home
 for Crippled Children and house surgeon at
 St. Michael's Hospital he has had an ex-
 perience of great advantage to him in his
 practice. He is a close student and keeps
 himself well informed on all matters per-
 taining to his profession. He is a member

of the Medical and Surgical Society of New-
 ark, of the Physicians' Club of Newark, and
 of Essex County Medical Society.

He married, in 1889, Miss Harriet Mor-
 gan, daughter of Charles H. Morgan, of
 Worcester, Massachusetts, a well known
 mechanical engineer, and a descendant of
 Miles Morgan, who sailed from Bristol,
 England, in March, 1636, and was one of
 the early settlers of Springfield, Massachu-
 setts.

MORRIS B. LINDSLEY,

one of the most extensive real-estate dealers
 of Essex county, is also identified with the
 business interests of this section as an in-
 surance agent, and follows conveyancing
 and abstract work. Through these lines he
 has won a creditable success, due to close
 application, careful oversight and sound
 judgment. His interests are carried on in
 strict conformity to the ethics of commer-
 cial life, and his name is therefore synony-
 mous with honorable business dealing.

Mr. Lindsley was born at the corner of
 Mulberry and Green streets, in Newark,
 June 1, 1838, and is a son of John P. and
 Catharine H. (Mandeville) Lindsley. His
 father was born in Orange, New Jersey,
 about 1812, and was a son of John M. Lind-
 sley, who was for many years a leading mer-
 chant of Orange. The Lindsleys were
 among the original settlers of that city, and
 the name is inseparably woven with the his-
 tory of the development and progress of Es-
 sex and other New Jersey counties. During
 his youth the father of our subject learned
 the carriage trimmer's trade in New-
 ark, and followed that business during the
 greater part of his life. In connection with
 his brothers, George and Nelson Lindsley,



Mr. B. Lindsey

he was also extensively engaged in the coal business in Newark, where he made his home until 1871, when he removed to Verona, there living retired until his death, in 1888. His wife passed away in 1890. In politics John P. Lindsley was a firm believer in the principles of the Whig and Republican parties, and in early life was a great admirer of Henry Clay. He was a man of firm convictions, unwavering in his support, and in political affairs took quite an active interest. His wife was a daughter of Cornelius Mandeville, who at an early day was one of Newark's carpenters and builders, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Lindsley were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and people of the highest respectability. Their family numbered three children: Morris B.; Jane C., who married Austin Hedden, of Verona, and died in 1896; and Theodore P., who is now engaged in the bicycle business in Montclair.

Morris B. Lindsley acquired a good English education in the schools of Newark and was thereby fitted for the practical duties of life. In his early manhood he became interested in the manufacture of machinery in Newark, and carried on business along that line until 1878, since which time he has engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. He has made judicious investments in realty and handles a large amount of property, from the sales of which he has derived a comfortable competence. His insurance business is also a profitable source of income, and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of Caldwell, where he has made his home since 1871.

Mr. Lindsley was married in 1863 to Miss Virginia C. Personett, daughter of Dr. Stephen and Sarah A. (Mandeville) Per-

sonett, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Lindsley was born in Caldwell, where her father practiced medicine for years, being one of the best-known physicians of that part of the county. To our subject and his wife have been born seven children, namely: Charles S., Walter P., Josie, Allan, Kate, Stephen J. and Clara B. The first four were born in Newark, the others in Caldwell, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

In politics Mr. Lindsley is a stalwart Republican. In 1878-9 he was a member of the county board of chosen freeholders from Caldwell township; was a prominent factor in the formation of the borough of Caldwell, in 1892; was clerk of the same for two years and has been engineer for the past six years. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace, and in all these positions his fidelity to duty has made him a popular and valued official. He is very active in the work of the Republican party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He served as a member of the Republican county committee from 1872 until 1881; was its president in 1878, and previous to that time served as vice-president. He is often sent as a delegate to county and state conventions, where he is an influential member. He has assisted largely in the development of Caldwell, and lends an active support to all measures for the public good.

Socially he is connected with Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., of which he is past master.

JACOB COHEN.

The subject of this review, a well known resident of Newark, was born in the old city of Varchow, Russia, on the 8th of

March, 1872, and is a son of Herman and Sarah Cohen. The father was a wholesale dry-goods merchant of his native city. In the family were eight children: Mary, wife of Moses Burstein, who is in the wholesale shoe business at Varchow, Russia; Moses, who is engaged in the manufacture of hats in Newark; Lena, wife of Philip Flum, who is in the employ of our subject; Jacob; Rosie, wife of Charles Lundsman, also employed by Jacob Cohen; Wolf and Charles, who are employed in their brother's factory; and Max, who is pursuing his education under the supervision of his brother Jacob.

In the common schools of his native village Jacob Cohen acquired his education, and at the age of eighteen began to learn the hatter's trade. Having served a two-years apprenticeship he decided to come to America, hoping to find better opportunities in the New World; nor was he destined to disappointment in this direction, for "the land of the free" holds out equal chances to all and offers its rewards to all those who diligently strive, guiding their efforts by sound judgment and honorable purpose. Mr. Cohen landed in New York, in December, 1891, and came to Newark, where he secured employment with Messrs. Yudzky and Budisch, for whom he worked as a journeyman for two years. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Herman Isenberg, under the name of Cohen & Isenberg, locating on School street, where they rented a factory room for eight dollars per month. This partnership continued for four months, when Mr. Cohen purchased the interest of his partner and continued business alone. His first venture did not prove a success, but he did not become discouraged by adversity, and manifesting an

earnest desire to liquidate his liabilities, he thus won for himself renewed credit. With tireless purpose he worked to build up a business, and after a time his efforts were crowned with success. After he had succeeded in getting a start his patronage increased rapidly and he was soon forced to seek more commodious quarters. He therefore removed to Sumner street, where he secured factory room at a rental of thirty-five dollars per month, and there continued until his fast growing business again demanded larger quarters, which he found on Camden street, at a rental of sixty dollars per month. On the 13th of March, 1897, he had the misfortune of being robbed of goods to the value of two thousand dollars, burglars entering his factory at night, but his business had become so extensive that his loss did not prove so severe a blow as it would have done had it come earlier in his business career. In 1897 he purchased a tract of ground at Nos. 15 and 17 Kent street, and erected thereon a three-story brick building, equipped with all the modern devices and machinery for the manufacture of soft felt hats. The capacity of the factory is over one hundred dozen hats per day, and employment is furnished to one hundred and fifty operatives, including both men and women. The excellence of the workmanship, the honorable business methods of the house, and the promptness with which all orders are filled have secured for Mr. Cohen a very liberal patronage. He is also engaged in the purchase and sale of stiff felt hats.

Mr. Cohen was married in Newark, March 8, 1894, to Miss Berty Budisch, and to them were born two children, but both died in early life. Mrs. Cohen is a lady of refinement and culture, who shares with

her husband in his plans and ambitions, and who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. Her parents were natives of the city of Kive, Russia, where her father spent his life as a wholesale grocer. He died June 15, 1890. He was a highly respected man, devoted to his family, and was a consistent and worthy member of the Jewish church, adhering closely to his faith. Since his death his wife has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Cohen. Her children were Lillie, who married Beres Rudolph, of Kive, Russia; Mayer, who also resides in Kive; Bernard, of Newark, New Jersey; Sarah, wife of Charles Rosenberg, of Kive, Russia; Mrs. Cohen; Rosie, wife of Benjamin Beniff, of New York; and Nettie, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Cohen. Our subject is a man of marked generosity and has been especially helpful to his relatives. Thinking that his father might find better business opportunities in America, in 1892 he sent for him to come with his family to this country, and defrayed all the expenses of the voyage. After two years, however, the father returned to his native land, where his death occurred May 28, 1895. Mr. Cohen then again sent for his mother, and she has since made her home with him. His kindness and liberality, his fidelity to the duties of citizenship, and his honorable business record have won him the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and he well deserves mention among the leading manufacturers of Newark.

ROBERT DELOS MARTIN.

Although the subject of this sketch has practiced at the Chicago bar only since 1891, he is already well known to the craft

for his successful methods and his large clientage. Like all lawyers well versed in the common law he easily and readily adapted himself to the Illinois statutes and now is undoubtedly one of the most reliable local practitioners. He is clean, conservative and able, and clients find that he is qualified to preserve and maintain all their rights under the law.

He was born at Freeport, Illinois, August 28, 1859, and is the son of Dr. Chancellor Martin, a pioneer of northern Illinois and a native of Hudson county, New York. Dr. Martin was a man of unusual ability and prominence and served with distinction in various official positions to which he was called. During the civil war he was one of the most active surgeons in the state and one of the most prominent of the Illinois Examining Board. He came from the east before there was a railroad west of Chicago and identified himself thoroughly with the new country, participating in the trials of the pioneers and winning for himself an honorable place in the history of the state. His wife was formerly Miss Mary F. Hall, a sister of Luther A. Hall, Esq., one of the most talented lawyers of northern Ohio.

Robert D. Martin first attended the common schools and later was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1876 he entered the freshman class of Yale College and four years later was duly graduated with honor. He then entered the law department of Columbia College and in 1882 graduated with the degree of LL. B. He was now thoroughly educated and ready for the duties of life.

He first connected himself with the law firm of Nash & Nash, Wall street, New York, but later went west and practiced for six years in South Dakota and then moved

to Salt Lake City, Utah. While practicing there he saw the change in state administration from Mormon to Gentile. During all these years he actively participated in a mixed practice and gained a great deal of valuable experience and the reputation of being a first-class lawyer. In 1891 he came to Chicago and has since been prominent here in the profession, confining his attention mainly to civil law.

In 1891 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet S. Joy, a daughter of Colonel Edmund L. Joy, of Newark, New Jersey, a prominent lawyer and business man of that state, who also served as one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. They have two children—a son, Joy Delos Martin, and a daughter, Helen Theresa. In politics, Mr. Martin is a Republican. He is a member of the Kenwood Country and Hamilton clubs, and is strongly domestic in his tastes, loving and appreciating the affectionate ties of home.

His oldest brother, Chancellor Martin, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, by Elihu Washburn, and after his graduation therefrom served in the regular army for several years, or until his appointment by General Sherman as one of the five men to instruct the Egyptian army in American military tactics, and stationed at Cairo, Egypt. Later he resigned and is now deputy collector of customs in New York.

FRITZ TREPKAU,

of Orange, is one of America's adopted sons. His patriotic devotion to this country is a matter of record. On many a southern battlefield he gave evidence of his loyalty to the Union, and in all the walks of private life he has displayed the same fidelity to the duties of citizenship.

He was born in the town of Grube, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, March 11, 1838, and is a son of Martin and Julia (Radden) Trepkau. It is supposed that the Trepkau family originated in Holland, while the maternal ancestors were Germans. The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in the Fatherland. Frederica Trepkau, a sister of Mr. Trepkau, was the first of the family to emigrate to America; but no trace of her has been obtained since her arrival in the New World. The father continued to follow agricultural pursuits in Germany until his death, which occurred when our subject was thirteen years of age. His widow survived him for many years, passing away in 1892. They had ten children, five of whom are still living, namely: Fritz; Julia, now Mrs. Bold; Louisa, wife of Henry Searox, of Iowa; Adolph and Theodore.

Mr. Fritz Trepkau spent his boyhood days in his native land and acquired his education in the public schools near his home. Early in life he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, and on the completion of his term of apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in his native land until 1860, when he determined to seek a home and fortune in America. Accordingly he took passage on a westward-bound vessel and landed at New York on the 5th of September. A few days later he proceeded to Orange, and has been a continuous resident of this city for thirty-seven years. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the undertaking business, and has been one of the leaders in his line. He has built up a good trade and thereby has accumulated a comfortable competence.

His business career, however, was interrupted soon after coming to the United



Fritz Troppman

States. The civil war was inaugurated, and, his sympathies being with the Union, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in Battery C, First Battalion of New York Artillery, January 10, 1862; February 29, 1864, he re-enlisted for three years, or during the war; October 25th following he was transferred to the Thirtieth New York Independent Battery; February 15, 1865, he was promoted to the position of corporal; and January 23d following he was honorably discharged as acting sergeant, being a veteran at the close of the war.

The battery which he at first joined was recruited and organized in New York city, where it was mustered into service September 16, 1861; October 20th following it left the state and served in the Department of Washington; in the Army of the Potomac from March, 1862, to May, 1863; in the artillery reserve from March, 1862; Third Brigade, Artillery Reserve, Fifth Army Corps, from May, 1862; Artillery Reserve, Fifth Army Corps, from September, 1862; Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, from December, 1862 (designation changed to the Thirty-first New York Independent Battery, March 16, 1863); served in the Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, from May, 1863; Eighth Army Corps, Military District of Harper's Ferry, and Department of West Virginia, from July, 1863; Artillery Brigade, First Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, from January, 1864; Artillery Brigade, Department of West Virginia, from May, 1864; and Reserve Division from July, 1864; District of Harper's Ferry, Middle Military Division, from August, 1864.

A more particular account of Mr. Trepkau's military service comprises the follow-

ing items: Moved to Washington, D. C., October 20, 1861, and on duty there and in that vicinity until March 26, 1862; in the Peninsular (Virginia) campaign, April to August, 1862; siege of Yorktown, April 5th to May 4th; action with battery near Urini's Mills, or Redoubt A, April 28, 1862; advance to the Chickahominy, May 9th to 22d; Seven Days' battles, June 25th to July 2d; battle of Mechanicsville, June 26th; Garnett's farm and Gaines' Mills, June 27th; Garnett's and Golding's farms, June 28th; battle of Glendale, June 30th; engagement at Turkey Bridge, or Malvern Cliff, June 30th; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st; on duty at Harrison's Landing, July 2d to August 16th; moved to Alexandria to re-enforce General Pope's army, August 16th to 29th; Maryland campaign, September 6th to 20th; action on Antietam creek, September 16th; battle of Antietam, September 17th; action at Boteler's Ford, September 20th; on duty in Pleasant Valley until October 31st; advanced to Falmouth, Virginia, November 1st to 18th; held position on the heights at Falmouth from November 20th; battle of Fredericksburg, December 11th to 15th; covered the crossing of General Franklin's grand division at Deep Run, Rappahannock river, December 11th to 14th; held position on Gray's farm, enfilading Massaponax creek, December 14th and 15th; held position near Franklin's Crossing, from December, 1862, to May, 1863; action at Franklin's Crossing, or Deep Run, April 28 to May 2, 1863; Maryes' Heights and Salem Church, May 3d and 4th; on duty near Falmouth until June 13th; marched to Fairfax Court House, June 13 to 15, 1863; detached from the Artillery Reserve, June 25th, for duty in the defenses of Washington; moved to a point near Frederick,

Maryland, July 7th; served temporarily in the Eighth Army Corps from July 7th to August 8th; on garrison duty at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. August, 1863, to May, 1864; engagement at Newmarket, May 15, 1864; Lynchburg campaign, May 26th to June 29th; engagement at Piedmont, June 5th; occupation of Staunton, June 6th; action near Lynchburg, June 17th and 18th; skirmish at Buford's Gap, June 20th; skirmish at Salem, June 21st; operations in the Shenandoah valley, from July 3d to August 3d; defense of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, July 3d to 4th; action at Charleston, West Virginia, July 19th; action at Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, July 25th; in compliance with special order No. 25 reported for duty in the District of Harper's Ferry, July 27th; assigned to the defenses of Harper's Ferry, July 28th, reporting to General Max Weber.

