





*Gen B. M. Kellogg*



NELSON'S  
Biographical Cyclopedia  
OF  
NEW JERSEY



PUBLISHED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

WILLIAM NELSON

Editor New Jersey Archives;

Author of *Indians of New Jersey*;

Corresponding Secretary New Jersey Historical Society

---

VOLUME II

---

NEW YORK  
EASTERN HISTORICAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
1913

- 130

.N42.4

331633

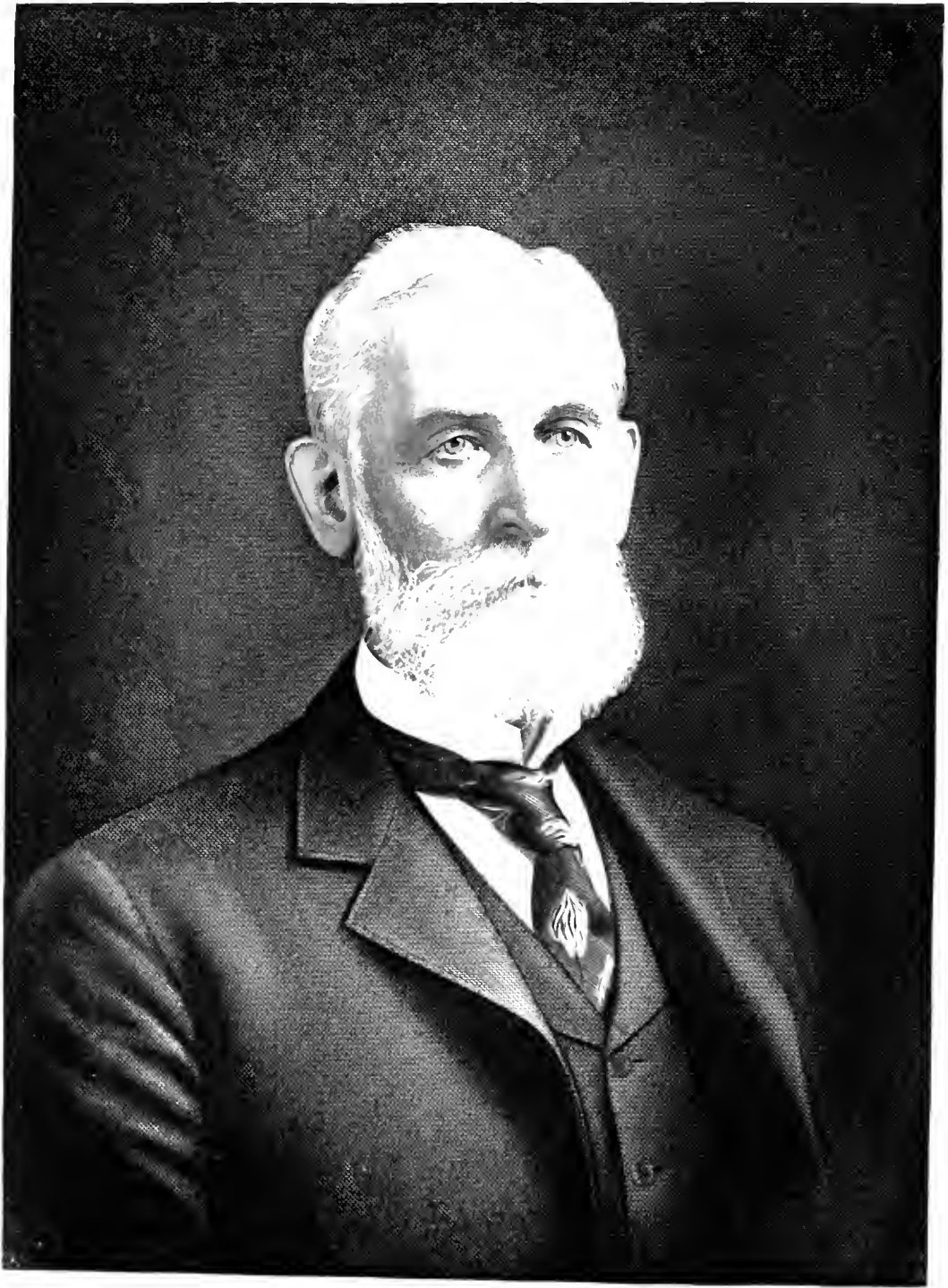
26

2-11-1900 Nov. 3-6

2

430

440



*John F. Dryden*

## JOHN FAIRFIELD DRYDEN

---

ONE of the foremost men the insurance world has ever produced was John Fairfield Dryden, founder of The Prudential, and pioneer of industrial insurance in America. Mr. Dryden also accomplished much for the material advancement of New Jersey. It has been said of him, "He helped the masses to help themselves." His career was an illustration of greatness arising out of a long and determined struggle for achievement in a new and venturesome field of human endeavor. His monument is the magnificent institution of which he was the creator and head, and which links his name with the lives of millions of people.

For nearly forty years Mr. Dryden was a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and one of its most highly honored citizens. He was born August 7, 1839, on a farm at Temple Mills, near Farmington, Maine, and his life is an illustration of what a young man of ordinary means and honest birth can accomplish, and the kind of heritage he can leave for the benefit of humanity. His parents were John and Elizabeth B. Dryden, of old New England ancestry.

Removing with his parents from Maine to Massachusetts when seven years of age, he received his early education in the schools of the latter State. As a youth he was distinguished by his studious nature and his intellectual pursuits; and though his health was never robust, he fitted himself for college, entering Yale in 1861. His over-zealousness in study broke down his health and compelled him to leave before the completion of his course. In later years, in recognition of his after achievements, the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts; and his name was enrolled as one of the graduates of the class of 1865.

Perhaps Mr. Dryden's glimpse of the frailty of health set him to thinking about life insurance, pointing him in the direction of what proved so conclusively to be his work in life; for immediately after leaving college he became interested in the subject, particularly in its application to the practical solution of the economic problems of the poor. His attention had been attracted to the methods of The Prudential Assurance Company of London, which some years previously

had commenced the writing of industrial insurance, or life insurance for wage earners, on the weekly payment plan; and he was greatly impressed with the success which had attended its methods. The matter had been discussed in Parliament and elsewhere and had gained a wide publicity; and in the annual reports of the Massachusetts Insurance Department had received the notice of Professor Elizur Wright, the State Insurance Commissioner. Procuring the reports of the London company and all available information, Mr. Dryden studied and analyzed the matter, acquainting himself with the foundation principles, the practical details, and the results both from the standpoint of the company and that of the policyholder. He became convinced of the practicability of Americanizing the methods of the English company and establishing industrial insurance in this country. Fascinated by the idea of putting an insurance policy into every tenement house and poor man's cabin, he determined to achieve this great blessing for the poor. He began at the foundation, was full of ambitious enterprise, with an unbounded confidence in himself and the ultimate success of his idea, and it is owing to him that the poor man gets his policy of life insurance.

In 1873 he came to Newark. The long continued business depression of that period, with its attendant panic and its bank failures, made his task a doubly hard one; but he succeeded eventually in interesting Horace Alling; William H. Murphy, father of former Governor Murphy; Noah F. Blanchard, a leading leather manufacturer of the city; Dr. Leslie D. Ward, a practicing physician; and others. Obtaining a charter from the State Legislature, he organized "The Widows' and Orphans' Friendly Society," Mr. Dryden becoming the secretary. An office was secured in the basement of the bank at 810 Broad street, Newark; and here in The Prudential's office he helped to lay the cornerstone of the present financial importance of the city of Newark, whose largest institution to-day is The Prudential.