Original members, except veterans, mustered out, and veterans and recruits transferred to the Thirtieth New York Independent Battery, October 25th. This battery served at Harper's Ferry and vicinity until January 2, 1865, and at Camp Barry, defenses of Washington, D. C., until June. Mustered out at New York city, June 23, 1865.

Thus for more than three years did Mr. Trepkau faithfully follow the old flag on southern battlefields, valiantly fighting for the cause it represented, and his military record is one of which he may be justly proud.

Mr. Trepkau was married in Orange, August 4, 1868, the lady of his choice being Elizabeth Volk, a daughter of Leonard and Barbara Volk. She was born in New York, October 31, 1845, and by her marriage became the mother of two children: Clara

Alvina, born April 3, 1872; and Fritz Leonard Martin, born June 14, 1881.

Mr. Trepkau is a member of various benevolent and social organizations, as John F. Morse Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., of which he has served as past district deputy grand master; Orange Lodge, No. 186, D. O. H., of which he was treasurer for ten years, and in which body he also belongs to the grand lodge; is past commander of Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and was aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief during 1893. He also belongs to the Newark Pioneer Society and to the Saengerbund of Orange. He is a member of the board of trustees of the German-English school, and for eight years was president of that body.

In his political views Mr. Trepkau is a stalwart Republican, and in respect to religion he and his family attend the First German Lutheran church.

GEORGE W. PANCOST.

One who has attained a position of prominence in connection with the financial affairs of the national metropolis, who has rendered to his country the valiant service of a loyal son of the republic, and who has been a resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, for nearly three decades,—it is certainly incumbent that he whose name initiates this review be accorded representation in this compilation, for he stands as an exemplar of that true citizenship and integrity of purpose which constitute the bulwarks of our national prosperity.

In the paternal line Mr. Pancost traces his genealogy to English origin, the American progenitor having emigrated hither in early colonial days and having been a mem-

ber of that noble organization, the Society of Friends, in common parlance designated as Quakers. Mr. Pancost may be truly said to be by birthright a member of this society, for in the maternal line also his ancestors were Quakers, having been numbered among the original settlers of Ulster county, New York.

George W. Pancost is a native of New York city, where he was born on the 17th of April, 1841, being the son of Samuel P. and Rachel (Vernoory) Pancost. His father was born in Waterford, Vermont, being the son of Caleb Pancost, who was likewise a native of the same state, where the family had been established for many generations. The mother of the immediate subject of this review was born in Westchester county, New York, the daughter of Cornelius Vernoory, who was born in Ulster county, New York, of which section his ancestors were pioneers, as has been already noted. George W. passed his youth in New York city, receiving his educational discipline in the public schools and completing an effective course of study in the high school. In the year 1860 he initiated what has proved a most successful and honorable business career in the field of financial operations, securing a position as assistant bookkeeper in a bank, in New York, and retaining this incumbency until that hour when his intrinsically loyal and patriotic nature was roused to responsive protest and definite action, as the rebel guns thundered against Fort Sumter and the nation was menaced by armed rebellion.

In 1861 Mr Pancost enlisted as a member of the Eighty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, Colonel John W. Stiles commanding, and was ordered with his command to Virginia, where he was an active

participant in the second battle of Bull Run. Later on he was in the very thick of the fray at the memorable battle of Antietam, where he received two serious wounds almost simultaneously. A gun-shot shattered the bone of his left arm, rendering amputation ultimately necessary, and he was also wounded in the left leg, at the knee joint, the injury permanently stiffening the joint. He was taken to the hospital, where he was confined for a period of three months, within which time he recuperated his shattered energies, though it was ever thereafter to be his portion to bear the unmistakable badge of courage and of loyal service in more than the mere scars of battle. Mr. Pancost's injuries were such as to necessarily incapacitate him for further service on the field, and he received his honorable discharge in 1862. He forthwith returned to New York city, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Bank of the Commonwealth, being retained in this capacity for a period of several years, when he accepted a similar incumbency in the Sixth National Bank of New York city,—an institution in which his careful and conservative methods, unmistakable ability, rare discrimination and unswerving fidelity were eventually to gain him distinctive official precedence. He advanced by successive stages until 1887, when he was chosen cashier of the bank, which responsible and exacting office he has since held consecutively, his administration of the practical affairs of the monetary institution having been such as to indicate the wisdom of the choice. The Sixth National is known as one of the staunch and impregnable banking houses of the Union, and its prestige has been assured by the careful and discrimi-

nating methods brought to bear in its management, as well as by the financial responsibility of those who stand as its sponsors.

In political adherency Mr. Pancost upholds the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, exercising his franchise in the support of the same at state and national elections, but maintaining a liberal attitude in local affairs, which he considers somewhat outside the domain of ordinary politics. He keeps alive his interest in his old comrades in arms and in the deeper associations of his military career, by holding membership in Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of Bloomfield. He is known as one of the public-spirited and progressive citizens of Bloomfield, having a beautiful home at 220 Linden avenue. He has been a resident of Essex county since 1868, and in the attractions of the beautiful suburban district where he has so long maintained his home he finds rest and relaxation from the thronging cares of the day, and it need not be said that his most tender associations are those that cluster about his home.

In the year 1863 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pancost to Miss Sarah Terwilleger, of New York city, which figures as the place of her nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Pancost are the parents of one son and two daughters.—Warren L. is a resident of Glen Ridge; Florence E. is the wife of Henry Bogert, of Glen Ridge; and Jennie is the wife of John W. Knight, also a resident of the same place.

ALBERT P. CONDIT.

For nearly forty-five years Albert P. Condit has been a member of the bar of Newark and has attained prestige as an

able representative of the legal profession, which stands as the protector of human life, liberty and property. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, on the 10th of December, 1829, and received excellent educational privileges, his literary education being completed by his graduation in Yale College, in 1850, on the completion of a four-years course. He then took up the study of law in Newark and after a thorough course of reading was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1853, and as a counselor in February, 1864. Since 1872 he has been associated in practice with William Silas Whitehead, and has had a fair share of the important litigation that has been heard in the courts of the district. He is a forceful speaker, a clear reasoner, logical in argument and ready in debate. He has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with public office, having been elected to the state legislature in 1867, while at the present time he is special master in chancery.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN W. HOPPER,

a descendant of one of the distinctly conspicuous families of New Jersey, whose loyalty to the United States and public-spirited enthusiasm were made manifest both before and after the war of the Revolution, Captain Hopper is particularly deserving of mention in a compilation of this nature, as much on his own behalf as on that of his ancestors, who played so important a part in the history of this nation.

The records of Bergen county, New Jersey, show that an early Dutch emigrant located there near the date of the settlement of New Amsterdam, New York, and from 1623 an account of the family's private and

public services demonstrates the fact that the members were ranked among the prominent people in their respective communities. They were noted for their uncompromising patriotism to the United States during the struggle for freedom from the crown and also for their unstinted hatred of England in her pretensions of sovereignty over the colonies after the Declaration of Independence had been issued. The Hopper family not only contributed means to aid in prosecuting the war, but also sent forth men for active service in the ranks, some of whom shed their blood at the hands of the Tories upon the battlefields, while Captain Jonathan Hopper was murdered by the Tories at New Barbadoes, Bergen county, New Jersey, on the 21st of April, 1779.

Abraham Hopper, the Captain's grandfather, married Charity Pulis, and to them were born fourteen children. Of this number John A. Hopper, father of our subject, was born on the 11th of February, 1804, became a leading citizen of his county, and was one of the first to denounce the liquor traffic. He married Miss Keziah Westervelt, a daughter of John and Charity (Banta) Westervelt, the former of whom descended from Holland ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopper were born the following children: Abram J., a blacksmith, who died in Newark, in 1880; John W.; Thomas B., who died in early life; Benjamin W.; Mary, deceased; Henry, who is chief of police in Newark; William, deceased; Jacob, who has also passed away; and Levi, who is connected with the Central Railroad at Newark.

Captain Benjamin W. Hopper was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, on the 15th of May, 1839, at the old homestead, and received but a meager education in the public schools there. At the age of sixteen he left

the farm on which he was reared and was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated, when he offered his services in defense of the old flag, and on the 20th of September, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company E, Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The regiment left the state in the following December, and at once went into active service. For efficient and gallant conduct on the field of battle Mr. Hopper was made a sergeant, and his bravery in that capacity attracted the attention of General Hickman, who promoted him to a lieutenancy. Soon thereafter he was commissioned captain, and as such continued his service with unflinching fidelity and capability until hostilities had ended. During an engagement at Fort Farling he received a wound in the hand, and two days later was injured in the breast and arm; but in spite of these disabilities he persisted in remaining with his company, which, being well drilled and equipped, could be relied upon for any duty required of it.

Among other complimentary references to Captain Hopper's service, the compiler of the history of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment says "he was held in the highest esteem by officers and men." The Captain was appointed inspector-general of the Twenty-third Corps in front of Goldsboro, North Carolina, performing his duties in a masterful manner and receiving encomiums from Sherman, Cox and Scofield regarding the same. The Ninth formed a part of the expedition of Burnside against Roanoke Island, in January, 1862, which was disabled by a storm at Cape Hatteras, where many vessels were wrecked, thus delaying the attack until the 8th of February. After the battle of Newbern, North Carolina, the

siege of Fort Macon and the skirmishing that followed these two engagements, the Ninth went to South Carolina, where it joined Hunter's army at St. Helena island, and in April, 1863, it returned to North Carolina, there aiding in the release of General Foster at Little Washington. In October of the same year the regiment was transferred to Newport News, Virginia, where the army went into winter quarters. The following spring Captain Hopper was granted a furlough for thirty days, returning to his regiment on the 8th of March, and on the 26th of April took the field, participating in the movements leading up to the battle of Cold Harbor, in which engagement Company E suffered a loss of seventy-six men out of ninety-eight, only twenty-two reporting for duty. The following summer and fall, up to some time in September, were spent in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, and then the regiment returned to North Carolina, remaining at Carolina City until March 4, 1865, when it joined in the pursuit of General Johnston at Raleigh, and was almost in continuous action until Johnston's surrender. Captain Hopper's company was ordered from the field on the 12th of July, and was mustered out of service at Trenton within a few days. At the close of the war the Captain was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Jim Stewart, Jr. He has in his possession the report of the company he commanded through the war.

In October, 1865, having returned to the north, Captain Hopper entered the employ of the Central Railroad Company as baggage agent at the New York station, remaining in that position until the middle of November, when he went on the road as

baggage master. Soon thereafter he was made a conductor, from which position he was promoted to that of ticket agent, being stationed at the foot of Liberty street, New York, the office at that time being in a freight car. After leaving that place he was given charge of a train on the Allentown line, running between New York and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and on the 1st of July, 1869, he was appointed station master for the Central Railroad at Newark, entering upon his duties on the 1st of August. At present he is general agent for the Jersey Central Railroad at Newark, in which capacity he has given entire satisfaction to the company, while the public regard him as a most obliging official.

During the great railroad strike of 1877, when traffic had been completely closed for four days, the Captain was the one selected to pilot troops from Elizabeth to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, the headquarters of the strikers, and, if possible, put an end to the strike. So well did he succeed in this undertaking that he had the leading strikers under arrest and troops posted throughout Phillipsburg almost before the strikers themselves knew of his arrival. As soon as he saw his duty fulfilled he returned by special engine to his post at Newark. During the great blizzard of 1888, when the railroads throughout the country were completely blocked, he could not understand why trains were not run between Newark and New York. The telegraph wires being rendered useless by the storm, he started out alone and on foot to see what could be done. He reached Bergen cut after a perilous trip over bridges crossing the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, and found two trains, five cars and three locomotives snowbound in the immense drifts, where

they had been for twenty-six hours. He continued on to Communipaw, New Jersey, where he asked for four locomotives. When questioned concerning the purpose for which he wished them, and replying, "To open the line to Newark," he was laughed at; but the locomotives were procured, and after half a day's hard work he had the satisfaction of reaching Newark on the first train through from New York over any of the lines reaching this city. It is by deeds of this character that he has won the esteem and respect of the men in his charge, as well as the utmost confidence on the part of his superiors, who realize that he is the right man in the right place. He is spoken of in the highest terms by all who know him; friends do not hesitate to call upon him for favors, for if it lies within his possibility to grant them he never hesitates to do them. He shows the utmost consideration for the rights of those who work under him, and is a man of the broadest humanitarian principles.

The marriage of Captain Hopper was consummated on the 11th of May, 1870, when he was united to Miss Mary Wood Keller, a daughter of Edmund Keller, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who married Miss Rosa Troxell, and reared four children. Captain and Mrs. Hopper are the parents of four children also. Edmund K., the eldest, born May 1, 1871, wedded Miss Mary Malcolm, and is connected with the Prudential Insurance Company; Herbert W., who was born October 13, 1875, is first lieutenant of the Essex Infantry; Emelie S., born December 18, 1878, and Clarence R., born August 11, 1880, complete the family, and are still at home with their parents. Captain Hopper owns the old home, in Morris county, where he was born.

Touching upon the social relations of Captain Hopper we may state that he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an honorary member of the Essex Infantry, which he organized. He is also a member of the association of the Roanoke Survivors, which is composed of the survivors of the various commands who actively participated in this battle, it being the first one in which they were engaged and practically the first victory of importance for the Union army.

He has always been a strong Republican in politics, and the early members of the family were old-line Whigs.

COL. GEORGE P. OLCOTT,

superintendent of the East Orange water-works, was born in New York city, June 16, 1850. He came with his parents to Montclair about 1860, and later to East Orange. His first knowledge of civil engineering was obtained as an employe of a railroad company. He was a member of the engineering corps which constructed the Passaic river dykes on the Newark meadows. On the completion of this work he became associated with W. H. V. Reimer, civil engineer, continuing until 1878. He then took up the special work of drainage and sanitary engineering. He constructed the works of the Orange Water Company, and has been superintendent of the company since 1882. He has served four years as a member of the East Orange board of education.

He represented his district in the state legislature in 1893, and was re-elected the

following year. During the latter term he introduced and urged the passage of the township school act. Of this, Mr. Poland, in his school report for 1894, says: "The passage of the Olcott school bill of 1894 will stand for years to come as one of the epochs in the school history of New Jersey." Colonel Olcott served six years in the National Guard of New Jersey, and was made quartermaster of Third Battalion in 1890, and in 1894 was made quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Gatling Gun Armory Association, of East Orange, and other local societies and organizations. He married Ella H. Condit, a native of East Orange, and has seven children.

WILLIAM W. LYONS.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered as a most grateful and beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized—if such is possible—there must follow individual apathy. Effort will cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in supine inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety lay ever in the future, and they have labored consecutively, and have not failed to find in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Laudable ambition has ever been one of the marked characteristics of William W. Lyons, and it is this that has gained him the present responsible position he occupies as secretary and manager of the Heller Tool Company, of Newark.

Born in Manchester, England, on the 3d of May, 1855, he is a son of William and

Ann (Guthrie) Lyons. The paternal grandfather was William Lyons, Sr., who emigrated from the city of Darmstadt, Germany, to England about the year 1805. Locating in Manchester, he engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Lyons inks, which have become known throughout the civilized world. The founder of this establishment died in 1819, at the age of thirty-five years, and was succeeded by his son, William, the father of our subject. The father studied chemistry under the celebrated Dr. Grace Calvert, of Manchester, England. William Lyons married Miss Ann Guthrie, a daughter of John and Ann (Palliser) Guthrie, both of whom were descendants of eminent English families. The father was a native of the village of Bishop Burton, in Yorkshire, England. The parents of our subject had a family of four sons: Hyman, who married, had one daughter, and died at the age of fifty years; Joseph, who is married and with his family of three children resides at Southport, England; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-four years; and William W.

Mr. Lyons, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the grammar and collegiate schools of Manchester, England, and also pursued his studies in the Moravian College, in the town of New Weid, on the river Rhine, in Prussia. He was graduated in that institution and later attended a private school conducted by the eminent Doctor Verson, at Dunquerque, France, where he remained for one year. He then determined to seek his fortune in South Africa, but after two years returned home, continuing in Manchester, England, until the death of his father in 1880. Attracted by the opportunities afforded in the United States, he made arrangements to



WILLIAM W. LYONS.

leave the land of his nativity, and on the 14th of December, 1880, landed at New York. Taking up his residence in Newark, he here engaged in business in partnership with his father-in-law, James Dodge, and David Blake, under the firm name of Dodge, Blake and Lyons, in the manufacture of crucible steel. In 1884 Mr. Blake sold his interest to Elias G. Heller and retired from the firm. The business was then conducted under the firm style of Dodge, Heller & Lyons until 1890, when Mr. Dodge retired, selling his interest to Mr. Heller, and the firm was incorporated under the name of the Heller Tool Company, with Elias G. Heller as president, Ernest A. Geoffroy, treasurer, and William W. Lyons, secretary and manager. Under the wise and prudent management of these gentlemen the business has steadily increased and their trade has now assumed extensive proportions.

Mr. Lyons was married in Roseville, January 29, 1881, to Miss Cynthia Josephine Dodge, a daughter of James and Cynthia Dodge. Her father was the founder of the business which is now conducted under the name of the Heller Tool Company, establishing the enterprise in 1882. He is one of the few American members of the Royal Society of Mechanical Engineers, of England, having received the gold medal by reason of his various inventions, which include the hammer-forging and grinding machinery, and also the patented saw-grinding process. His testimonials were certified by John and Jacob Bright, Sir E. Armitage and other eminent men of England, as a tribute to the skill and mechanical genius of Mr. Dodge.

To. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons has been born one daughter, Ethel Josephine, born No-

vember 6, 1885. Mr. Lyons is a member of the Episcopal church, and his wife attends the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in his political views but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. He is, however, a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and his devotion to the general welfare is shown by the fact that he gives his support and co-operation to every movement calculated to benefit the community.

JOHN HUNKELE

is a native of the Fatherland, his birth having occurred March 26, 1832, in the ortschafft of Neuhausen, in the oberamdt of Pfortzheim. His parents were Joseph A. and Rosa (Friton) Hunkele; his father followed the occupation of a blacksmith, was a Catholic in religious faith, and died in the year 1854, at the age of forty-seven years. The mother died in the United States, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

In the public schools of his native country John Hunkele acquired his education, and at an early age learned the cutlery trade. When a young man he bade adieu to home and friends, preparatory to trying his fortune in America, and was upon the water on the eighteenth anniversary of his birth. He landed in New York city on the 10th of May, 1850, after a voyage of forty-eight days, and on the 5th of July of that year came to Newark, since which time he has made his home in Essex county. He first secured work on a farm near Newark, but on the 1st of September, 1850, he secured a position in a cutlery establishment, and later worked at his trade for a New

York firm. In 1857 he turned his attention to farming and also engaged in the grocery trade. At the time of the war he responded to the country's call for troops, and after the return of peace he engaged in dairy farming, with excellent success. Later he embarked in the grocery business, but between the years 1874 and 1876 met with financial reverses,—that being a period of general commercial depression. At length he resumed the dairy business, which he carried on until 1881, when he was called to public office, and since his retirement to private life he has engaged in contracting and building.

Mr. Hunkele has taken a very prominent part in military affairs, and was a leader in the political movement which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in this locality. He was also instrumental in the formation, in 1856, of the John C. Fremont Association, which after some years disbanded, but was reorganized during the Garfield campaign and carried that same old banner that had been carried in 1856. The society is still in existence and Mr. Hunkele has ever been one of its most active and loyal members, serving for fourteen years as its president. In 1860 he participated in the organization of the state militia and was elected captain of Company E, First Regiment, Essex Brigade, of which Bishop Baldwin, of South Orange, was colonel. In the year 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, in connection with his company, and was mustered in as captain of Company E, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, for nine months' service. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, and was honorably discharged May 17, 1863. During his service he was also in the

division that followed Lee in his invasion of the north, terminating at Gettysburg.

When mustered out he returned to New Jersey and became a recruiting officer at Newark. In 1864, in the space of six days he recruited another company, and as their captain was mustered in as commander of Company F, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Infantry. His company reported at City Point, Virginia, joined Grant's army, and was attached to the First Division, Second Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, under Brigadier General Parker. With his company he was for four months on picket duty in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and was present at Appomattox when the surrender of Lee virtually ended the war. Captain Hunkele was a brilliant officer, loyal and courageous, and though he never needlessly exposed his men to danger, he never feared to be their leader if duty called them into the thickest of the fray.

Mr. Hunkele has held five different commissions as an army officer, first serving as captain in the state militia, then twice with the same rank in the volunteer service, afterward as major of the state militia, and still later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the state militia.

He has also been honored by election to a number of civil offices, the duties of which he has discharged with marked fidelity and ability. In 1868 he was elected a member of the general assembly from the sixth district, formed of Essex county, receiving a majority of two hundred and four,—then a very large vote,—and in 1869 his popularity was proven by his re-election, which also indicated the public confidence reposed in him. In 1875 he was elected alderman from the Thirteenth ward of Newark, serving four years, and during that time was a

member of the police committee for three years. In 1878 he was elected a member of the public-road board, receiving a larger majority than any one else on the ticket, and in that capacity served until 1880. In 1882 he was appointed by the city council to the position of assistant street commissioner for a term of two years, and in 1885, was appointed street commissioner, serving until 1891, when on account of a change in administration he was retired.

Captain Hunkele was married January 22, 1856, to Miss Barbara Sipp, daughter of John and Catharine (Dress) Sipp, all natives of Bavaria, Germany. Fourteen children have been born of this union: John, who was born August 29, 1856, married Lena Huel and resides in Newark, and their children are George, Joseph, John, Jr., and Florence; Henry, born February 22, 1858, died in infancy; Barbara, born in 1859, died at the age of three and a half years; Joseph A., born February 29, 1860, married Anna Schneider, who died, and he subsequently married Catharine Holenbach, and they have one child, named Pauline; Frank died at the age of seventeen months; Herman, born November 1, 1864, married Margaret Rummel and had three children,—Frank, Harry and Tiny,—and died in June, 1895; William, born in 1866, married Anna Werner and had two children,—Agnes and Lena,—and died in August, 1893; August T., born September 24, 1867, married Theresa Whitting and has three children,—Theresa, Augustus and Caroline; Christina, born June 19, 1869; Gustav, born June 14, 1871; Mary, born August 15, 1873; Phillip C., born December 25, 1874; Bena, born March 26, 1876, married Madison Parks; and Barbara, born March 14, 1878.

The parents attend the Episcopal church, and Captain Hunkele is a member of the Knights of Honor. He is a man of liberal views, conscientious in all his dealings, unassuming in his demeanor, kindly and generous in treatment of others, loyal in spirit and in his conduct toward all the institutions of his adopted country, for whose honor he fought on southern battle-fields and for whose welfare he has striven through the years of peace.

MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY

is known as one of the most earnest, energetic and progressive women of the country, and her efforts to enlarge and increase the influence of the women of her adopted state have met with the hearty appreciation of her co-laborers and all others interested in this noble work. Under the auspices of the board of managers of the Columbian Exposition, of which she was a member, she made a collection of the books and writings of the women of New Jersey, amounting to over four hundred published volumes, besides much additional unpublished matter. She also compiled in two volumes a choice selection from two hundred and seventy authors who have contributed newspaper and magazine articles from time to time, not previously published in book form. These, together with all the other volumes collected, were placed on exhibition in the women's department at the World's Fair, and are now in the capitol, at Trenton. In recognition of her efforts in behalf of the authors of New Jersey, she was awarded by the managing committee of the exhibition a gold medal.

Mrs. Yardley has been a member of the Sorosis for the past twenty-five years, and

the Women's Club, of Orange, twenty years, and has been identified with various other movements for the advancement of her sex. In 1894 she organized the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of fifty-two women's literary and other clubs, of which she is the president. She sent an exhibit of this work to be hung in the women's department of the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Yardley is one of the foremost workers and leaders in the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and was recently elected regent of the national organization, but resigned after holding the position for a few months, because of certain informal proceedings which did not meet with her approval.

HARVEY W. MOREHOUSE.

The following memoir, which relates somewhat concerning the life history of one who stood as an honored resident of Essex county for the long span of an active and useful life, is offered as a slight tribute to a man of intrinsic nobility of character,—one whose strength was as the number of his days. Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their opportunities and talents render accessible. We now turn to one who did much and did it well. Not a pretentious or exalted life was his, but one which was true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographer may revert with respect and satisfaction. A man of strong intellectual force and mature judgment, his character found its deeper values in the wellsprings of absolute integrity and most exalted motives. The veil was lifted to gain a brighter glory

when death placed its seal upon the mortal lips of him whose name initiates this review.

The ancestral history of Harvey W. Morehouse was one of intimate identification with the annals of New Jersey, and the records bespeak in each generation men of industry, intelligence and sterling worth of character,—men typifying the highest order of citizenship and the deepest honor in all the relations of life. The original progenitor of the family in New Jersey was David Morehouse, who removed from Long Island to this state about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was undoubtedly of English descent, and it is reasonably well authenticated that the family became identified with American history in early colonial days. During the war of the Revolution David Morehouse manifested the sturdiest loyalty to the cause of independence, and he was seized by the British and for a time was held as a prisoner in New York. Upon coming to New Jersey he took up his residence in Springfield, whence he came to Millburn township, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age. After locating in Essex county, he gave his attention both to blacksmithing and to work at the mason's trade.

Benjamin Morehouse, son of David and grandfather of the immediate subject of this memoir, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, on the 14th of March, 1752, accompanying his parents upon their removal to Millburn township. He lived to attain the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, his death occurring on the 29th of May, 1823. The greater portion of his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he was

recognized as one of the successful and influential farmers of the county. He was united in marriage to Phebe Haines, a native of the state of New York, and they became the parents of the following named children: Benjamin, Jacob, Smith, Hannah, Polly, Lydia and Phebe. The grandfather was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church in Springfield, in which he was for many years a deacon, and his entire life was a practical exemplification of the Christian faith which he professed. His wife died at the venerable age of eighty years, having passed her last days in the home of her son Jacob, who accorded her the deepest reverence and filial solicitude.

Jacob Morehouse, father of our subject, was born on the old homestead farm in Millburn township, on the 11th of October, 1789. He grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, but in his youth learned the weaver's trade, to which line of enterprise he devoted his attention for many years, his well directed efforts being attended with a due measure of success. On the 22d of September, 1814, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Baldwin, who was born in what is now Livingston township, on the 19th of June, 1793, being the daughter of David and Betsy (Reeve) Baldwin. David Baldwin was a native of the same locality, being the son of Captain Enos Baldwin. David and Betsy Baldwin became the parents of fourteen children, two of whom died in infancy, while all the others lived to attain maturity and two of the sons rendered valiant service in the war of 1812. Enos was killed, by falling from a tree, when twenty-two years of age, but the other eleven children married and established homes of their own, their names, in order

of birth, being as follows: Mary, Isaac, Aaron, Moses, David, Abner, William, Harriet, Lydia, Catherine and Nancy. David Baldwin was a blacksmith by trade, and he lived to be about seventy years of age, his widow surviving him for some years.

After his marriage Jacob Morehouse purchased a tract of land near the old homestead, erected a house thereon, and in connection with his trade carried on farming. He and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church at Springfield and were prominently concerned in the organization of the church at Chatham, in which he held the offices of deacon and elder. His early political affiliations were placed with the old-line Whig party, but he eventually transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, of whose principles he was thereafter a staunch and uncompromising advocate. He was a man of inflexible integrity in all the affairs of life, and he so lived as to gain and retain the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Mrs. Morehouse died on the 5th of February, 1865, and on the 7th of June, 1868, Mr. Morehouse was summoned into eternal rest, full of honors and good works. Jacob and Lydia (Baldwin) Morehouse were the parents of four sons,—Harvey W., the immediate subject of this memoir; Aaron B., a resident of Fairfield, Essex county; William, who died in Newark; and David B., who resides in Brooklyn, New York.

Harvey W. Morehouse was born on the 14th of November, 1817, the place of his nativity having been the ancestral homestead, in Millburn township, and here, in the spot so hallowed by association, his death occurred, on the 23d of February,

1898, at the age of eighty years. He was reared beneath the parental roof, and the home associations were of that order which ever beget true manliness and sterling honor. He was accorded such educational advantages as the place and the period afforded, while he also contributed his quota towards carrying on the work of the farm and assisted his father in the operations of the shop. As a youth he gave distinctive evidence of that deep human sympathy and unflinching adherence to lofty principles which were ever dominating characteristics of his life. His mentality was of superior order and his ability was shown in the success which attended his efforts in the quieter walks of life. His energy and judgment were brought to bear and his achievements, though not of the sort that are heralded abroad, were none the less distinct, worthy and gratifying. On attaining his majority Mr. Morehouse purchased the farm which had belonged to his grandfather, and he further completed his arrangements for a home of his own by his marriage, in 1842, to Miss Juliet W. Baldwin, a native of Millburn township and a daughter of Captain Daniel Baldwin, and his wife, nee Catherine Meeker, who were the parents of two sons and four daughters, namely: Elizabeth, Sarah Caroline, Juliet W., Newton, Louisa, and John A. To Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse four children were born: Benjamin Franklin, of Millburn township; John Newton; Daniel, who died at the age of ten months; and Louisa B., widow of George W. Roberts, who died leaving one son, Harvey M. J. Newton Morehouse, the second son of Harvey W. Morehouse, was born in 1846 in the township of Millburn, and in 1865 entered the office of the National Newark Banking Company in whose

employ he has continued ever since, having occupied various positions of trust and responsibility. In 1876 he was married to Miss Evalina L. Baldwin, daughter of Dr. Milton Baldwin, late of Newark. To them were born three children, a son and two daughters. The son is Milton Baldwin Morehouse, who graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1898, and the daughters are Evalina King and Louise Franklin.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Morehouse settled on the farm which ever after continued to be his home. He brought the place to the highest state of cultivation and productiveness, and as the years passed he made substantial improvements and so added to the conveniences and accessories of the old homestead that it could well be taken as a model type and as representing an ideal home. His life was one of usefulness and honor. He was honest in all things,—honest to himself and to his fellow men. He was innately prompted to justice, was fervent in his attachments, persevering in his intents, full of conscience, the approval of which he demanded for every action of his life, was fast in his friendships, loving and lovable, gentle and sympathetic, courageous without bravado and tender without weakness. He was strong in his convictions, but was not intolerant—his broad humanitarian spirit and Christian charity precluded this—and while he was always firm in defense of the right, there was no room in his heart for revenge. With him forgiveness was a cardinal virtue, and compassion and pity dwelt with him as constant guests. All men were his brothers, and all sufferings were his own when they arose from affliction, misfortune or disaster. Loving God and trusting to

the uttermost in the saving power of the "Man of Sorrows," there was no moment in his life when he was not ready to attest the cause of the Master. For forty years he had been an elder of the Presbyterian church at Chatham, and as has been aptly said of him: "He was a man of high Christian principle, faithful in every department of church work, eminent in prayer and Bible study, widely respected and loved. He was humble and retiring in disposition, yet clear in his convictions and genial in manners."