He started the company in an inexpensive way and without any salary for himself, the economy practiced enabling it to weather the early days. It was not many years, however, before the institution was self-supporting. Shortly after its organization the name of the society was changed to "The Prudential Friendly Society," the intention being at that time to found a workingmen's benefit institution which would cover all of the more important contingencies affecting the lives of wage earners; that is, giving them financial relief in the



event of accident, sickness or death, and granting an annuity in old age. The time had not yet come to cover so ambitious a field as this, however, and the plan was changed to provide for the payment of sums at death. Thinking it best to learn if possible more about the methods of the English Prudential, Mr. Dryden crossed the ocean and made the acquaintance of Sir Henry Harben, founder of industrial insurance in the United Kingdom, and for many years president of the English Prudential. The courtesy with which he was received by the London institution and its officers, their willingness to impart information about the work, and the opportunities which they gave him of studying their ways of doing business, stranger that he was, were a tribute to Mr. Dryden's personality.

After Mr. Dryden's return the name of The Prudential Friendly Society was changed to "The Prudential Insurance Company of America." From the earliest beginnings the undertaking was strictly limited to wage earners' insurance or industrial insurance on the weekly payment plan, with the premiums collected from the houses of the insured. A better plan than this could scarcely have been devised, for reasons inherent to the lives and conditions of the earners of weekly wages. The workingman was taught the value of saving. To the high standards maintained by Mr. Dryden's management is due the respect in which industrial insurance is held in this country to-day. In 1881 Mr. Dryden became president of The Prudential, in which office he continued for thirty years, and until his death.

He had a genius for organization, and excelled in the management of men. From the beginning he led the forces of The Prudential by kind and gentle ways, creating in their minds a trust in him personally and a complete confidence in his word, the result being a force of well-disciplined employees who were loyal to their leader. Mr. Dryden was an excellent judge of character; his own early experience taught him to be sympathetic with the trials of his agents, and he was constantly endeavoring to better their condition, finding ways of making their work easier and more successful. A man of diligence and integrity, cool and courageous, he inspired those about him with like qualities. Mr. Dryden's conception of the social service that accompanied and underlaid every view of his business was ever uppermost in his mind. So strong and loyal is the memory held for Mr. Dryden by employees of The Prudential that a beautiful bronze statue has been erected by them in the corridor of The

Prudential building, Newark, as a tribute of esteem and affection from the field and home office force of the company.

In 1886, The Prudential commenced the issue of ordinary policies in amounts of \$1,000 and over, with premiums payable quarterly, and at longer intervals; the result being a very large and rapidly growing ordinary business whose development was such that on January 1, 1913, the company had over eight hundred and sixty million dollars of ordinary business on its books. A large amount of this insurance is secured by industrial agents, and thus the benefits of every form of safe life insurance are brought home to the mass of the people. The Prudential has at present over 11,000,000 industrial and ordinary policies in force, for over \$2,211,000,000 industrial and ordinary life insurance, and is indeed a veritable rock of Gibraltar for the protection of the workingman and his family. By issuing the two forms of insurance through one institution, Mr. Dryden secured for The Prudential a foremost position among the life insurance companies of the world.

Mr. Dryden was identified with the best business interests and prosperity of the city of Newark; he entered into the affairs of various large organizations with a keen foresight and a sound judgment that won the regard of his associates wherever he moved. He created for the city an immense amount of taxable wealth, and gave large additional values to existing property by the improvements he projected. He contributed to the beautifying of the city by the erection of stately buildings, setting the example for others to follow. Transforming the old-fashioned and slow-going banking system, he helped to give new life and a new growth to Newark, making it a great financial centre. Suffice it to say that The Prudential now has over three hundred million dollars assets. He established a network of thrift from the lowest to the highest, showing the working people how to make the best use of their money in life insurance, and advising financial and other organizations how to conduct their enterprises to the best public advantage.

The important part enacted by The Prudential in the city of Newark and the State of New Jersey is shown by the fact that that company since its organization has contributed to the city and the State in the form of taxes over eight million dollars, much of which has gone toward the maintenance of schools, hospitals and other State and local interests.

In appreciation of Mr. Dryden's invaluable public services New Jersey chose him in 1896 and in 1900 as presidential elector. On January 29, 1902, he was elected to the United States Senate. An active Republican all his life and keenly interested in public affairs, he entered at once into public work, receiving a number of prominent Senate committee appointments and making his first speech on the subject of the Chinese exclusion bill. As a member of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee of the Senate, he was brought into close personal coöperation and friendship with ex-President Taft, then Secretary of War, and rendered distinguished service in bringing about the legislation which made possible the completion of the great waterway between the two oceans. As a member of the Senate library committee and the committee on public buildings and grounds, he secured action upon a number of important measures; and as a member of the committee on immigration he gave material aid in effecting desirable legislation. His amendment to the railroad rate bill, fixing the time for divorcing the control of mining properties from the railroads, proved a wise and most important enactment.

The dignity of his character and the marked abilities which he displayed gave him a strong influence with legislators and officials, and served to smooth the way for important State and local benefits; he was thus enabled to obtain for New Jersey appropriations aggregating five million dollars. He secured for the State the construction of some of the government's largest war vessels, and enriched the State treasury by over six hundred thousand dollars due from the Federal Government on unpaid Civil War claims. Not the least of his activities as Senator was his bringing to a successful issue a large number of the special bills and claims before the pension office for the relief of old soldiers and their widows; and to every case showing extreme want his personal attention was given. He also presented while in the United States Senate a valuable trophy, known as the Dryden Trophy, with the purpose of increasing the efficiency in marksmanship among the National Guard, the Army and the Navy. Indeed, his interest and his services covered almost every subject of State or National importance; and in the discharge of the duties of his high office he displayed the same breadth of view and the same keenness of intellect that characterized his administration of The Prudential Insurance Company.

Mr. Dryden's term as United States Senator expired on March

4, 1907, and his health not being good he withdrew from the contest for reelection, leaving the field clear to his successor. Upon recuperating his energies, however, he again became active in business life and in public affairs; and during the panic year of 1907 assisted materially in warding off a financial crisis, doing much in the two following years to extend The Prudential's field of operations. Additional structures were planned and completed, so that the four large office buildings in Newark now owned and occupied by the company, are considered one of the finest groups of office buildings in the world, and a model in point of architectural beauty and utility for business purposes, the home office employees of the company working under the very best possible office conditions.

Senator Dryden was one of the committee that erected the McKinley Memorial at Canton, Ohio; and was appointed chairman of the committee which had in charge the raising of the Cleveland monument at Princeton, having started the movement and organized the Cleveland Monument Association. He personally conducted the movement to successful accomplishment, the fund of one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, which was raised through popular subscription, actually exceeding the amount originally suggested for the project.

Mr. Dryden was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a contributor to religious movements and charitable enterprises along many lines. Believing always in a great future for the city of Newark, he coöperated in all movements to make the city more widely known among the great commercial and industrial centres, and was a director in many of the larger financial institutions of the city, State and country. He was an officer in or director of the following corporations: The Prudential Insurance Company of America, president and director; Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, vice-president and director; Union National Bank, Newark, director; United States Steel Corporation, director; United States Casualty Company, New York, director; National Bank of Commerce, New York, director; Equitable Trust Company, New York, director; Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, director.

Of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, he was one of the originators; and he was also one of the prime movers in the consolidation that resulted in the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

It was in 1903 that he was made a director of the United States Steel Corporation in which he was active until his death.