In his political adherency Mr. Morehouse supported the Democratic party and its principles, and in all matters of public interest he was active and progressive, withholding his co-operation from no movement for the public good. For nearly a decade he served on the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county, and he was for many years a member of the township committee. His widow and the two sons and one daughter survive to mourn the loss of one whose life was consecrated to them and their welfare.

Standing in the full light of a life and character like this, we may well ask, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" Such a life remains as a perpetual benediction to all who have touched it, and the compensation and the reconciliation can not be denied to those who, from human love, must mourn, while yet they cannot but rejoice in the final exaltation of that faith which made faithful.

ISRAEL SHELDON,

son of Remington and Huldah (Greene) Sheldon, was born at Pautuxet, Rhode Island, March 22, 1797. From his boy-

hood he seems to have had a fondness for study and work, and applied himself with remarkable energy and diligence. The old academy at Woodstock, Connecticut, which he attended, was among the best in New England. He had for a classmate the father of General McClellan, and some of the leading men of the country point with pride to this as their alma mater. Young Sheldon swung loose from his moorings and started on an independent career, assuming all the responsibilities of a fully developed manhood at an age when most boys are in the full enjoyment of childhood's sports. At the age of fourteen he went a long distance from home, as it was considered at that time, and at Wilmington, North Carolina, obtained a clerkship with S. B. & A. B. Arnold, who were at that time largely engaged in a commission and export trade with the West Indies. After an experience of two years in the business, being then but seventeen years of age, he made a voyage to the Windward islands with a mixed cargo, he being supercargo and part owner of the vessel. He disposed of his cargo at a good profit, and came home with a good freight in return. For three years he traded between the West India islands and North Carolina. At the age of nineteen he went on a voyage to the Spanish main, with a vessel and cargo, sailing from St. Pierre, Martinique. In attempting to reach Augustura his vessel was thrice captured by different parties then at war, the second capture costing the lives of over two hundred men in the fight for the possession of the prize. Young Sheldon conducted himself with great coolness and bravery amid these perilous scenes, and there is little doubt that had he been in command of a war vessel instead of a merchantman,

his antagonists would have suffered defeat. The vessel and cargo were finally seized by the naval force under General Bolivar and condemned. Mr. Sheldon and his crew were kept close prisoners for four months. Our government demanded an apology and payment for the loss sustained by the owners, and Commodore Perry successfully arranged the matter to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. There was a sad termination of the affair, however, for Perry, while descending the Orinoco river, was seized with a deadly climatic fever and died after a short illness.

On reaching his majority Mr. Sheldon established himself in business in North Carolina and carried on a successful trade for many years; was clerk of the court of Hyde county. In 1834 he started with his family and servants, journeying by wagon, to Alabama, which was then a sparsely settled country. There he made his home for many years as a merchant and planter, making annual trips to the north with his family, where he spent his summers, and at the same time purchased goods for his stores and plantation. He grew to love the people of the south, and was greatly respected in return, his business methods being in strong contrast to those of the typical southerner. Mr. Sheldon remained in Alabama until a short time previous to the civil war. Foreseeing the impending conflict, he transferred his interests to the north, and when the first gun was fired at Sumter, he was in Missouri on his way to New York. He was in sympathy with the south, but, like many southern men, he was opposed to secession, believing that all differences between the north and south could be amicably arranged.

In 1857, four years before the trouble began, Mr. Sheldon bought a plot of land on Prospect street, East Orange, and built for himself a pleasant summer residence, which was among the first of modern built houses in this locality. He improved his surroundings and made his home attractive; he also built a house for his daughter, and his efforts in this direction influenced other business men to settle here. After leaving the south Mr. Sheldon made East Orange his permanent home, and watched with the deepest interest its rapid growth and development. He was one of the founders of Grace Episcopal church, and assisted materially in carrying on the work at a time when the burden was necessarily borne by a very few. He was a man of great force and integrity of character, and a patriot in every sense of the word. Mr. Sheldon died September 25, 1884. He was several times married, and is represented by a number of descendants in the Oranges.

JOSEPH KINGSLAND,

of Nutley, was born at the ancestral home of the Kingsland family, in the year 1813. His people were among the earliest property holders in New Jersey. The grandfather, Joseph Kingsland, Sr., was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1738, and at the close of the Revolutionary war removed to New York city, where he secured the contract for curbing the streets, the material used for this purpose being wood. At a subsequent period he purchased the Essex county homestead now occupied by his granddaughters. He married Miss Mary Outwater, of Bergen county, and to them were born four sons and five daughters. His death occurred in 1821.



Joseph Kingsland

The father of our subject, Joseph Kingsland, was born in New York city in the year 1792, and when four years old accompanied his parents on their removal to Essex county, where the remainder of his life was passed. He early engaged in milling enterprises and conducted both grist and saw mills at an early day, while later, in 1812, he began the manufacture of paper in the old Madison mills. A few years later he erected the mills which still stand in Passaic, and conducted the new enterprise with success until his retirement from active business in 1856. He was married in 1812 to Miss Martha Ackerman, of Bergen county, and had two sons and three daughters. His death occurred in 1878. Of this family Margaret and Martha are living on the old family homestead which was located by their grandfather; Mrs. Nix, another sister, is a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and Richard, a brother, died in 1879. He married Miss Sarah Pegg, of New York city.

Joseph Kingsland, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Essex county, and having attained his majority was married, October 12, 1850, to Miss Margaret Stewart, a daughter of Charles and Minerva (Chittendon) Stewart, of Delaware county, New York, the wedding being celebrated in Saugerties. Her father was of Scotch descent, and was the youngest son of James Stewart, who, on leaving his native land, was furnished with a passport which reads as follows:

The bearer, James Stewart, Gentleman, and Margaret Fraser, his sponso, both natives of the United parishes of Aberfeldy and Kincardine, and counties of Inverness and Moray, are descended from honorable parentage and always behaving themselves decently, honestly and inoffensively, maintaining exceptionally honest characters, so

that there is nothing known there that may prevent their reception to any society or congregation where Providence may order their lot.

Given by appointment of the Kirk session of said under parishes of Aberfeldy and Kincardine this fourteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Reass and signed by

John Grant, Minister.
David McDonald, Sess.
C. M.

The above is attested by John Grant of Ballamore, one of his Majesty's parties of the fue for the county of Moray & Inverness.

John Grant, I. S.

Captain Ludovich Grant, Edinburgh, attests the above Lare d Grant, I, James Stewart and Margaret Fraser, were married in seventeen hundred and seventy-four. Coming to America they acquired several hundred acres of land in Stamford, Delaware county, which yet remains in the possession of the Stewart family. They had several children, of whom Charles was the youngest. The family crest is a hand grasping a dagger.—Semper Paratus, (Always prepared).

Mrs. Kingsland was born in New York city, March 18, 1833, attended the common schools and later was graduated in Gilbert College, of Hobart, Delaware county. She was the second in a family of seven children, the others being: Laban Clarkson, who married Miss Atwell, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and is still living, as are three of their six children; Elma A., a resident of Orange, New Jersey; Nathaniel, who died at the age of twenty years; Catherine, who married Arthur Hoffman and resides in Orange; Anna, wife of Charles Bates, of Brooklyn; and Eva, wife of George Ring, of New York, now a resident of Orange. The father of this family was a scholarly gentleman, well educated in the classics, and with a cultured literary taste, and was also

very charitable and benevolent. His life embodied the Christian principles in which he so firmly believed, and the Methodist church numbered him among its valued members.

The children of our subject and his wife are as follows: Joseph, who is living in California; Charles, who resides at home; Martha, who married Mr. Carryl, of New York, and is now living at home; and Catherine, wife of Robert Brownlee, of Glasgow, Scotland. For several generations the Kingsland family has been represented in the office of warden of the Episcopal church, of Belleville, New Jersey. The Kingslands have long, prominently and honorably been connected with the history of Essex county, and Joseph Kingsland, of this review, has worthily upheld the high reputation of the family.

WILLIAM McCHESNEY.

The ancestral history of the McChesney family is one of close connection with New Jersey from an early period. Its representatives of the last century certainly should be mentioned among the "old settlers" even in this state, which is rich in its ancient American history and which occupies an exalted position in the constellation of states, as a result of the superior qualities of the founders of its domain. The pioneers of New Jersey were of the purest blood and brightest intellects of Europe. They were not of the "cast-offs" of effete monarchies nor outcasts of royal households. They were lovers of the truth, and sacrificed their dearest ties that they might plant the seed of a new nation where that truth could be sought and loved for its own sake. Of Scotch-Irish blood the an-

cestors of the McChesney family first settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The grandparents of our subject were Joseph and Sarah (Powell) McChesney, who reared four sons and three daughters who reached years of maturity. John, the eldest, made his home in Philadelphia, and at his death left a family. Thomas, who learned a trade and afterward engaged in farming for a number of years, finally located in Brooklyn, where his death occurred; he married and had one daughter, who married and resided in Brooklyn. Joseph always spent his life in his native town, and at his death left two sons. William was the next of the family. Elizabeth became the wife of Hezekiah Everett and resided on the old homestead. They had one son, Joseph. Jane became the wife of Thomas Page, of Cranbury, and they had three children.—Edward, Joseph and Catherine. Isabella A. became the wife of John R. Holmes and had one son, John Calvin, who is now living with his mother in Cranbury. The grandparents of our subject reached a ripe old age the grandfather dying at the age of eighty-two, the grandmother when about seventy-six years of age.

William McChesney, Sr., father of the well known chief of police of Orange, was born in Middlesex county, acquired his education in the district schools and learned the wheelwright's trade. He became a coach manufacturer and wagon builder at Cranbury, then a station on the stage line between Philadelphia and New York, and at one time an Indian missionary station. For many years he followed that business but in the latter years of his active life engaged in railroad construction, building a section of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, from Heightstown to Jamesburg.

On the completion of the road he entered the employ of the company, with which he continued until his death. He was born in 1806 and died about 1854, while his wife, who was born in 1804, lived to be about seventy-six years of age. In early life they held membership in the First Presbyterian church of Cranbury, and afterward placed their membership in the Second Presbyterian church of which the grandfather, Joseph McChesney, had been an officer for a number of years. Mrs. McChesney bore the maiden name of Sarah Disbrow and was a daughter of Samuel Disbrow, who was of English descent, the family having been founded in Middlesex county prior to the war of the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. McChesney became the parents of five children: Elizabeth M. died in early childhood; Samuel Disbrow married Caroline V. Alien and resides in Brooklyn, New York; Charles H., who is now chief of police of Trenton, New Jersey, married and his wife died, leaving two children, Frank and Ella; Elizabeth is the wife of Robert C. Hill, of Paterson, New Jersey; Ansie Disbrow is the wife of Benjamin Dyer, of Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts, and they have one daughter, Winifred.

William McChesney, the efficient and popular chief of police of Orange, was born in the ancient village of Cranbury, Middlesex county, New Jersey, August 4, 1833, and in his native town acquired his preliminary education. He pursued his more advanced studies in an academy there, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the carpenter's trade, in New York city. He followed that vocation as a journeyman for a short time in Orange, but when the civil war came on, he put aside the pursuits of peace

to respond to his country's call for aid, enlisting on the 31st of January, 1862, in the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, of the Second Division, Second Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the hard-fought battle of Antietam and the second battle of Bull Run, and in Washington, D. C., September 25, 1865, he was honorably discharged.

Returning home Mr. McChesney then entered the confectionery and catering business, which he followed for a number of years in East Orange, doing a very large and profitable business. His trade steadily and rapidly increased and he thereby accumulated a comfortable competence. On the 5th of April, 1881, however, he abandoned commercial pursuits to enter the service of the city, having been appointed chief of police of Orange, in which capacity he has since served uninterruptedly. No more trustworthy official has ever filled the office. Such a position demands a man with sound judgment, coolness in times of excitement, unquestioned loyalty and unflinching bravery,—all of which are possessed by Mr. McChesney, and his official service is one which reflects credit and honor alike upon the city and himself.

On the 1st of January, 1859, Mr. McChesney was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Perry, a daughter of Matthias and Mary Perry, and to them were born four children, as follows: Edith died at the age of fourteen months; Samuel D., a graduate of the Orange high school and now engaged in business in New York city, married Rebecca Kerr, and they now have three children: Elsie Estelle, a graduate of the Orange high school and for three years a teacher in that institution, is now the wife

of David W. Ball; William F., a graduate of the high school of Orange, completes the family.

Mr. McChesney gives his political support to the Republican party and is deeply interested in its success and growth. He is well informed on the issues of the day and on all subjects of general interest. Socially he is a valued member of Union lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange, and is one of the charter members of Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander and now chaplain. He belongs to the Baptist church and his wife holds membership in the Brick Presbyterian church, of East Orange.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.

In the last half of the present century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. The man versed in the laws of the country, as distinguished from business men or professional politicians, has been a recognized power. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people, and without him and the approval of his practical judgment the effort of the statesman and the industry of the business man and mechanic would have proved futile. The reason is not far to seek. The professional lawyer is never the creature of circumstance. The profession is open to talent, and eminence or success cannot be obtained except by indomitable energy, perseverance, patience and strong mentality. That these qualities are possessed by Mr. Parker is evident to all who know him. He has won distinctive preferment both at the bar and in the council chambers of the

nation, and has left the impress of his individuality both upon the judicial and legislative departments of our government.

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 6th of August, 1848, and is a son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth Wolcott Parker, the latter a daughter of Richard W. Stites, of Morristown. At an early age he came with his parents to Newark, where he acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. Later he pursued a course in Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, and after his graduation from that institution, in 1864, he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated with the class of 1867. With a broad general knowledge on which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of law. He pursued his legal studies in the office of the well known firm of Parker & Keasbey, and in 1869 was graduated in the Columbia College of Law. In 1870 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in June, 1873, as counselor at law. From the beginning he has enjoyed a large clientage, and while engaging in general practice, the litigation with which he has been connected has usually been of a very important character. From the beginning of his career as a legal practitioner his efforts have been attended with success. He has mastered the science of jurisprudence, and his deep research and thorough preparation of every case committed to his care enables him to meet at once any contingency that may arise. His cause is fenced about with unanswerable logic, and his arguments are strong, clear and decided, and follow each other in natural sequence, forming a chain of reasoning that his opponent finds very difficult to overthrow. His delivery is graceful and his eloquence is often

convincing,—not the adornment of words or flowery phrases, which often obscure the thought, but the eloquence born of the occasion and inspired by a sense of true justice and regard for human rights and liberties.

Mr. Parker is a close student of the political questions of the day, and his opinions, based on mature reflection and sound judgment, are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party. In 1884 he was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1885. He was an active working member of the general assembly and gained special prominence in his connection with the Staten Island bridge scheme and the impeachment of John H. Laverty. His labors were herculean in organizing and conducting the opposition to the gerrymander, the result being that the supreme court decided that assemblymen must be elected on the general ticket. In the senate contest of 1894 Mr. Parker, acting with Joseph Coult, gave the matter his complete personal attention, attended all the examinations, took testimony and filed the brief. Success crowned his efforts, and the great victory won will go down in the annals of history as one of the splendid achievements of this able member of the New Jersey bar.

In 1892 Mr. Parker was nominated for congress but met defeat in the general landslide of that year. In 1894 he was again a candidate, and once more in 1896, and in those two years was triumphantly elected. His comprehensive knowledge of constitutional law and his deep study of political problems have made him a valued member of congress, and in the discussion of numerous important measures he has commanded the close attention of the house by the able and eloquent manner in which he has discussed the situation and showed forth the

consequences which would result from the adoption of such measures. Believing firmly in the money system advocated by his party, when the house was considering the bill to maintain and protect the coin-redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue, Mr. Parker fought to quell the debate that threatened to result in complication irrelevant to the question. He said that "the remedy is proposed by the bill and we must grant it. Amendments would only confuse the direct, the simple, the earnest, the immediate purpose of this bill—patriotic as well as simple—to give relief to the government and the people of the United States." Mr. Parker was greeted with great applause, and it was largely due to his efforts that the bill was passed. On another occasion he spoke on the money question as follows: "Mr. Chairman: There is more before this house than the mere silver question. The house of representatives of the United States proposed to the senate that the interest on government bonds be reduced. It was a distinct proposition asking a reply. The senate gave us no reply, but asked us in return that we agree that every man who had fifty cents' worth of silver the world over may be allowed to mark it a dollar and pay it out as such. I believe both as to gold and silver with that most practical of men, even if he were a poet:

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The gold's the gold for all that.'

On the Cuban question Mr. Parker distinguished himself on the 3d of March, 1896, when in a lengthy speech he supported the resolution to accord belligerent rights, saying: "The accord of belligerent rights

is an act. It is necessary for fairness when war is really being carried on. If any party really carrying on war is to be blockaded, or rather embargoed by every civilized nation, its condition is wretched indeed. It is not neutrality, but taking sides, to refuse to give each of two belligerents the rights of war and peace." Mr. Parker was also particularly active on all matters pertaining to military affairs. He introduced house resolution 4575, to amend chapter 67, volume 23 of the Statutes at Large of the United States, and was a prominent figure in the debate concerning the army appropriation bill. His congressional career has been most commendable and his public life is above reproach.

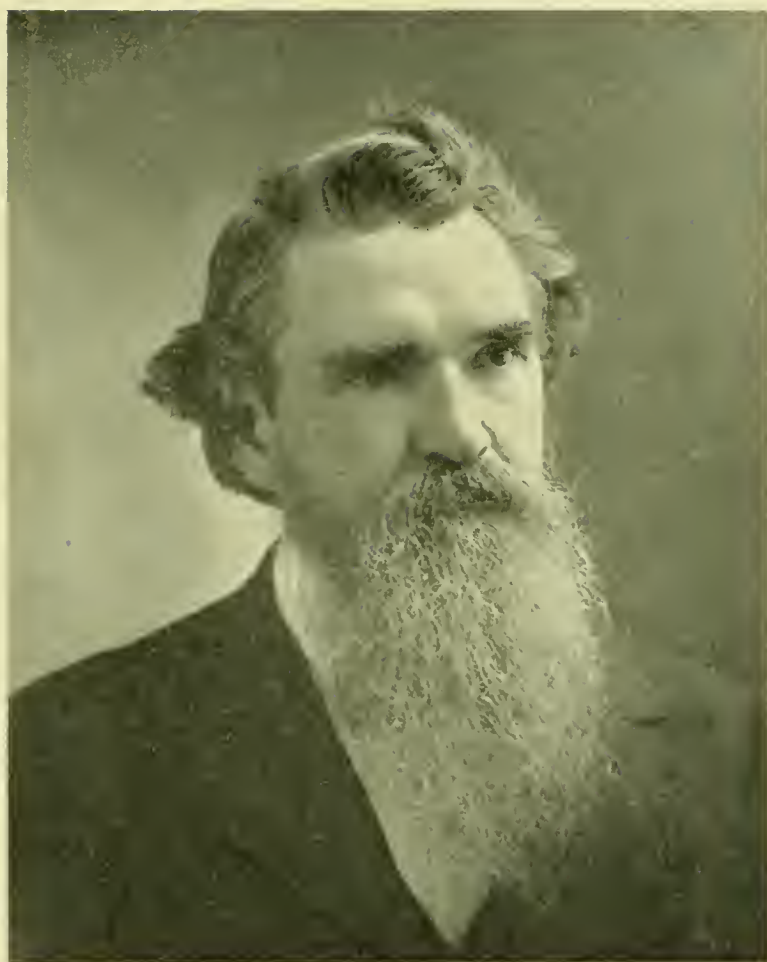
On the 2d of January, 1884, Mr. Parker was married, in Savannah, Georgia, to Miss Eleanor K. Gordon, a daughter of William W. and Eleanor L. (Kinzie) Gordon, of that city. The charming hospitality of the Parker home is enjoyed by many friends, for our subject and his wife have a wide circle of acquaintances in Newark. Mr. Parker is a man of scholarly attainments, broad culture and cordial manner, and his deportment ever bespeaks the true gentleman. In his political career self-aggrandizement has had no place, while devotion to duty and loyalty to his country have marked his every public act.

JAMES DODGE.

America has led the world in inventions, and has thereby compelled a tribute of admiration from all nations. The labors of many men of genius in this country have entirely revolutionized trade and brought about an activity in commercial circles that has not only contributed largely to the prosperity of our own country but has also

been the means of adding to the wealth of all nations. Among those whose marked ability has brought about this desirable result is James Dodge, of Newark, who has gained distinctive preferment by reason of his inventive and mechanical genius.

Mr. Dodge was born in Saratoga county, New York, October 3, 1830, and is a son of James and Sarah H. (Carey) Dodge. His mother was a daughter of a Joseph and Elizabeth (Vincent) Carey, both of whom were of English descent, their ancestors having located along the banks of the beautiful Hudson river prior to the war of the Revolution. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Henry and Mary (Doty) Dodge. The former was a representative of a prominent old New England family, and in colonial days his ancestors also located in the Hudson valley. He engaged in agricultural pursuits as a life work, and when the colonies went forth to battle for independence he joined the army and aided in the successful attempt to throw off the yoke of British tyranny and establish the American republic. He lived to be three-score and ten years of age. He had a family of four sons who attained to man's estate, including James Dodge, father of our subject, who was educated in the common schools, and followed farming as a life work. His death occurred in April, 1851, and his wife passed away in 1876. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters, as follows: Stephen, who died at the age of eighty years, married and had a family of two sons and five daughters; Joseph died at the age of twenty-one years; Henry, who resides in Rochester, Minnesota, is married and has three sons and three daughters; James, of this review, is the fourth of the family; Levi, who married and



James Dodge

has a family of two sons and one daughter, resides in Delphi, Indiana; Joseph, of Newark, is married and has one son; Phoebe died in early childhood; Ann is the wife of Stephen Lewis and has two sons and two daughters; Hannah is now Mrs. Ten Eyck and has three sons and three daughters; and Sarah F. is the wife of Andrew Robertson, of Newark, and has two sons.

James Dodge, whose name introduces this review, acquired his early education in the schools near his home, and in early life manifested a special aptitude in the use of tools and displaying much mechanical ingenuity. His evident ability in this direction and his decided taste for mechanical pursuits led him to enter upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of machinist and edged-tool maker when sixteen years of age. Rapidly did he master the tasks set him, and, becoming thoroughly familiar with the principles of mechanics, he was soon enabled to engage in business on his own account, which he did in Waterford, New York, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings. His fertile brain evolved many plans for perfecting machinery and bringing forth new inventions, and soon he gave his entire attention to such work, his labors being all in the line of useful machinery. His first endeavor in this direction was the invention of the patent process of grinding saws and polishing machinery, which has since come into general use in America and Europe. In 1861 Mr. Dodge went to England with a view of introducing his invention into the large manufacturing establishments of that country, and also another invention for grinding and cutting files. In this undertaking he met with immediate encouragement and soon returned to America, having secured

contracts for supplying some of the large establishments of England with these inventions. He manufactured the same in America, and shipped them for trial to England, where they gave such complete satisfaction that he arranged for and erected a plant for the manufacture of his machinery in Manchester, England, and from that point introduced them into the other important industrial centers of the Old World.

Mr. Dodge is one of the few men who have been awarded gold medals by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, in England. He also became a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, of Great Britain. Upon his return to America he again turned his attention to the manufacture of machinery of his own special design and invention, including the construction of machines used in the manufacture of saws and edged tools, files, etc. He subsequently turned his attention to the manufacture of crucible steel, and in that as in all his other undertakings he met with a high degree of success. In 1890 he partially retired from active business life and now spends much of his time on his estate among the orange groves of Florida.

Mr. Dodge was married December 24, 1850, to Miss Cynthia H. Buell, a daughter of Hiram and Asacimuth (Kelsey) Buell. She is descended from French ancestors, who on coming to America located in Washington county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge became the parents of a daughter, Cynthia Josephine, who was born January 8, 1857, and married William W. Lyons. Mrs. Dodge was called to her final rest, April 30, 1896, at the age of sixty-five years. Her father, Hiram Buell, is still living and has reached the very venerable age of ninety-five.

The life of Mr. Dodge has been one of eminent success, not alone because he has accumulated a handsome fortune, but because he has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose until honorable accomplishment has crowned his efforts. Unlike so many inventors, he possesses excellent executive ability, as well as wonderful mechanical genius, is discriminating, sagacious and energetic, and as the result of his splendidly directed efforts he has attained to a position of prominence in industrial and financial circles. Man's worth to the world and his claim to fame are determined by what he has done for his fellow men, and in this regard Mr. Dodge is certainly deserving of very honorable mention, for his labor-saving inventions have been of incalculable benefit in the industrial arts, and the influence of his work is therefore far-reaching. He has justly earned the rest which he is now enjoying, and among his many friends he is a courteous, genial gentleman, who wears his honors with becoming modesty and who is ever ready to acknowledge and appreciate true worth in others.

GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE

is the only representative of this family who can claim the honor of being classed among the builders of the Oranges. His record as a builder covers a wider range and extends over a longer period than most of those now living within the present boundaries of the city of Orange, and while it may be said of him that he has fulfilled the injunction of the famous Bard of Avon, "Put money in thy purse," he has certainly helped hundreds of others to do the same thing, and the well paved streets and other improvements bear witness to his enterprise and public spirit. The name of Spottiswoode

or Spottswood is a familiar one both in this country and in Europe. Spottswood Court House, in Virginia, and Spottswood, New Jersey, are both named in honor of worthy representatives of this family. Of its origin, Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," says: "The surname of Spottiswoode was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Spottiswoode, in the parish of Gordon, county Berwick, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland. They are frequently mentioned in donations to the monasteries of Melross and Kelso, upwards of five centuries ago. The immediate ancestor of the family was Robert de Spottiswood, Lord of Spottiswood, who was born in the reign of King Alexander III, and died in that of Robert Bruce. The family adhered to the fortunes of Kings James II, III and IV; and William Spottiswood, a descendant of Robert, fell at the battle of Flodden, in 1513, with King James IV."

John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews and lord high chancellor of Scotland, inherited the barony of Spottiswood in 1620. A brother of his was given the bishopric of Cloghee, in Ireland, and from him the Irish branch of the family is descended. Robert Spottiswood, a direct descendant of Robert de Spottiswood, lord of Spottiswood, was appointed governor of Virginia in 1710.

In the county of Tipperary, Ireland, where George Spottiswoode was born, the 2d of November, 1832, the hatting industry was carried on by several families the same as it was many years ago in Orange, and the father of George was a skilled workman in this line. The young man acquired some knowledge of the business from constant association with his father and broth-

ers. He was sent to an excellent school in the parish, where he made good use of his opportunities. Thus equipped he left his home at the beginning of the '50s to make his fortune in America. He arrived in Orange in 1851 and soon after became an apprentice in Stetson's hat factory. He continued to work at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he opened a small place for the sale of newspapers and periodicals. Prompt, honest, energetic and always reliable, he made many friends among his patrons and laid the foundation for his subsequent success. Always on the alert, he was quick to grasp any new opportunities for improving his prospects. In 1866 the Morris & Essex Railroad Company established direct connection with the coal fields and were enabled to deliver coal at their own depot in Orange. Mr. Spottiswoode had accumulated sufficient capital to make a beginning. He started in the coal business in a moderate way and did a good business from the start. His trade continued to increase from year to year. He handled both the Lehigh and Scranton coal until 1876, when the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad refused to supply him with the Scranton and raised the rates on the Lehigh coal so that he was compelled to seek other sources of supply. He then made arrangements with the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad Company to deliver him the Lehigh coal. He bought a piece of property on the corner of Washington and Day streets, near the terminus of that road, and erected a large and commodious building. During the first four months he received from the Erie Railroad Company, by this road, some four thousand tons, and his receipts from the same source amounted the next year to ten

thousand tons. The amount of freight paid this company was an important item and helped it through a serious crisis. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company soon found it to their interest to resume their former relations with Mr. Spottiswoode and place him on an equal footing with others, and since then he has kept both yards running.

Mr. Spottiswoode continued business in his own name until 1881, when he took his cousin, Thomas M. Cusack, into partnership with him and the firm name was changed to Spottiswoode & Company. The lumber business was added to it in the spring of 1887, which has since constantly increased. About 1872 Mr. Spottiswoode, in connection with Daniel Brennan, Jr., organized the Telford Pavement Company, with the latter as president and himself as secretary and treasurer. With the same push and energy which have characterized all his other operations Mr. Spottiswoode began laying this pavement in the Oranges and soon after extended his operations to other points. He opened quarries and erected stone crushers and other machinery in Passaic county at the Great Notch, on the canal at Acquackanock, at South Orange and at Plainfield. He had frequently in his employ as high as five hundred men and his semi-monthly pay roll amounted to \$10,000. Between fifty and one hundred miles of road was laid in these different places, and this improvement alone has doubtless added more to the wealth and prosperity of the Oranges than any enterprise ever before or since attempted. The company wound up its affairs in 1876 and the entire plant reverted to Mr. Spottiswoode, who subsequently sold out the other places, retaining only the property at

West Orange, and the business in this locality is still conducted by Mr. Spottiswoode on a paying basis. The entire business under the management of Mr. Spottiswoode will probably exceed a quarter of a million dollars annually. The benefit which others have derived from his operations can hardly be estimated.

With all his business cares and responsibilities, Mr. Spottiswoode has found time to devote to the public interests of his adopted city. He has been a public officer for more than thirty years, beginning as collector of taxes for the third ward. Before the board of education was organized he served for some years as a trustee of the Girard school district and worked incessantly and persistently for better school facilities and the means for higher education for the masses. Under the new regime as a member of the board of education, he advocated liberal appropriations and was always in touch with the most progressive of his associates. He was a member of the common council when the very best men, without regard to party affiliations, were selected. He served under the administrations of Mayors Ensign, Ferry and Austin. He was one of the early advocates and hardest workers in behalf of an improved water supply and sewerage system for the city, and when the general plans were finally adopted he was made a member of the citizens' committee and devoted much time to carry forward these important projects. With no ambition for the honors attached to public office, Mr. Spottiswoode has never hesitated to accept a position where he could advance the interests of the whole community, and this has often been done at great personal sacrifice. He helped to organize the Half-Dime Savings Bank and is now its vice-president.

He has long been a director of the Orange Bank. He has always taken a deep interest in Union Lodge, F. & A. M., where he was first inducted into the mysteries of speculative Masonry, and has been treasurer of the corporate board of this lodge since 1868. He was one of the principal movers of the enterprise for the erection of the Masonic building. His religious connections have been and are still with the Orange Valley Congregational church.