It was not only in his daily life but in his speeches and writings that Mr. Dryden was enabled to exert so important an influence upon his fellow countrymen. In 1895 he demonstrated in a speech before the insurance committee of the Massachusetts Legislature the fallacies of a proposed bill to prohibit the insurance of children, and succeeded in defeating the measure. His writings upon insurance questions are among the classics of the business; and his able volume, "Addresses and Papers on Life Insurance and Other Subjects," is widely recognized as a reference book on all matters of this nature, especially upon the subject of industrial insurance. Treating on the benefits of industrial insurance, Mr. Dryden described it as one of the most effective means of family protection ever devised. He told also of the new life insurance plan successfully undertaken by his company of guaranteeing the payment of monthly income checks through the entire lifetime of a widow or other dependent rather than paying the full sum of the policy at the death of the insured. He believed this method to be more directly in line with the American ideal of the highest degree of economic independence in old age. This was a growing part of The Prudential's business at the time of his death.

A widely quoted article upon the subject of longevity, written by him in September, 1901, states his conclusions, based upon the experience of The Prudential, that the American people are advancing toward physical supremacy and distinctly longer lives. He also called attention to the opportunities of life insurance as a career and discussed with keen insight the questions of taxation of life insurance and its regulation by Congress, presenting strong arguments for a reduction in the tax by the various States, and the placing of the business under National supervision, in order to bring about uniform laws for its conduct. Mr. Dryden stated that his own course in public and business life was largely influenced by the fundamental principles of party responsibility and the high ideals in political, business and social life of Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton.

His letters to his agents won for him a reputation as a clear and logical writer, and showed him to be a man of strong and original thought. He was thoroughly posted and well-informed on an unusual number of important subjects, indicating a wide mental scope and great judicial force. He was a great student of literature and

the arts. Large and valuable libraries were accumulated by him at his Newark residence and in his summer home at Bernardsville, New Jersey. He was an acknowledged connoisseur in paintings, and his art collection in Newark, which included a number of modern masterpieces, was one of the most ably and intelligently selected collections in the State. Mr. Dryden was also deeply interested in the development of forestry, and began the establishment of a game preserve on his property, having purchased in the year 1911 the old Rutherford estate, seven thousand acres in extent, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

As an evidence of Mr. Dryden's belief in a great future prosperity for New Jersey, he made this interesting prediction in an address before the New Jersey State Bankers Association at Atlantic City in 1906: "Drawing much of her energy and capital from the great city of New York on the one hand, and from the great city of Philadelphia on the other, she (New Jersey) yet preserves an independent attitude and pursues an independent policy. Between these two cities, New Jersey, with an area of some seven thousand square miles, occupies what, without question, will in course of time become the most valuable real estate in America."

Mr. Dryden was a member of the Union League Club, New York; New York Yacht Club; Railroad Club; Automobile Club of America; Metropolitan Club of Washington; Essex Club; Essex County Country Club, and the Automobile and Motor Club of New Jersey.

His home life was ideal. Married, in 1864, at New Haven, Connecticut, to Miss Cynthia J. Fairchild, he had two children: Forrest F. Dryden, who succeeded his father as president of The Prudential; and Susie Dryden, who married Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, of Trenton.

Mr. Dryden's death occurred after a short illness, at his residence in Newark, November 24, 1911, he being then in his seventy-third year. It was said of him, at his death, that a pillar of the State had fallen, and from the world of insurance a towering figure was removed which for more than a generation had commanded the respect and admiration of his contemporaries.







Forrest A. Snyden

## FORREST FAIRCHILD DRYDEN

---

**F**ORREST FAIRCHILD DRYDEN, who succeeded his distinguished father, John F. Dryden, as president of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, is the youngest man ever selected as chief executive of a company of the rank and importance of The Prudential. He is well equipped for the post, bringing to it a natural ability, which by training and experience has reached a high point of efficiency. In his administration of the affairs of the company the wise and progressive policies of its founder are followed unswervingly and with continually increasing breadth. He has won for himself prominence in the world of business and established, upon his own merits, a sound reputation for foresight, clear understanding and excellent judgment.

Mr. Dryden was born at Bedford, Ohio, December 26, 1864, but moved at an early age with his parents to New Jersey, which has always been the seat of his business activities. As the only son of his parents he received a most careful upbringing; and his mother, who had been Miss Cynthia Fairchild, neglected no opportunity for impressing upon his mind the tenets which make for a well-rounded character. His first schooling was received at the Newark (New Jersey) Academy. Anxious to get into business, however, he entered the service of The Prudential as a clerk in 1882, but later went to Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts.

At the conclusion of his studies he decided upon life insurance as a career and joined The Prudential staff again in 1888, beginning at the very foundation in acquiring the principles of the business. Displaying aptitude and readiness he was detailed for duty as field inspector, a work thoroughly congenial to a man of his mettle and activity. In 1889, so far had he advanced in his qualifications for insurance work, that he was appointed superintendent for The Prudential at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the enterprise having then attained a vigorous growth and solidity. Mr. Dryden's enthusiasm and progressiveness kept pace with the company's wonderful development and there were no features of the business with which he did not become familiar.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the board of directors and appointed assistant secretary, and later in the same year secretary. In this capacity he added to his reputation as a keen, far-sighted insurance man, displaying maturity of judgment and wisdom in the estimate of those by whom he was surrounded. Mr. Dryden became his father's right-hand man in The Prudential following the latter's election to the United States Senate in 1902 by the Legislature of New Jersey and for the five years of Senator Dryden's term of office many and various duties and responsibilities fell upon the shoulders of the younger man who discharged them with ability, producing a large increase in the business under his control. In the year 1903 he was elected to the post of third vice-president of the company, followed by his election in 1906 as second vice-president, and his advancement five years later to the responsibilities of the vice-presidency. The experience which he gained prepared him for his ultimate succession to the presidency, and the full confidence placed in him by all connected with The Prudential.

Forrest F. Dryden, as a field general, has become known as one of the leaders in the insurance business and many of the most useful methods now in operation were introduced by him. With his associates and subordinates he is popular and in his field management is known throughout the country, his frequent trips having taken him to most parts of the United States. His visits to the field invariably result in a great development of the business, and a strengthening of the esteem held for him by the big Prudential staff. His memory of persons is unusual, and it is said of him that he knows practically every field worker whom he has ever met. He is a judge of human nature, estimating men by their merits and the quality of their work, and it is to his tact, energy and enthusiasm, characteristics inherited from The Prudential's founder that his success is due.

After the death of his father, Forrest F. Dryden was elected on January 8, 1912, to fill the vacant post, and became president of one of the greatest and most influential corporations in the world. He entered upon his new and weighty duties with the approval of every person interested in the welfare of the vast company and has proved himself well qualified for the position of command in the world of finance and insurance to which he was elevated. There is no branch of The Prudential's enormous business with which he is

not familiar, and none of its wide and progressive policies with which he is not in complete sympathy. The organization under his control is conducted along the same vigorous and practical lines as during the long presidency of his father. The company, whose entire staff now exceeds twenty-nine thousand agents, examiners, etc., has in force eleven million policies aggregating in face values two billion, two hundred and eleven million dollars; and the responsibilities entailed in the management of such a large company, it can be seen, demand the best of executive qualifications.

That the business of The Prudential, and insurance in general, have been the chief consideration of Mr. Dryden during all of his business life, may be gathered at once from his conversation and his every official action. His personality is magnetic; he is optimistic, affable and cordial and his manner endears him to all with whom he comes in contact. Genial and ready of speech he is popular wherever he goes and the success of his career may well be an inspiration to all young men. He is a man of robust physique and youthful appearance, of medium height, dignified bearing and pleasing countenance.

Like his father, Mr. Dryden is a staunch member of the Presbyterian church in which he was reared; and like his father, equally a staunch Republican. He is a director of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the Union National Bank of Newark, the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, the United States Casualty Company, New York, the American Insurance Company, Newark, the Peoples Gas Improvement Company of Trenton, and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, of which his father was one of the founders and in which he displayed the keenest interest throughout his life. Mr. Dryden is interested in the National Guard of New Jersey and bears the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a member of the Essex Troop and for some time chief commissary on the staff of Major-General P. F. Wanser. Mr. Dryden was elected to his father's place in the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. He holds membership in the Essex Club, Newark; Essex County Country Club, West Orange; Baltusrol Golf Club, Somerset Hills Country Club, Morris County Golf Club, The Economic Club of New York and the Down Town Club of Newark. He was elected one of the vice-presidents and chairman of the executive committee of the newly organized New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dryden also holds membership in the Newark Board of Trade, the National Citizens' League, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, the North Jersey Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and life membership in the Newark Museum Association and the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. He is also a director in the National body of the Boy Scouts of America and belongs to the Civic Forum of New York.

Colonel Dryden was married, in 1890, to Miss Grace Carleton, daughter of Dr. Isaac N. Carleton, of Bradford, Massachusetts, and has three children, a son and two daughters—John F. Dryden (2nd), Dorothy, and Elizabeth Butterfield Dryden. He has a town residence at No. 59 Lincoln Park, Newark, and a summer home at Bernardsville, New Jersey.

It is to such men of the younger generation as Forrest F. Dryden and other distinguished sons of distinguished fathers, that the country may look for continued prosperity in the coming years, along the same lines that have been pursued by their illustrious progenitors.





## ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

---

**J**UDGE ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, a modern jurist of distinction, was the son of John Bayard and Margaret (Weaver) Kirkpatrick, born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844, died in Newark, New Jersey, May 4, 1904. His ancestry, referred to in an earlier sketch will be briefly noted here. The social refinement of his family, supplemented by intellectual achievements and official position in each generation, made them leaders in the organization of the State of New Jersey from the colonial government of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Andrew Kirkpatrick, gained eminence as one of the greatest Chief Justices of the Supreme Court in New Jersey, who also served a portion of a term in the New Jersey Assembly, and whose decisions are standards in the guidance of litigation to this day. His father, David Kirkpatrick, a plain farmer, of sternly religious bent, lived to more than ninety years of age, and was responsible for his son's early education in preparation for college and his first chosen profession of the ministry. His father was the American emigrant, an outlawed follower of the dethroned pretenders of the Stuart family to the English crown, who died in 1758.

Andrew Kirkpatrick (2) was born during the temporary residence of his parents in Washington, while his father was Third Auditor of the Treasury Department. They were thus familiar with all the interesting people who formed the upper social circles of that day. John Bayard Kirkpatrick himself was a wealthy merchant, one of those who first engaged in the romantic foreign trade, after the opening of the treaty ports in China and Japan. He was thus a noteworthy figure among the enterprising business men that made America a synonym for great and daring achievement along line of trade never attempted before. Soon after Andrew's birth the family again made its home in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Here he received his elementary education, and received the preliminary preparation for college at the Rutgers College Grammar School. He then entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and was graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of B. A. Princeton University in 1870 conferred upon him an honorary degree of M. A., and Union

College further expressed its appreciation of his legal achievements in bestowing that of LL. D. in 1903. Having chosen the profession of law, his ambition being spurred on its course by the illuminating example of his grandfather, young Kirkpatrick entered the office of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, himself a noble example to any man. The student of law worked diligently and was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar in 1866, becoming a counsellor in 1869.

With Mr. Frelinghuysen's friendship and advice, he eagerly accepted the invitation to become a member of the firm under which he had studied, and for several years they enjoyed the association in practice to their mutual advantage. Later Mr. Kirkpatrick formed a partnership with the Hon. Frederick H. Teese, and attained a brilliant reputation at the bar, where he soon became one of the foremost legal lights. His first appointment was received in April, 1885, when Governor Abbett made him Law Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, in which position he continued until 1896 by reappointments. He then resigned this position on receiving the chair of Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, from President Cleveland, and which important office he held until the end of his days. Many complimentary things have been said of Judge Kirkpatrick's long and honorable career on the New Jersey bench. One of these may be quoted in part: "His legal knowledge was brought to bear on the cases, to the disentanglement of many knotty problems. His record as a Federal judge was brilliant, and to his courtesy and humanity there were hundreds to testify. \* \* \* \* Because of the soundness of his judgment his opinions carried weight in the legal world. They were regarded as peculiarly clear in statement, and had the quality of being easily comprehended by the lay mind."

Some of the most noteworthy cases which came up for his decision were connected with the United States Steel Company, the United States Shipbuilding Company, and the "Asphalt Trust." His administrative ability was as great as his capacity for the duties of a judge, and at one time he was made receiver of the Domestic Manufacturing Company, upon its failure in 1893. He had authority to continue its production of Domestic Sewing Machines, and was also to keep the factories open, in spite of the panicky atmosphere of

business at that period, and hundreds of employees were able to keep at work. At the end of his receivership he was able to deliver the property to its stockholders, entirely clear of all its embarrassments, and with sufficient assets to pay its creditors in full. His business interests were many, and he helped to organize the Federal Trust Company, of which he was at one time president; he was a director in the Howard Savings Institution, treasurer of the T. P. Howell Company, director of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and of the Newark Gas Company. He also was one of the Newark City Hall Commissioners and a member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

In club life he was a popular member of several organizations. He was one of the original governors of the Essex Club, and one of the organizers of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Jeffersonian Club.

Andrew Kirkpatrick married (first) in 1869, Alice, daughter of Joel W. Condit, by whom he had three children: Andrew, John Bayard and Alice. He married (second) Louise C., daughter of Theodore P. Howell. They also had three children: Littleton, Isabelle and Elizabeth.



## J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK

---

**J.** BAYARD KIRKPATRICK, president of various important corporations, was born in Newark, May 1, 1872, and is the son of Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick and his first wife, Alice Condit. His distinguished ancestry and their record in courts of law easily settled the question of Mr. Kirkpatrick's profession.

His preparatory education was received at the St. Paul School, Concord, New Hampshire, for five years. He then entered Harvard College, whence he was graduated in 1894. A further course in the Harvard Law School fitted him for his career, and he received his diploma in 1897. His first practical experience was obtained in the office of Coult & Howell, and he received his admission as attorney in February, 1898. In 1901 he became a counsellor. His ability in this chosen field was quickly shown and he has built up an ever increasing clientele. Future honors no doubt await one so eminently fitted to occupy a prominent place at the New Jersey bar.

Mr. Kirkpatrick already holds the office of president in the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company; the same honor is accorded him with the Lawyer's Title Guaranty Company. At one time he was secretary of the Neptune Meter Company, which is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country. His political connections are Democratic.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a great worker among societies and is an interested member of the New Jersey Historical Society, Washington Association of Morristown, Engineers' Club of New York, Harvard Club of New York, Harvard Club of Pennsylvania, Harvard Club of New Jersey, and the Union Club of Newark. He is connected with Grace Episcopal Church of Newark. He is also a trustee of St. Matthew's German Episcopal Church of Newark.

## RICHARD MATLACK COOPER

---

THE Cooper family of New Jersey is representative of the best type of the fine old landed aristocracy which grew up in the early times, when settlers in the New World had a practically unlimited field in which to acquire possessions. The Patroons of New York, whose personal holdings rivaled in magnitude the territory of many a European State, until compelled by the new regime to surrender much of their huge patrimonies, are the most familiar example, and from this aristocratic root and similar roots in the other States has democratic America derived some of her most eminent men and ardent patriots. The Coopers themselves have yielded many such to their country's roster of worthy names, the most distinguished of which is undoubtedly that of James Fenimore Cooper.