Mr. Spottiswoode's success in life is due to his early habits of economy, his untiring industry, his high sense of honor, and his strict regard for the rights of others. Blessed with a strong, robust constitution and a supply of vital energy which age has not impaired, he is still able to attend to all the details of his extensive business and to discharge all other duties which are daily pressed upon him.

Mr. Spottiswoode married Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Phineas and Sally (Pierson) Jones, a descendant of one of the old families of Hanover, New Jersey. His first wife died in 1875, and in 1882 he married Sarah J., her sister. Their mother, Sally Pierson, was a daughter of Joseph Pierson, a direct descendant of Thomas Pierson, Sr., brother of Rev. Abraham, and one of the original settlers of Newark. Mr. Spottiswoode's children were all by his first wife. Out of eight, only three are living. These are Sara C., a successful homeopathic physician in Orange, Emma Elizabeth, and George, the youngest, who is associated with him in business.

AARON CARTER

was among the first of the new comers who settled in that part of Orange known as Tremont avenue. His ancestor was one

of the founders of Elizabeth contemporaneous with the settlement of Newark. The coat of arms of the English branch of the family indicates the origin of the name. They bore Arms—Argent a chevron between three cartwheels vert. Crest—On a mount vert, a greyhound sejant argent sustaining a shield of the last charged with a cartwheel vert.

Nicholas Carter, the ancestor of the New Jersey branch of the family, settled in Stamford, Connecticut, before 1652. He removed that year to Newtown, Long Island, and was among the purchasers of that place from the natives April 12, 1656. His allotment there was twenty acres. He is repeatedly mentioned in the Newtown Records among the leading men of the town until 1665, when he removed to Elizabethtown, where he was among the most prominent of the associates. He acquired large tracts of land and was evidently a man of considerable means. His "Home Lott" of twenty acres of upland at Watson's Point, adjacent to Edward Case, he sold, in 1675, to Bingham Wade for £30, payable in pipe staves. He sold most of his lands May 18, 1681, to Samuel Wilson, and died shortly after. Samuel, who was probably his eldest son, was one of the Elizabethtown Associates. Nicholas, born in 1658, was no doubt the youngest. Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas, Sr., married John Ratcliff, August 6, 1681. Not one of the name appears on the headstones in the Elizabethtown cemetery. Either Nicholas or Samuel are supposed to have removed to Morris county, as the Carters are mentioned among the early settlers of the township of Whippanong, constituted in 1700. The church at Bottle Hill, now Madison, was organized in 1749 and the records state that

Luke Carter, son of Benjamin Carter, declared that if the congregation would not complete the meeting-house he would. Captain Benjamin Carter and Jeremiah Carter, of the township of Chatham, were both prominent in the war of the Revolution. Six other Carters served in the war from Morris county, among these being Aaron, the grandfather of the present Aaron Carter, Jr.

Aaron Carter, who lived at Union Hill, Morris county, was born about 1750 and was probably a grandson of Benjamin, the first of the name mentioned in connection with Morris county. He married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Caleb Davis (who married Ruth, daughter of Joseph Bruen), son of Caleb, of Jonathan, of Thomas, born 1660, son of Stephen Davis, who was of Hartford, 1646, freeman of Connecticut, 1648, had for second wife widow of John Ward, Jr. The children of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter were Lewis, Caleb, Hannah, Sarah, Mary or Polly, married Samuel Condit, who kept a hotel in Chatham.

Caleb Carter, second child of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter, was born at Union Hill, Morris county, in 1782. He went to Newark about 1800 and learned the business of carriage-painting, and was one of the pioneers in the carriage manufacturing business. He did an extensive trade with the south. On the muster roll of Captain Baldwin's company in 1802 appears the name of Caleb Carter. Mr. Carter was identified with the Whig party and was somewhat of a politician. He was appointed a magistrate of Newark by Governor W. S. Pennington. Mr. Carter married Phoebe Johnson, daughter of Jotham Johnson, son of David (who married

Eunice Crane, great-granddaughter of Robert Treat, the first governor of Connecticut under the charter; was governor for thirty years), son of Nathaniel (married Sarah Ogden), son of Eliphalet, Esq., born 1658, son of Thomas Johnson, one of the committee of eleven who represented the towns of Milford, Guilford and Branford in arranging for the settlement of "our Town upon Passaic River, in the Province of New Jersey." Thomas Johnson was one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement. The Town Records of Newark state that "the Town agreed that Mr. Thomas Johnson shall have Eight shillings for his Son's beating the drum this Year and Repairing the remainder of the Year." The town "Agreed with him and Thomas Ludington to raise the Meeting-house for five Pounds." Thomas Johnson was the son of Robert, who came to New Haven from Hull, England. The children of Caleb and Phoebe (Johnson) Carter were Elizabeth, Harriet, Mary, James, Horace, Aaron, Catharine, Almira, Anna, Phoebe.

Aaron Carter, sixth child and youngest son of Caleb and Phoebe (Johnson) Carter, was born in Newark, January 17, 1817. He attended one of the best schools in the state—Fairchild's boarding school, at Mendham, the board and tuition being at that time one hundred dollars a year. He returned home and entered the service of Taylor & Baldwin, manufacturing jewelers, of whom it was said they were "entitled to the credit of first winning extended fame for Newark handiwork in the jewelry business. Mr. Carter, in his connection with the several succeeding firms, fully maintained the reputation established by his old employers. Three years after attaining his majority Mr. Carter formed a copartnership

with a nephew of Governor W. S. Pennington and a Mr. Doremus under the firm name of Pennington, Carter & Doremus; later it became Carter & Doremus, and after the withdrawal of Mr. Doremus, Mr. Carter carried on the business alone for some years under the name of Aaron Carter, Jr. It was during this period that he met with his greatest success, and established the reputation that has made this the leading house in the jewelry trade. Other changes in the firm were made, but Mr. Carter was the leading spirit and continued through the several changes as senior member. Mr. Carter is probably the oldest representative of the jewelry industry in Newark, which began nearly a century ago, his own employer, Taylor, being second in the line of succession from Epaphras Hinsdale, who founded the business in 1801. There are few industries which have contributed more to the commercial prosperity of Newark than this, and not one of all the old-time manufacturers has preserved a cleaner record for honor, uprightness and business probity than Mr. Carter, a name unsullied by a single act which could ever reflect adversely on him or his associates. Through the various financial reverses of half a century Mr. Carter has maintained the credit of his firm, and never failed to meet his business obligations. He has educated others up to the high standard of business honor which has always characterized his firm in their dealings.

Mr. Carter's influence has been equally felt in the religious interests of his native city as well as elsewhere. He was originally a member of the old First Presbyterian church, of Newark, and helped to organize the South Park church, of which he was one of its first elders, continuing in

office until 1856. After his second marriage, that year, he moved to New York city, united with and became an elder in Dr. Adams' church, which was the leading Presbyterian church in New York city. In 1864 he came to Orange and purchased his present residence of eight acres, including the homestead. He enlarged and modernized the house and made many improvements both within and without. The house is Gothic in style and stands in the center of the large plot which is entirely enclosed by an evergreen hedge. There are sufficient trees to afford ample shade without in any way obscuring the sunlight. It possesses all the requirements of a beautiful country seat, and there is an air of restfulness and comfort in the surroundings that is in striking contrast to some of the more modern places.

EVERETT FRAZAR,

son of George and Ann (Little) Frazar, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, October 4, 1834. After a thorough preliminary course of study he completed his education at the Chauncey Hall School, of Boston, graduating in 1851. He began his mercantile career with the house of Enoch Train & Company, of Boston, proprietors of the Boston and Liverpool line of packets. In 1858 he went to Shanghai, China, and established the firm of Frazar & Company, with branches at Nagasaki, Japan, in 1860, and at Hong Kong, in 1875. The members of the firm consisted of Mr. Frazar, Mr. John Lindsley and Mr. W. Shepard Wetmore. The firm has done an immense business for many years with China, Japan and other countries, and is well known in nearly every part of the world.

They were appointed agents for the Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company, and the National Board of Marine Underwriters. As the representatives of American firms they have introduced a number of important industries and of late years have been actively engaged in the introduction of electric lighting into China and Japan. In 1886 Mr. Frazar negotiated with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the opening of the new Pacific route with China and Japan under the management of his firm, which project aided materially in the development of the oriental trade with Canada and the United States, via Vancouver, British Columbia. On his last trip to Japan and China, in 1883, he had as a fellow passenger General Lucius H. Foote, the first appointed United States minister to Korea, and through his recommendation, seconded by the warm approval of His Excellency Prince Min Tong, I. K., who became, five years later, Korean ambassador to the United States, Mr. Frazar was appointed consul-general for Korea in the United States, the exequatur being issued by President Arthur, April 3, 1884. In September, 1888, Mr. Frazar received from His Majesty special marks of appreciation and recognition for services rendered to Korea, accompanied by gold and jade decorations and conveying by special decree the honorary title of Ka Sun Tai Poo, or Korean nobleman of the second rank. On the 13th and 17th of January, 1888, His Excellency Pakchung-yang, the new Korean minister, and suite were presented to Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland by Mr. Frazar and the foreign secretary, Dr. H. N. Allen. Since 1872 Mr. Frazar has been the resident partner in New York of Frazar & Company. He es-

tablished his residence in Orange in 1878 and since that time has been actively engaged in promoting the social and intellectual development of the Oranges. It was largely through his efforts that Music Hall, which has added so much to the pleasure of the citizens of Orange and vicinity, became an accomplished fact. He was chairman of the construction and finance committees, and soon after the completion of the building was elected president of Music Hall Association. The New England Society, of which Mr. Frazar is one of the most active members, has a fine suite of rooms in the building. Mr. Frazar was elected president of the society in 1880 and again in 1881. By special request of the society Mr. Frazar prepared and read a comprehensive and exhaustive paper in Music Hall to a large and appreciative audience, on November 15, 1883, on "Korea and her relations to China, Japan and the United States." This was subsequently published and widely circulated.

The historical and geographical section of the New England Society was formed in 1880, holding nine monthly meetings in each year. Mr. Frazar was president of this section for five years, and during this time fifty lectures, papers or essays on various topics were read or delivered before the members, receiving the most hearty appreciation and aiding materially in the intellectual development of the community. In 1890 Mr. Frazar, with other New Jersey and New York gentlemen, established the New Jersey Postal Telegraph Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, having offices in Newark, Orange, Long Branch, Asbury Park and various other places in New Jersey, communicating with every part of the United States and

Canada, as well as foreign countries, in connection with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. Mr. Frazar was president of the New Jersey Postal Telegraph Company from its formation until June, 1894, when by mutual agreement it was transferred and absorbed into the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

Mr. Frazar has held many offices of trust and honor in his adopted city. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and president of its board of trustees. He is president of the Music Hall Association, chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, councillor of the New England Society, of Orange, senior director of the Harvey Steel Company, of Newark, manufacturers of the Harveyized-steel armor plates for the United States and foreign governments. Mr. Frazar married, in 1866, Annie H., daughter of Joseph C. Lindsley, born 1813, son of Benjamin and Mary Camp, son of Joseph and Abby Foster (Gibbs) Lindsley, born in Boston, resided in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The children of Everett and Annie H. (Lindsley) Frazar, are Everett W., Mabel Lindsley and Abby Little.

AMOS H. VAN HORN.

To say of him whose name begins this record that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the merchant princes of the world, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily, step by step, until he is now occupying a position of prominence



Amos H Van Horn

and trust reached by few men. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of commercial integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates, and his commercial career forms an important part of the business history of Newark.

Mr. Van Horn also represents one of the oldest families of New Jersey, his ancestral history being one of close connection with the early development of the state. The Van Horns were of Holland descent, and coming to New Jersey took up their residence in Warren county. The first of the name to locate there was James Van Horn, who engaged in the cultivation of his land and was a respected, worthy agriculturist of the community. He had a family of four sons and two daughters, namely: George, father of the subject of this sketch; David, who married and removed to Michigan, where he carried on farming and reared his family of four children, James, John, Mary Ann and Sarah; William, who married and spent his life as a farmer of Warren county, New Jersey; Morris, who in 1859 removed to Michigan, where he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and reared his family of two children, Orié and Burt; Margaret, who became the wife of Isaac Burroughs and removed to Michigan, where they spent their remaining days; and Charity, who spent her last years in Pettysville, Michigan.

George Van Horn, the father of Amos H., was born in Warren county, New Jer-

sey, in 1816, and died July 26, 1876. His early life was quietly passed, his attention being devoted to the task assigned him in the school-room or in assisting his father in the various duties of the farm. When he had attained his majority, however, he determined to abandon agricultural pursuits for mercantile life and engaged in the undertaking and cabinet-making business in addition to conducting a general store in Danville, New Jersey. He was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Hull, a daughter of Gershon Hull, a native of Warren county. They had nine children. Edward, the eldest, was married but had no children. He enlisted in the Union army during the war, as a member of Captain Bean's New Jersey Artillery Company, was assigned to Battery B and served for three years, when he was honorably discharged. He returned, broken down in health, as the result of the exposure and hardships of camp life, and died in February, 1866. Amos H. is the second of the family. John, who also enlisted as a defender of the Union, becoming a member of Company K, Second New Jersey Infantry, under Captain Tay, was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, and after experiencing many hardships and privations at the hands of the enemy he was finally paroled at Annapolis, Maryland, but his constitution was so impaired as the result of the suffering he had undergone that he died in January, 1863. James, who was a member of Company A, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, served throughout the war, returned home and was married. He had three children, but they and the mother have all passed away. Silas married a Miss Mulligan, and to them were born three children; Caroline and Minerva Jane did not marry. Ida and Emma, the youngest of

the family, were twins. The latter died at the age of eighteen months; and Ida, who grew to womanhood, became the wife of Mr. Chapman and has three children—May, Amos H. and Leslie. The mother of this family, Mrs. Mary (Hull) Van Horn, died in March, 1882.

Her father Gershon Hull, died in Warren county, in 1819, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1859. They had four sons and four daughters, as follows: Daniel, who lived to be eighty-three years of age, married and had one daughter; Caroline; John married and had two children, Arili and Sarah; James married and had two children—Gershon and Irvin; Gershon married, and died November 24, 1897, at the age of eighty-six years; Hannah became Mrs. Gerhardt, and had a number of sons and daughters; Hetty became Mrs. Sherman, and with her husband removed to Wisconsin in 1845, in which state they reared their four children; Sarah became Mrs. Kechum, and with her husband removed to Michigan; and Mrs. Van Horn completed the family. All of the sons engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Amos H. Van Horn was born in Warren county, New Jersey, November 26, 1840, was educated in the schools of Danville, and received his business training principally under the tuition of his father. In 1855 the family removed to Newark and the father began the manufacture of chairs and furniture, fondly expecting to do a large business with the retail dealers of that city. Amos was employed mornings and evenings in the shop, going to school in the middle of the day, but his tastes were more for the cabinet-making tools than for text-books. The following year business was prostrated by the panic which swept over the middle

and eastern states, in fact affecting all the great industrial interests of the country. The manufacture of cabinetware met with the same fate that all other trades experienced for a time, and, finding idleness irksome, Amos determined to go to his native town of Danville, hoping there to find employment. He was not disappointed in this, and worked there through the winter, returning to Newark the following spring. The next few months he was employed as formerly, assisting in the shop, except during school hours, when he pursued the school course of study. Illness, however, overpowered him, and for about two years he was unfitted for even the lightest kind of employment. As he improved he became imbued with the desire to engage in business on his own account, and, obtaining his father's consent to this step, he borrowed five dollars of his brother, and in 1860, forming a partnership with a Mr. Holt, opened a small shop at the corner of Catharine and Market streets, where they carried on a furniture-repairing business for about a year.