The first of the name to come from England to the Colonies was one William Cooper, a resident of Coleshill, Hertfordshire, where he was born in 1632. He became early a member of the Society of Friends, and with them suffered all the trials of persecution which that age, so intolerant of religious differences, heaped upon the heads of that devoted body. At length, preferring to brave the perils of the untried wilderness to longer enduring their sufferings at home, a determined band, of which the said William Cooper formed one, came to America and settled in Burlington, New Jersey, but a few years after the founding of that little settlement. William Cooper did not remain there, however, but went to what was called Pyne Point, on the Delaware River, now Cooper's Point, opposite the place where a few years later was founded the city of Philadelphia. At his house in this place and at one other house across the river, the first meetings of the Friends took place, in a fear of the Indians only surpassed by their fear of God. As time went on the Cooper family, which had acquired settlers' rights

to a large region in the locality, became wealthy and grew to great prominence in the community.

Richard Matlack Cooper was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, February 29, 1768. He inherited large estates, and both this fact and his own natural abilities brought him quickly into public notice. Interested in the politics of his time and place, taking an active part in the community's affairs, he seemed the appropriate candidate for the region to the State Legislature, and accordingly served a number of terms in that body. He became president of the State Bank at Camden in 1813, a position he held until 1842, when he declined further reelection. He was elected in 1829 to the House of Representatives in the United States Congress, and again in 1831, and for several years held the office of Presiding Justice of the courts of Gloucester county. He died March 10, 1844.





## THOMAS B. PEDDIE

---

**T**HOMAS B. PEDDIE is the type of foreign born citizen so many of whom, having heard at home the wonderful tales of the wealth to be found in the New World, of the gold almost to be picked up in the streets, have ventured to the land of promise to find the tales, if not literally true, at least possible of fulfilment. Certainly the golden dreams of fortune and power were in a large measure realized in his career in the land of his adoption.

He was born and educated in Scotland, his parents being possessed of moderate means, and was early an earnest reader of the literature of the day. It was at a time when the wonderful growth and progress of the western republic was impressing itself upon the minds and imaginations of the peoples of Europe, and there were many references to it in the current literature. The stories which young Peddie saw were calculated to whet his fancy and tempt him to try his fortune in a land where opportunity had not been all preëmpted as at home. Accordingly he set sail, and in 1833 arrived in the United States and began a search for a location in keeping with his ideas. After a survey of many towns and cities he at length selected Newark as an ideal location for the young man about entering business, coming as it was into a new life of manufacture and development. The wisdom of the choice was proven in the event. Noting the importance of the leather industry there, an importance which seemed to him on the increase, he entered a saddler's factory, and at the end of two years had laid by a sufficiency to enable him to begin the manufacture of trunks and leather bags on his own account. From this most modest beginning his business never paused in its growth upwards until it eventually became the largest of its kind in the country if not in the world. Indeed, it may be not unjustly urged that through this enormous industry, as well as through his many other financial connections, Mr. Peddie exerted no small effect

upon the industrial development of the city and contributed not a little to its importance in the manufacturing world. But Mr. Peddie's activity was not confined within the narrow limits of a personal business interest, however valuable this may indirectly have been to his city. On the contrary, he took a deep interest in the religious, political and social affairs of Newark, and played an energetic part therein. He absented himself for a whole year from his business, and during the time made an extended European tour, observing as he went about the various means adopted by communities, especially in England, to foster the industries within their borders. Returning at length to America, he strongly advocated a more intimate concern on the part of cities and States, in the trades and manufactories which contributed to their wealth and importance, and even urged the establishment of an additional department of the national government in Washington, to be added to that of Agriculture, and to be called Trade and Commerce.

In 1863 Mr. Peddie was sent to the State Legislature, and in 1876 was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Forty-fifth Congress. He also served for four years as mayor of Newark. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and his advice was sought in the councils of his party. Mr. Peddie was always greatly interested in the cause of education and contributed largely to its support. The academy at Hightstown, New Jersey, was especially a recipient of his benefactions, and was finally named for him, the Peddie Institute. He was also a strong Baptist in religion, and was long a member of the First Baptist Church of Newark, to which he contributed generously, and the last act of his life was the erection of the large church edifice on Broad street, Newark, a gift to the congregation of which he had been for many years a member. He did not live to view its completion, and after his death, which occurred February 16, 1889, his grateful fellow worshipers named it the Peddie Memorial Church.

## JAMES BUCHANAN

---

**T**HE name of James Buchanan is of course so intimately associated with the fifteenth President, that to many it may be surprising to learn of another eminent man who also bore it, and attained to a high preferment through the suffrage of his fellow citizens, in a period when the questions which threatened to disrupt the nation during the administration of President Buchanan, had come to an issue so dreadful yet so triumphant for the Union.

James Buchanan, leader of the bar, jurist and Representative to the United States Congress from New Jersey, was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, in that State, June 17, 1839. His family was of Scotch origin, and had come to America a few years before the Revolution, and had finally settled in Hunterdon county, in which great agricultural region they had become successful farmers. It was in this occupation, one which has given to America so many of her greatest men, that we find one Samuel Buchanan engaged at the time of the birth of his son, the subject of this sketch.

James Buchanan was educated in the Hunterdon county public schools, and in the Clinton Academy at Clinton. Upon concluding his general studies he engaged in reading law in the office of the Hon. John T. Bird, of Flemington, New Jersey, that being the profession he had chosen. The better to fit himself in the technical and theoretical side of his subject, he entered the law school of the University of Albany in 1863, and there took a year's course, at the end of which he was admitted to the bar of his native State. He at once began practice in Trenton, and there laid the foundation of what became eventually an unusually large and important practice. In 1866, before his cases became too engrossing to permit of unlimited outside duties, he was elected reading clerk of the State Assembly, but declined a reelection on account of his growing business. This, indeed, increased in a rapid manner, a natural circumstance, as his

talents qualified him admirably for the profession he had chosen. A naturally brilliant mind and close application had given him a comprehensive grasp of legal principles, and his skill in applying these to the case in point, his resources as an advocate, together with his power and persuasiveness as a speaker, recommended him highly to those to embark upon the perils of legal action, and he soon became a leading figure before the bar of his State. He was a member of the Trenton School Board, but declined reelection. He was at this time taking a considerable part in the political affairs of the community, and in 1872 was sent a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated General Grant to the presidency. In 1874 he was appointed by the State Legislature to succeed Justice Reed as the Presiding Judge of Mercer county, a position which he held for six years. He served his fellow citizens also in the important office of Representative in the United States House of Representatives, being sent successively to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

Mr. Buchanan's activities, in spite of the great call made upon them by his private practice and official duties, were extremely varied. He was a member of the Trenton Board of Trade, a trustee of the Peddie Institute, and president of the State Congress of New Jersey Baptists. In 1875 the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.



## EDWIN R. V. WRIGHT

---

**I**T is seldom that one with a great diversity of interests is capable of winning distinction in all. For this is required an unusual order of ability, and the old saw, jack-of-all-trades, master of none, is generally applicable. This was not the case with Edwin R. V. Wright, soldier, educator and legislator, whose talents were as diverse as his tastes and who tried his hand at the most various tasks with success in all.

He was born January 2, 1812, in Hoboken, New Jersey, and received an academic education, which he turned to the greatest practical advantage, and which paved the way for the great interest he took in after years in the whole subject of education, which caused him to spend much time in the furtherance of its cause. After leaving school he took up the trade of printer, which he speedily learned, so that in 1835, when he was still but twenty-three years old, he edited and published a paper called "The Jersey Blue." But Mr. Wright's attention was called to the law as affording the shortest route to the young men of his day to political preferment, and he engaged accordingly in the study of this profession with such good success that he was admitted to the bar in 1839. His activity did not stop here, for he took so energetic a part in the affairs of the community that four years later he was elected to the New Jersey State Senate, an office which he used to further his campaign in the cause of education. He was a strong advocate of the present system of New Jersey schools, which was then under consideration, and he brought the full strength of his influence to bear for its introduction. In 1851 he was appointed District Attorney for Hudson county, and held this office for five years.

Mr. Wright, not content with his literary, legal and legislative labors, a sufficient task, one would think, for most men, had entered the National Guard of New Jersey, in which service he rose until

he became and was for several years major-general of militia, commanding the Second Division of the State Guard. During these active years in the service of his fellow citizens, General Wright's popularity had been steadily on the increase, and in 1859 the Democratic party chose him as their logical candidate for Governor of the State. General Wright accepted the nomination and made a vigorous campaign, but was defeated by a small majority in the election by Charles S. Olden, his Republican opponent. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving during his term on the House committee on appropriations, and on the special committee appointed on the death of President Lincoln. Mr. Wright's death occurred in Jersey City, on January 19, 1876.



## HOWARD MICKLE COOPER

---

**H**OWARD MICKLE COOPER, of Camden, New Jersey, is descended from an old colonial family of the name, whose emigrant ancestor, William Cooper, settled at Burlington, New Jersey about 1679. Burlington was settled in 1677 by a colony of English Quakers, and was named Burlington after the Yorkshire home of many of the settlers. It is the most interesting town of West Jersey, on account of its intimate association with the early history of New Jersey, and many families of the State trace their ancestry to emigrant families who settled at Burlington and Camden.

The last mentioned city was settled largely by Quakers in 1681, but for a century or more the settlement consisted of isolated farms and a small group of houses about the ferry by which travelers from the east crossed to Philadelphia. In 1773, Jacob Cooper laid out a town near the ferry and gave it the name of Camden, in honor of Lord Chancellor Camden, who had been one of the strongest opponents of the "Stamp Act." The settlement, however, was variously known as "Pluckemin," "The Ferry," and "Cooper's Ferry," until about the time of the war of 1812. The Cooper Hospital still perpetuates the name so closely identified with the early history of the city, which is noted for its various public buildings and commercial enterprises.

William and Margaret Cooper came from England, and first settled in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1679, but in the following year they moved to Camden. William Cooper, a descendant, was born November 24, 1770, at Woodbury, and married Sarah Morgan, who lived near Palmyra, New Jersey; he died June 24, 1850, at the house of his son-in-law, Charles Kaighn, Camden.

John Kaighn, from the Isle of Man, Great Britain, came to America in 1684; he first settled at Byberry, Pennsylvania, but in 1696 moved to Camden, New Jersey, where some of the family

have resided until the present time. Joseph Kaighn, a descendant, was born March 18, 1774, at Camden, married Sarah Mickle, of the same place, and died there February 23, 1841.

John Cooper, son of William and Sarah (Morgan) Cooper, was born July 15, 1814, at Woodbury, New Jersey. He moved to Camden and married Mary Mickle Kaighn, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Mickle) Kaighn, of Camden, New Jersey. He was a merchant noted for his business ability, good judgment and positive character.

Howard Mickle Cooper, son of John and Mary Mickle (Kaighn) Cooper, was born June 24, 1844, at Camden, New Jersey. His early education was secured in the elementary schools of his native city; in 1858-1861 he attended the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia, and then attended Haverford College, at Haverford, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1864 as A. B., and in 1867 received the M. A. degree therefrom. In 1864 he began the study of law under Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden. He was admitted to the practice of law in all the State Courts of New Jersey in 1867, and has attained distinction in the practice of his profession before the local bar of Camden.

He has been a director and solicitor for the Camden National Bank since its organization in 1885; was president of the Security Trust Company from 1892 to 1900 inclusive; was a State Examiner for admission to the New Jersey bar from 1902 to 1912; and has been president of the Camden County Bar Association since 1905; he is a trustee of the Camden Free Library and has been since its opening in 1898, and was a member of the New Jersey Public Library Commission from the spring of 1906 to a like date in 1913. He has been identified with library and professional work for a number of years. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held political office; and is a member of the Society of Friends, at Camden.

He married (first) Alice M. Mears, daughter of Dr. Benjamin R. and Mary (Howell) Mears, the 28th day of October, 1872;



---

she died July 11, 1873, at Camden, New Jersey. He married (second) Lucy Smyth, daughter of William C. and Emily (Betts) Smyth, the 22nd day of April, 1884, by whom there was issue, one daughter, Emily Smyth Cooper, who resides with her parents at Camden.

---

### THOMAS J. HILLERY

---

**T**HOMAS J. HILLERY was born November 18, 1871, at Hibernia, Morris county, New Jersey. He attended the public school at Hibernia up to the age of twelve years, and the following two years at the Rockaway public school, graduating from the latter place.

He then entered the mercantile establishment of B. K. & G. W. Stickle, where he spent four years. In 1890 he entered the office of Lewis Van Duyne, civil engineer, and engaged in engineering work for the next eight years. During a portion of this time he studied law in the office of N. S. Kitchell, and later attended the New York University Law School, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1901, and was admitted as a counsellor in 1904.

In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the Assembly, and returned again in 1903. In 1904 he was elected to the Senate of New Jersey, and became leader of the Republican majority, which position he held for two years. He was then made president of the Senate, and was Acting Governor for a short period during the absence of Governor Fort, in this State. He was appointed a member of the Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey, in 1909, in which capacity he is serving at the present time. He was at one time president of the United Water Supply Company and the Boonton Electric Company, and served in an official capacity in several small manufacturing and insurance companies.

## EZRA BOWEN

---

**T**HE life of Ezra Bowen was one of those quiet, useful ones, which build up the prosperity of any community, and which tend to develop interests of great magnitude. He was identified with some of the most important enterprises in financial circles in the city in which the active years of his life were spent, and his death was regarded in the light of a public calamity.

Mr. Bowen was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 16, 1831, and his death occurred June 29, 1901. His earliest educational training was received under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Williams, at Fifteenth and Spruce streets, and for many years from his eighth year he studied under the Rev. Samuel Phinney, at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. He entered upon his business career in the banking house of Brown & Bowen, in Philadelphia, and later formed a business association with George S. Fox, in the conduct of a banking house at No. 132 South Third street. His social connections were with the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Union League Club, the Historical Society, and a number of others. He was a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, from its very earliest creation, and after he came to St. Mary's Church, in Burlington.

Mr. Bowen was married, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, October 13, 1858, to Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Tilton and Lydia Wallace (Brown) Wildes; her father came of a Kentish family in England. She was born February 12, 1833, in the village of Arney, Burlington county, New Jersey. This village was named in early colonial days for the De Arney family. Mrs. Bowen was educated in Downington, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father was born in New Jersey, and was a large landowner. Mr. Bowen delighted in doing good and his charities were many. He was of rigid devotion to the highest prin-