When the war broke out, however, their trade rapidly decreased, and as their expenses were soon more than their income a dissolution of the partnership followed. Not dismayed by this unfriendly turn of fortune, Mr. Van Horn soon opened another shop, in Harrison street, for which he agreed to pay four dollars per month rent. He then went to a prominent dealer, Julius Gerth, with whom he had a formal acquaintance, and, procuring paints and tools on time, announced himself as a dealer in second-hand furniture, and solicited work from all those wanting chairs and furniture repaired. Too poor to own a horse and wagon, he hauled his goods in a wheelbarrow to and from the

homes of his customers. By his pluck and energy, as well as his excellent workmanship, he won a business which steadily grew in volume and importance, and in six months' time he had realized enough to pay off his indebtedness to the man who had so generously befriended him in his hour of need, and also had a surplus of about eighteen dollars. It seems a small sum viewed in the light of his present prosperity, but to the young man who had begun with nothing, it meant much to be free from debt and have that amount as capital. Thinking now he might broaden his field of labor, he removed to Mrs. Campbell's, in the basement of Isaac Pierson's newspaper depot, No. 77 Market street, which he secured for a monthly rental of four dollars, and from February until September of that year his business had increased until the stock he had on hand represented seventy-five dollars, and all paid for.

But now another element entered into his busy life. The north had not conquered the south, as it was expected it would do, and the country was calling for more volunteers. Mr. Van Horn felt that it was his duty and desire to go, and he has never been known to falter at the call of duty. Accordingly, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment, leaving a boy in charge of his store, and after being two weeks in camp procured a two-days leave of absence for the purpose of closing out the concern, during which time he succeeded in finding a purchaser, to whom he sold out for twenty-five dollars.

After the return of his regiment, in June, 1863, Mr. Van Horn, now having a capital of two hundred dollars, rented a basement in Market street, near Broad street, for which he paid a rental of eight dollars, and

there developed a large business. He carried on repairing as before, but by visiting the auction rooms and sales at private dwellings, he rapidly enlarged his stock, and after three years was obliged to find more commodious quarters for his business. He then rented the first floor and basement of No. 79 Market street, and for twelve hundred dollars secured the whole stock and good will of Mr. Griffiths, the former proprietor. Success attended the new undertaking, and after a time he rented the entire building, paying eight hundred dollars per annum for the same. Another two years passed and further changes were demanded, which led him to purchase the building at No. 73 Market street, which he remodeled throughout to meet his needs, and also erected a three-story brick building in the rear, to serve as a store room, repair shop and stable. He then decided to drop the second-hand furniture business entirely, and with that object in view disposed of his old goods and purchased a large stock of new furniture and other household goods, with which he filled the new store, it soon becoming known as headquarters for everything in that line. Thus gradually, step by step, Mr. Van Horn has built up a very extensive concern. He now carries on a wholesale and retail furniture business, and in his large store and wareroom are found all grades of goods, to meet the varying demands of the trade.

In 1884 he erected an addition to his warehouse, five stories in height and extending to Campbell street; in 1890 he erected an addition, fifty by sixty feet, six stories in height, to be used for stock and shipping purposes. In 1893 another addition was made, with twenty-eight feet frontage, on Campbell street, and extending

through to Bank street, six stories in height. The building was further enlarged in 1894 by the erection of a building from Campbell street, facing Bank street, where it has a frontage of seventy-five feet, built of handsome pressed brick with appropriate architectural finish. In 1893, in addition to the furniture trade, Mr. Van Horn embarked in the storage and warehouse business. He now has in contemplation the building of an additional structure, six stories in height, with a twenty-eight-foot frontage on Campbell street, which will make the entire frontage on that street one hundred and six feet. This building is connected with his Market street store by a large arched bridge. In 1899 Mr. Van Horn contemplates the erection of an addition, in Market street, of twenty-nine feet and three inches, ten stories in height, making a total frontage on Market street of fifty-one feet, extending two hundred feet deep to Campbell street, where the Market store is connected by a bridge with the warehouse and stock-rooms. The floor area of his entire establishment is over three acres, and when his contemplated additions are made his establishment will be the largest of the kind in the state.

What Mr. Van Horn has accomplished in the world of commerce cannot adequately be told in words. It is certainly not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control a business of such magnitude, that he must possess, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, unusual powers of organization and executive ability—in a word, that he must be a master mind; and yet if one shall seek in Mr. Van Horn's career the causes that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well-

tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness, truthfulness, fidelity—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to. Faithfulness on the part of employes is promoted by the knowledge that good service means advancement as opportunity opens and that neglect of duty will not be tolerated, and is further enhanced by the interest taken by the employer in the personal welfare of the deserving. Such characteristics have led to the splendid success which has crowned the efforts of Mr. Van Horn, who is one of the most prominent business men of New Jersey.

Amos H. Van Horn was married May 8, 1872, to Miss Emma Clark Wilcox, who was born in 1842, and is a daughter of James Clark and Hulda Wilcox, who had four children, as follows: Charles, who married Gussie Eveland and resides at Newark, New Jersey; George Edward, who married Margaret Blackwood, and resides at Newark; Carrie, who became Mrs. E. J. Anderson, of Newark, and died in 1880; and Mrs. Amos H. Van Horn, completed the family. Both the parents of these children have passed away, the father dying in 1850, and the mother in 1853. They were good and worthy people and in religious faith were Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn attend St. Paul's church, Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Van Horn is a charter member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., at Newark, and is also an active member of the Newark Board of Trade. He is also a member of the Lincoln Republican Club, at Roseville, Newark.

THE BRUSH FAMILY.

The connection of the Brush family with the Oranges began about twenty-five years ago, when Clinton E. Brush, the present

representative, took up his residence in Orange and a few years later in South Orange. With a constantly increasing interest in his surroundings and a manifest desire on his part to promote social intercourse and extend a helping hand to his neighbors, his influence in the community has gradually widened, and when he was finally induced to accept public office he fulfilled the duties connected therewith as an honest and fearless citizen. Sterling honesty and unflinching courage are distinguishing traits of the Brush family, the ancestor of whom was among the early Puritan settlers of New England. The ancestor of the Brush family was Thomas Brush, of Southold, Long Island, 1662; made a freeman of Connecticut, 1664, that part of Long Island being at the time under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

Jacob Brush, probably a son of Thomas, was born at Huntington, Long Island, in 1689; died October 17, 1731. He had a son, Jacob Brush, Jr., who was born at Huntington, Long Island, September 6, 1727; died April 6, 1813. He had a daughter, Sarah, born September 24, 1763; married John Rolph. They had a daughter, Sally Rolph, born September 27, 1795; died December 22, 1873. She married Joshua Brush, son of Jonathan, who was probably the son of Jacob Brush, Sr. Joshua Brush, son of Jonathan, was born December 14, 1794; died November 18, 1864. Married Sally Rolph, and had Jonathan Ethelbert and other children.

Jonathan Ethelbert Brush was born at Smithtown, Long Island, February 25, 1818; died February 6, 1889. He was a well known New York merchant and carried on the wholesale hardware business under the firm name of W. N. Seymour &

Company, for upwards of forty years. He was well known and highly respected among New York business men. He married Cornelia Turck, of Germantown, New York, a descendant, probably, of John Christian Turck, one of the commissioners appointed, in 1710, by Governor Hunter, who purchased six thousand acres, of Robert Livingston, for the use of a colony of German settlers, who gave it the name of Germantown.

Clinton Ethelbert Brush, eldest son of Jonathan and Cornelia (Turck) Brush, was born in New York city, May 24, 1844. His educational advantages embraced everything except a collegiate course. He attended the University Grammar School, Grammar School No. 40, and the Free Academy. Thus equipped he entered at once upon a successful business career as clerk in the house of Hastings, Cook & Valentine. He did not remain long in a subordinate capacity, his industry, push and energy having won him the confidence of his employers and secured his rapid advancement. In 1862 Mr. Hastings withdrew from the old firm and organized that of Hastings & Potter. Mr. Brush went with the new firm and in February, 1866, a new partnership was formed under the name of Hastings, Brush & Company. In 1874 he sold his interest and started on his own account, and soon established an extensive trade. Three years later, with his brother as partner, he opened a branch house in Toronto, Canada. The business increased to such an extent that he became the largest importer of dress trimmings in the Dominion. He continued in this line with unvarying success for eight years. On January 1, 1885, he accepted a position from the Chicago Corset Company, manufactur-

ers of the Ball corset, to take entire charge of their eastern department and establish a branch in New York city. It was a great undertaking, owing to the strong competition in this line, but Mr. Brush was equal to the task. He was convinced that his goods were superior to those of his competitors, and he was not long in convincing the public of this fact. He began by a judicious yet liberal system of advertising, and the first year opened sixteen hundred accounts and had orders in excess of the company's immediate ability to supply. He increased his amount of advertising from year to year, with a proportionate increase of sales, which now exceed one million dollars a year, probably the largest in amount of any house in this line of business in the world.

Although a mere boy in years and appearance at the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Brush rendered important service to his country during the most trying period of our struggle for existence as a nation. He joined Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Militia, in September, 1862, and served with it through the famous Gettysburg campaign of 1863, and later in the New York draft riots of the same year. He completed his full term of service, and in 1876 became a member of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment. Mr. Brush moved to Orange in 1870, and in 1877 he purchased two and one-half acres on Irving avenue, being a part of the Gould farm. On this he built a fine house, where he has since resided. While active in social and religious matters, he took no special part in public affairs until 1893, when he was elected a member of the township committee. The accounts of the collector had been passed upon by the

committee year after year without question. When the annual report was submitted that year, Mr. Brush suggested as a matter of form the auditing of the collector's accounts, and he was appointed a committee of one to make the examination. He discovered that there was a deficit of fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars. This led to a more critical examination, and other irregularities affecting a large number of property-holders were discovered. He found that several pieces of property had been sold for taxes at different times and omitted from the records. Through the efforts of Mr. Brush a proper system of bookkeeping has been adopted, the township committee has been more watchful of the affairs, and a large amount has been saved to the township.

Mr. Brush has been for many years active in both speculative and capitular Masonry. He was a charter member of Bunting Lodge, F. & A. M., of New York city, and demitted from Sylvia Chapter, R. A. M., of Harlem, to Orange Chapter, R. A. M., of Orange. He is a director in the Orange Valley Y. M. C. A.; is treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of South Orange; a member of the South Orange Field Club, Village Improvement Society and other organizations.

Mr. Brush was married, November 10, 1869, to Eliza Thompson, daughter of William S. Whitlock, of New York city, whose wife was Rebecca Smith Fanshaw, daughter of Daniel Fanshaw (born 1788, died 1860), and a granddaughter of Thomas Fanshaw, an English clergyman.

William Schenck Whitlock, father of Mrs. Clinton E. Brush, was the son of John (born August 22, 1772, died December, 1859) and Mary (Schenck) Whitlock. John

was the son of Lieutenant John Whitlock, a member of the Third Battalion, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, in the war of the Revolution, also of Colonel Somers' battalion, state troops. He was killed at Navesink Highlands. He was the son of Thomas Whitlock, born about 1700, son of Thomas, born about 1666, son of Thomas, born about 1640, son of Thomas, born about 1615, living at Gravesend, 1664. Thomas, Sr., and Thomas, Jr., and another brother had a grant of land in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1664. Mary Schenck, wife of John Whitlock, above referred to, born 1786, died 1858, was the daughter of Captain John Schenck, born August 28, 1745, died August 28, 1834, an officer in the war of the Revolution, lived in Pleasant Valley, Monmouth county, New Jersey. A battle was fought on his farm. He was the son of Garret (born August 30, 1712, died August 20, 1757) and Jane (Van Cowenhoven) Schenck, son of Garret Roelofse (born October 27, 1671, died September 15, 1745) and Neitge Coerlin (Van Voorhees) Schenck, son of Roulof Martinse (born 1619) and Neitge (Van Cowenhoven) Schenck, son of Martin Peterse Schenck, son of Peter Schenck, of Holland. The first of this name of whom any mention is made in history, is Edgar de Schencken, who, in A. D. 798, occupied the position of imperial seneschal to Charlemagne, emperor of Germany and France.

The children of Clinton E. and Eliza Thompson (Whitlock) Brush are: Rebecca Whitlock, born August 26, 1870; Cornelia, born September 19, 1872; William Whitlock, born July 28, 1874; Grace Louise, born November 25, 1876; Clinton Ethelbert, born March 22, 1879; Edward, born May 7, died May 9, 1881.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.

Samuel Allen, the American ancestor of the Philadelphia branch and one branch of the New Jersey family of Allens, came from Bristol, England, in 1681, and settled near Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Friends and, as is shown by the date of his arrival, preceded the settlement of the Penn colony. He had a son, Samuel (2), who had a son, Samuel (3), who had a son Samuel (4), who was born in Philadelphia. He married there, Sarah Brown, whose nephew General Jacob Brown, greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812 and was commander-in-chief of the United States army, 1821-1828. He had among other children, Samuel (5).

Samuel Allen (5), was born in 1782. He married Sarah W. Warner, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His eldest son was Joseph Warner, who was born near Bristol, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1811. He was by profession a civil engineer. His first service was in connection with the Delaware branch canal, from Easton to Bristol, Pennsylvania. He was also connected with the construction of the Camden & Amboy Railroad and various other railway enterprises in different parts of the country. In 1860, as chief engineer of the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company, he completed the construction of the Bergen tunnel, now owned by the Erie Railway Company. He was also chief engineer of the Dundee Water Power & Land Company, of Passaic, New Jersey. He represented Burlington county, New Jersey, in the state senate for several terms. He was appointed by Governor Charles Stratton (whose term of office was from 1845 to 1848) deputy quartermaster-general of the state of New Jersey.

He was serving in this capacity when the war broke out in 1861, and, as a member of Governor Olden's staff, his wide experience as a civil engineer in the handling of large bodies of men enabled him to render important service to his country in the organization of the three-months men and of the first eight regiments of three-year men. In September, 1861, he raised the Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel by Governor Olden. This regiment contained twelve hundred men, being composed of twelve companies of one hundred men each,—the first regiment ever organized on that basis in this country. This unique plan of organization, although abandoned by the regiment after his death, has recently been adopted by the United States Army. The regiment was attached to the Burnside expedition, but Colonel Allen, who accompanied it, was drowned at Hatteras Inlet, January 15, 1862. Colonel Allen married Sarah Burns Norcross, daughter of James S. Norcross and Isabella Burns, of Bordentown, New Jersey. The children of this marriage were: Bethea Burns, who married Dr. I. D. Young, of Bordentown, New Jersey; Joseph Warner, deceased, married Emily Beaston, of Camden, New Jersey; William Frederick and Edwin Stevens.