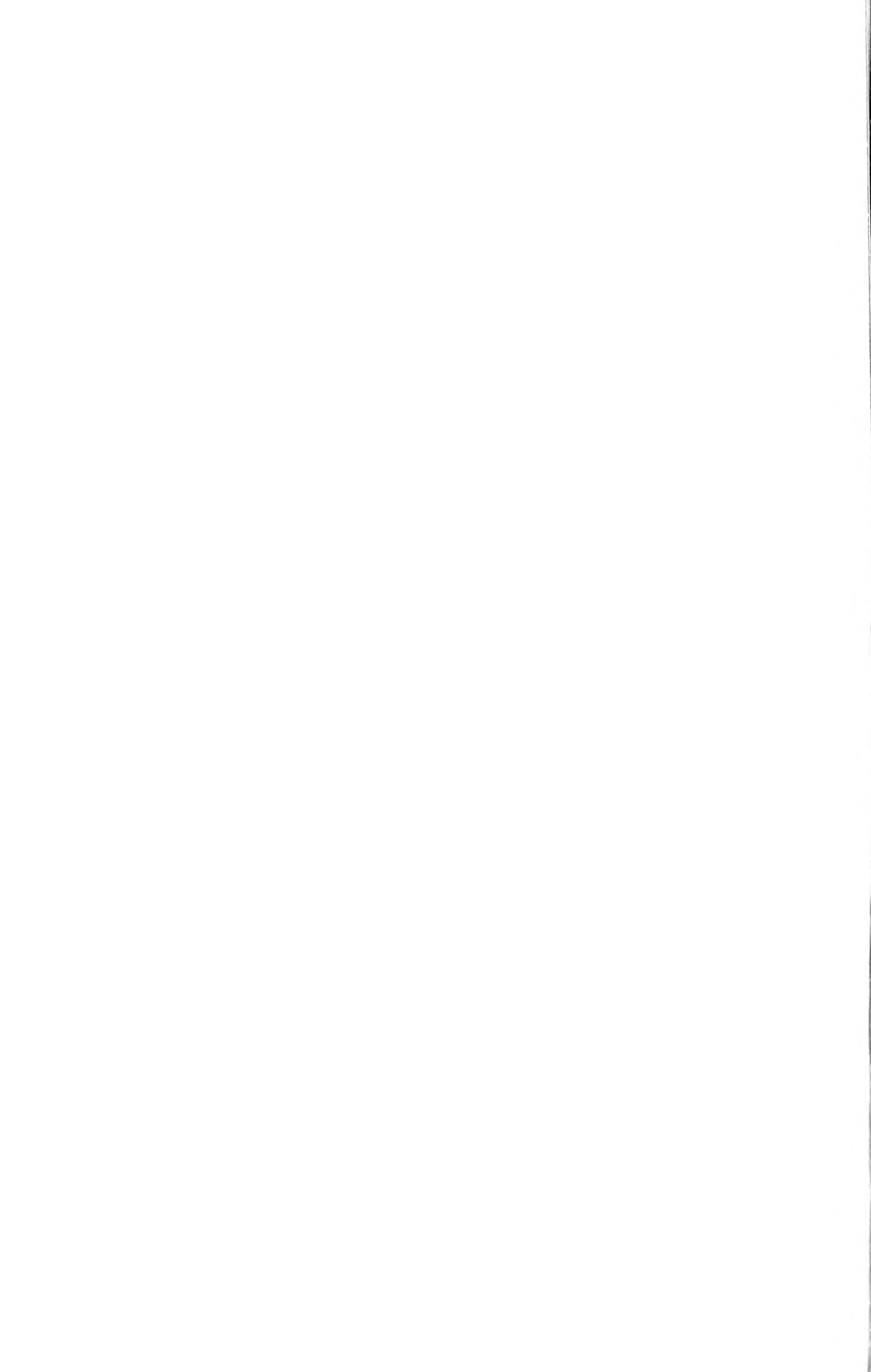




*Elizabeth Brown Bowen*



*Ezra Bowen*



principles of integrity, both in business life and socially, and was always serious and in earnest in whatever he undertook. He lived solely for his family and friends, and he never tired in their behalf.



## ARTHUR W. BISHOP

---

**A**RTHUR W. BISHOP, of Paterson, New Jersey, is a native of the South, having been born in the State of Georgia. When he was at an early age his parents came North, first locating in New York City for a short time, and then coming to Paterson, New Jersey, in 1856, and there engaging in the hosiery and fancy goods business until 1872, when the father, John Bishop, retired, and the business was continued by the son. In 1893 he also retired from business, since that time devoting his time to his iron and coal investments in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

During the last year Mr. Bishop discovered a high grade of potash-rock in his iron mines at Pompton, New Jersey, and has added the mining of potash for the use of fertilizer manufacturers to his many other investments. The mines discovered are the richest yet discovered in the United States, and are producing heavily. Mr. Bishop retired from the silk business a few years ago, being succeeded by the Rumler Hat Band Company, of New York.

Mr. Bishop is a selfmade man in regard to educational matters, having begun work in his father's store at the age of seven years, with educational opportunities covering about four months at private school, the remainder of his education being secured with school books after and before work hours. In the spring of 1862 he served as water and lint boy in the United States Hospital at Havre de Grace, Maryland, also again in the summer and fall of the following year, and gained the knowledge of the horrors of war as seen by the surgeon and his assistant.

In public life Mr. Bishop has taken little interest, serving as Commissioner of Education for several years, also as member of the Board of Freeholders of Passaic county. In charity work he has been active, organizing the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, also the Passaic County Society for



the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—of both societies serving as president a term of twelve and ten years respectively. In 1902 he was elected president of the New Jersey State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also appointed probation officer for the county of Passaic in cases pertaining to children. He is honorary member of the before named societies of the following counties: Bergen, Essex, Morris, Hunterdon, Union and Hudson. The manuals and digest of laws pertaining to children and animal protection was arranged and published gratuitously for the use of societies and courts by Mr. Bishop, who also secured the passage of over a dozen laws and amendments to laws pertaining to the protection of children and animals, among them the so-called Bishop's liquor law.

In society work he has also taken some interest, being the organizer of the following bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Ark Lodge, No. 110; Falls City Lodge, No. 194; Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3; Progress Encampment, and Patriarchs Militant. In Masonic matters he is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, and has taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish Rite up to the 32nd degree, and in the Memphis to the 96th degree; is also life member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In religious belief Mr. Bishop is an Episcopalian, and a member of St. Mark's Church, of Paterson. In politics Mr. Bishop has been a Republican since his first vote.