William Frederick Allen, third child of Colonel Joseph and Sarah Burns (Norcross) Allen, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, October 9, 1846. His early education was received at the Model School, at Bordentown; he was afterwards sent to the Protestant Episcopal Academy, and his studies were chosen with a view of his entering upon a course at West Point. As a schoolboy he was a warm friend of Mr. Gilder, the present editor of the Century

Magazine, and when thirteen years of age he and his elder brother, with young Gilder, started a little campaign paper in which that gentleman was equal partner. The death of his father left the family entirely dependent on William and his elder brother. William became a rodman on the Camden & Amboy Railroad in 1862, and after a year was promoted to the position of assistant engineer. He had charge of the party surveying the Pemberton & Hightstown Railroad and the Camden & Burlington Counties Railroad. He was also assistant engineer on the survey and construction of the old Long Branch & Sea Shore Railroad and soon afterward, in 1868, he became resident engineer of the West Jersey Road. This position he resigned in 1872 to assume the chair of assistant editor of the Official Railway Guide. The following year he became its editor. In 1875 he was elected permanent secretary of the Railway Time Convention, now the American Railway Association, in which nearly all the railway companies of the country are members and are represented through their presidents, general managers or superintendents. When the association was reorganized, in 1886, Mr. Allen was again elected its secretary, which office he now holds. Mr. Allen has achieved a worldwide reputation in his successful efforts to perfect and secure the adoption of the system of standard time now in general use throughout the civilized countries of the world. The adoption of a practical system of standard time had long been considered "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but exceedingly difficult to accomplish. Numerous schemes had been proposed from time to time by various men of science at the national councils of the railway au-

thorities, but none of them were so well defined as to admit no doubt of their successful operation. The first to give the matter much attention was Professor C. F. Dowd, of Saratoga, who proposed a system of time standards with hour differences, in 1869, but the scheme was not worked out in detail to the satisfaction of railroad managers and the matter was accordingly abandoned. "The system subsequently adopted and the first practical one ever devised was," says a well known authority on the matter, "we are constrained to say, after the most diligent investigation, perfected and carried through by Mr. William F. Allen, editor of the Official Railway Guide and secretary of the American Railway Association.

Mr. Allen was appointed in 1884, by President Arthur, one of the five delegates to represent the United States at the International Meridian Conference, which met, by invitation of our government, at Washington, in October of that year, at which meeting twenty-five different nations were represented. At this conference the meridian of Greenwich was chosen as the international prime meridian and standard of time reckoning. This system of standard time has since been generally adopted in Europe. Great Britain, Holland and Belgium use the time of the first hour section; Germany, Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and western Turkey use the time of the second section, and Bulgaria, Roumania and eastern Turkey that of the third. The same system has also been adopted by Japan and recently by the Argentine Republic and in Australia. In June, 1895, he represented the American Railway Association at the International Railway Congress, held in London, England, having been se-

lected as one of the eight delegates of the association. The railways of all the countries of the world were represented at the meeting. In addition to the other business connections of Mr. Allen already mentioned, he is manager of the National Railway Publication Company, president of the Knickerbocker Guide Company, treasurer of the American Railway Supply Company, and a director in numerous other companies.

Mr. Allen's connection with the Oranges began in 1880. He purchased a house and lot on Ralston avenue, which he afterwards sold, and in 1886 bought a plot of ground on Scotland street, where he erected a pretty villa which, in exterior design and interior finish, combines many of the best features of what is now known as American architecture, under the general term of "American Domestic." During his residence in South Orange many changes and improvements have been made, in all of which Mr. Allen has borne a conspicuous part. Probably the most important improvement connected with the village of South Orange was the organization of the Meadow Land Society, of which he was the chief promoter and is still one of its largest stockholders. It has not only maintained and enhanced the value of all surrounding property by its restrictive features, but has done more to bring together the best elements of the village through its membership and that of the club, which occupies a large part of the grounds, than any movement of the kind heretofore attempted.

The father of Mr. Allen, whose ancestors for more than six generations had been connected with the Society of Friends, was the first to sever his connection with that society. He united with the Protestant

Episcopal church shortly after his marriage. William, the subject of this sketch, was brought up in and has been for many years a communicant of that church, and on coming to South Orange united with the Church of the Holy Communion and, with the exception of one term, has served continuously as a member of the vestry of that church. Mr. Allen served one term as a member of the village board of trustees, two terms as a member of the governing board of the South Orange Field Club; he is one of the board of managers of the South Orange Free Library, a member of the New England Society, of Orange, and has served as one of its board of counsellors, as a member of the committee on public welfare, and as an officer and member of other local organizations. Through his business and professional associations he is identified with many of the leading scientific and other societies of national repute. He is a member of the American Metrological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Statistical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association. He is also an honorary member of Die K. K. Geographische Gesellschaft, of Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Allen married, in 1871, Caroline Perry Yorke, daughter of Judge Thomas Jones Yorke, of Salem, New Jersey, at one time president of the West Jersey Railroad Company. The children of this marriage are Yorke, Frederick Warner, Eugene Yorke and John Sinnickson.

Edwin Stevens Allen, youngest son of Joseph Warren and Sarah Burns (Norcross) Allen, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, January 5, 1860. He was graduated

at Princeton University in 1880. He is assistant editor of the Official Railway Guide and secretary and treasurer of the Knickerbocker Guide Company. He is a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, state of New York, having served with honor his full term in that regiment. He moved to South Orange in 1890 and bought a house and lot on Scotland street, adjoining the property of G. B. Turrell. He married Julia Hawks Oakley, daughter of Richard Oakley and granddaughter of Rev. Francis Hawks, D. D., of New York. The children of this marriage are Sara Burns, Marjorie Hawks and Doris Harwood. Mr. Allen is secretary of the Meadow Land Society, secretary of the Village Improvement Society, and a member of various local and other organizations.

LEVI PAYSON STONE

was a native of Wendell, Massachusetts, born May 1, 1802, son of Levi and Betsy (Kidder) Stone. Originally of Welsh descent on his father's side, his immediate ancestor settled in Framingham, Connecticut. The ancestor of the Kidder family, to which his mother belonged, was James, of Billerica, Massachusetts, born at East Grinstead, England, 1626, died at Billerica, April 16, 1676. He was sergeant and ensign in the military company of Billerica, and commander of the Billerica garrison. Mr. Stone was educated at the public school and Amherst Academy. His first business experience was with a firm at Cole-raine, Massachusetts, of which he subsequently became a member. Later he removed to Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he did a successful business for several years. He came to New York city in 1836,

where he formed a copartnership in the dry-goods business under the firm name of Stone, Wood & Starr. It became one of the largest and best known dry-goods houses in the city, and continued, with the subsequent admission of junior partners, for more than a quarter of a century with Mr. Stone at the head. He retired from active duties in 1866, but retained an interest in the business for several years after.

Mr. Stone was among the earliest of the settlers in Llewellyn Park. He entered heartily into the plans of Mr. Haskell to make the park a little paradise where New York business men, after the labors of the day, might find needed rest and happiness in contemplating the beauties of nature. An ardent lover of nature himself, Mr. Stone tried to awaken a corresponding love in the hearts of others, that in thus admiring its beauties they might learn to worship nature's God.

He was a man of deep religious convictions and during his residence in New York he was connected with what was known as the Brick church, in which he served for a long time as deacon and later as elder. He was also engaged in Sunday-school and mission work, making frequent personal visits among the tenement houses, assisting and relieving the poor, ministering alike to their temporal and spiritual wants. At a later period he removed to Brooklyn and was there connected with the Second Presbyterian church. On his removal to Orange, in 1857, he united with the First Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Dr. Hoyt was pastor. Ten years later he assisted in organizing the Central Presbyterian church and was a member of the original session. He contributed materially to the success of this new enterprise, not only

by his active participation in the work of the church, but in his liberal financial support. He was beloved alike by the pastor and people and never forgot the stranger, who received a hearty welcome at his hands. He was always found in his place, both on the Sabbath and week-day services, and endeavored faithfully to "redeem the time." He was one of those rare spirits that would never forsake his seat in his own church to attend a service elsewhere; others following his example, gave strength and encouragement to the heart of their pastor.

Mr. Stone's benefactions were not confined to his own church nor to the community where he resided. Among the institutions of learning in which he became interested was that of Princeton Theological Seminary. He established for that institution a lecture course which, by consent rather than by direction of the founder, bears his name—"the L. P. Stone lectureship." He was a member of the board of trustees and always manifested the most lively interest in the welfare of the seminary. He was held in high esteem by the professors in that institution and exercised an important influence in its management. Public-spirited and liberal as a citizen, his hand was ever open for the furtherance of any enterprise that promised good to his neighbors, and it was said of him that not a charitable institution in the whole region of the Oranges or a struggling church or mission that did not profit by his beneficence. Mr. Stone was married in Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 13, 1854, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Roland and Martha Cutler. The former was a descendant of Thomas Cutler, born at Cambridge Farms, Massachusetts, June 19, 1678, died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, March 26, 1718; grandson

of James Cutler, born in England, 1606, one of the original settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1634. The children of this marriage were: Mary Elizabeth, married Benjamin Douglass, Jr., of Orange; Augusta, married Dr. Fred Webster Whittemore, a descendant of Thomas Whittemore, one of the earliest settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

HENRY FOLSOM,

third child of Hon. John and Mehitabel (Melvin) Folsom, was born in Derry, New Hampshire, October 27, 1829. He received a good academic education and was for some years clerk in a mercantile house. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, about 1859, and engaged in the firearms business. This proved a most fortunate venture, for at the end of two years the civil war broke out, and there was not only a demand for firearms but for every kind of military equipments. He established a branch in Chicago, which proved equally successful and was carried on until its destruction by the great fire of 1871. After the capture of Memphis by the federal army, in 1862, he opened another branch in Memphis which he placed in charge of his brother David. Some months later, after the capture of New Orleans, he opened another branch in that city. Mr. Folsom came east in 1867 and established his headquarters in New York city, the firm then being H. & D. Folsom. He continued in active business life until shortly before his death. Few men possess the business capacity to carry on such an extensive trade with all its ramifications as did Mr. Folsom. He weathered the various financial crises and met promptly all his obligations. He was a

man of inflexible purpose and strong determination of character, and in all his dealings held to that high standard of morality and business integrity which characterized the old merchants of New York. He made the most of his environment, and yet his success in life is clearly traceable to the sterling traits inherited from his worthy ancestors.

Mr. Folsom came to Orange in about 1867, and from that time until his death never ceased to labor for the benefit of his fellow men and for the educational and moral advancement of the town. He was one of the founders of the Mendelssohn Society, was its first president, and did much to contribute to its success. He was not a mere figure-head, for he was excessively fond of music and had a well trained voice, having in his younger days received a good musical education. He conducted the music in Grace Episcopal church and was of great assistance in the benevolent and other undertakings connected with the parish. He was much interested in the New England Society and active in promoting its objects. He was one of the original subscribers to the building fund of the Music Hall Association. When Mr. Folsom first came to Orange he built himself a house on Centre street, where he resided for several years, and in 1878 he purchased the beautiful home in Llewellyn Park where he spent his latter days in peace and quietness until his death, which took place October 10, 1887. He married Phœbe B. F. Titus, daughter of Jonah Titus and Nancy Colwell. He was the son of Jonah, son of Jonah, a descendant of Robert Titus, born in Hertfordshire, near London, in 1600; came to this country in 1635. The children of Henry and Phœbe

B. F. (Titus) Folsom were Henry, born November 4, 1859, and Eleanor Titus.

Henry Titus Folsom, eldest child and only son of Henry and Phœbe B. F. (Titus) Folsom, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 4, 1859. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated at Yale in 1883. He entered his father's store in New York and subsequently acquired an interest in the business, taking the place of his father after the latter's death. He purchased of the estate the home in Llewellyn Park which he greatly improved by additions and interior decorations, the lower rooms being fitted up in hardwood. He also purchased adjoining lands, the estate now covering about eleven acres. He is fond of out-door sports and is a member of the Country Club, Orange Field Club and other Orange societies.

He married Carolyn Saltus, daughter of Nicholas, son of Francis, son of Solomon Saltus, who came to this country from Bermuda, in the latter part of the last century. Mrs. Folsom was born June 12, 1861, died July 16, 1890, leaving one son, Henry Lloyd Folsom.

EDWARD M. COLIE,

eldest child of Daniel F. and Elizabeth S. (Dayton) Colie, was born at Millburn, New Jersey, October 27, 1852. He came with his parents to East Orange when he was but three years of age. He attended the public school and later entered the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1873. He entered the law office of Stone & Jackson, Newark, and a part of the time, while pursuing his legal studies, held the position of vice-principal of the Ash-

land school, in East Orange. He passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted as attorney in 1876, and as counsellor in 1878. He practiced for a time under his own name and in 1888 entered the firm of Colie & Titsworth, succeeding to the practice of the old firm of C. S. & C. G. Titsworth, dissolved by the death of the senior member, Ex-Judge Caleb S. Titsworth. Upon the retirement of Charles G. Titsworth from the firm of Colie & Titsworth, the firm of Colie & Swayze was formed, in 1892. Mr. Colie's general practice is large and lucrative, and he is considered an exceptionally good lawyer. Of late years he has given special attention to insurance law, and his successful trials of difficult and complicated cases have given him a wide reputation, and he is recognized as one of the best insurance lawyers in the state. He is counsel for the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark, for the Fidelity & Casualty Company, of New York, and at the same time represents several large companies in other states. As a lawyer he is careful, painstaking and thorough in his preparation and trial of cases. His clients trust him implicitly, knowing that every means in his power will be conscientiously employed to bring to a successful issue matters placed in his hands. He is a man of quick perceptions, strong nervous force and vital energy.

As a pastime, Mr. Colie has done considerable literary work. He has frequently contributed to *Appleton's Journal*, the *Christian Union*, the *Bookman* and other periodicals. He has one of the largest and best assorted libraries in the state. He is especially interested in sociology and has a large collection of works bearing on this subject. Ruskin is his favorite author, and

a paper read by him before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the College of the City of New York, December 18, 1894, on "John Ruskin as an Ethical Teacher," has since been published in pamphlet form and received the favorable criticisms of students of Ruskin.

Mr. Colie was one of the originators of the independent movement in politics, which for a time threatened to disrupt the old political parties and which has since held the balance of power. He was associated in this movement with Dr. William Hayes Ward, Wendell Phillips Garrison and other well known reformers. Mr. Colie took the stump himself during the campaign of that year and did most effective work. In what might almost be called his native town of East Orange, Mr. Colie has been especially active in public and benevolent affairs. He has been long a director and is now vice-president of the Orange Bureau of Charities. He is connected with the Township Improvement Society, and other societies of this character. His religious associations are with the Munn Avenue or First Presbyterian church, of East Orange, in which he has served as deacon. He is interested in physical culture. He helped to organize the Riding and Driving Club of the Oranges and is a member of its board of directors. He is a member of the board of directors of the Orange Athletic Club. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club; City

College Club, and Reform Club, of New York city, and of the Essex County Country Club, and of the Essex Club, of Newark. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Charities and Corrections, and the Bar Association of the United States.

Mr. Colie married Carrie M. Runyon, daughter of Simeon M. Runyon, son of Clarkson Runyon, who was for many years a merchant in New Brunswick and subsequently a manufacturer of rubber goods, both in New Brunswick and Newark. Clarkson was the son of John, born 1767, married Christian Stelle, daughter of Abel and Sarah Stelle. John was the son of Ephraim, born 1737, whose wife was Ruth Molleson. He was the son of Reune and Rachel (Drake) Runyon. Reune, born 1711, was the son of Vincent Runyon, the ancestor of the Runyon family of this country. Vincent Runyon is first mentioned in the New Jersey records in 1663. He came to this country with the Stelles and other Huguenot families. He settled in Piscataway in 1677, and had allotted to him, in March of the same year, on the Raritan river, one hundred fifty-four and one-half acres. He died November 19, 1713, his wife, Martha, surviving him.

The children of the marriage of Edward M. Colie and Carrie R. (Runyon) Colie are: Edward M., Jr., Dayton, Runyon, Margaret and Frederick Runyon.

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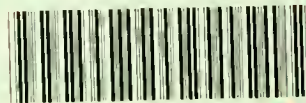


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