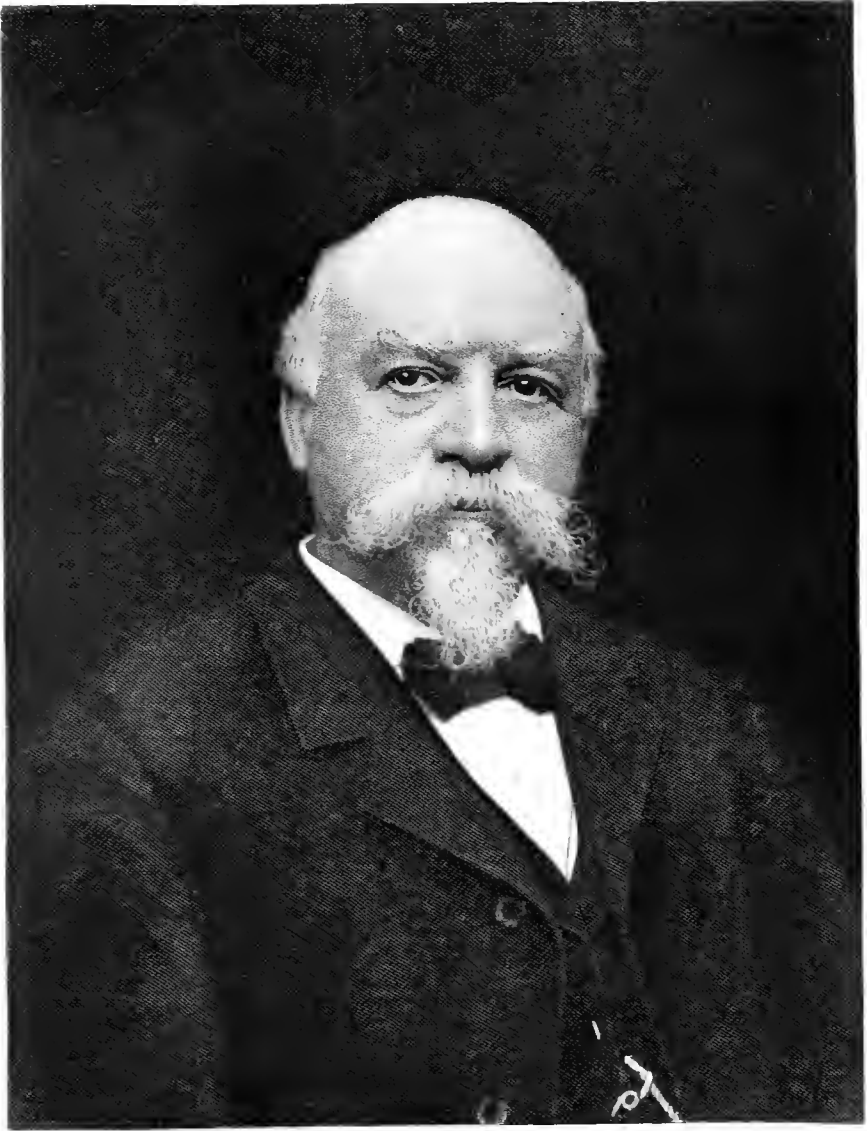


## PATRICK RIELLY

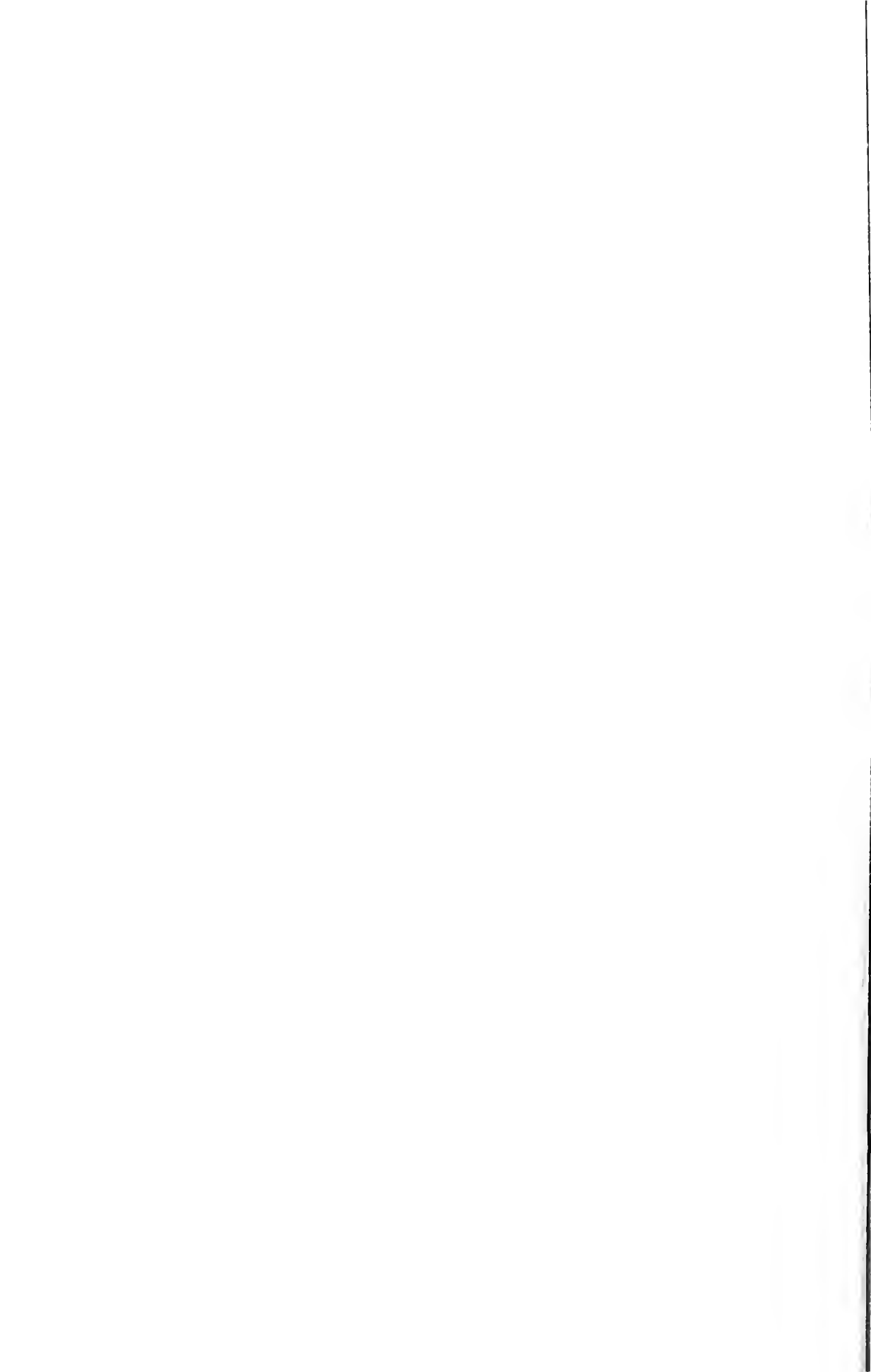
---

**T**HE world is not slow to pass judgment upon the individual, and when a man has won the high respect of those with whom business and social relations have brought him in contact, it is by reason of a well spent and honorable life. Condemnation comes quickly from the public, and esteem therefore indicates the possession of worthy qualities and characteristics. When we say that the late Patrick Rielly, head of the leather manufacturing firm of P. Rielly & Son, of Newark, New Jersey, was one of the most highly respected men in the city in which he resided, it is equivalent to saying that his life was one well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Rielly was born in county Cavan, Ireland, February 5, 1834, and died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was educated in a school of his native country and, being a bright and observant boy, who took a lively interest in the current events of other countries as well as in those of his own, he soon came to the wise conclusion that the United States offered better and more numerous opportunities for advancement to a young lad of ambition, energy and determination, than could be found at home. He accordingly came to America in his early manhood, and decided upon Newark, New Jersey, as the scene of his future activities. He obtained a position in one of the few leather shops which were at that time established in the city, and applied himself with such diligence to mastering all the numerous details connected with this line of business, that he rapidly attained proficiency. He held his first position for a period of five years, then went directly from this to become superintendent of the leather factory of William Dunn, and this enterprise prospered under his management for a period of six years. Mr. Rielly then desired to obtain an interest in the business, but this was not in accordance with the ideas of Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Rielly promptly severed the busi-



Patrick Rully



ness connection, and organized a company of his own, his associates being Messrs. McClatchey, Kielly and Smith, the firm operating a plant six years, and dissolving their association in 1876. Mr. Rielly then established himself in business independently, making a specialty of patent leather, and his output was in great demand throughout the country. He carried off every prize at the World's Fair Exposition, Chicago, to which he had sent samples of various kinds. Some years ago Mr. Rielly admitted his son to a partnership in the business, at which time the firm name was changed to read P. Rielly & Son, and their present large plant is at Mott street and Passaic avenue, where their workshops are equipped with every appliance which will tend to the comfort of their numerous employes, or which will facilitate or lighten labor. There were many other business interests of the city of Newark which claimed a share of the attention of Mr. Rielly, and he was a director in the Enterprise Building and Loan Association. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and he was a devout member of the St. Patrick's Cathedral. At the time of his death the Patent & Enamel Leather Manufacturers' Association appointed a committee to draw resolutions on his demise.

Mr. Rielly married, September 29, 1854, Margaret, daughter of Michael Tormey, and of the ten children born to them, seven died in childhood. Those now living are: James E.; Mrs. George Enger, of South Orange, New Jersey; and Margaret A., who were with their father when he passed away. His wife died May 15, 1911. Mr. Rielly always took a commendable interest in all movements calculated to improve the general welfare, and poor and rich alike received justice at his hands. He never had occasion to regret his determination of making America the place of his abode, for fortune favored him here, and he secured a good business, a pleasant home and many friends.

## ALEXANDER GILBERT

---

**A**LLEXANDER GILBERT, for more than a half century connected with the bank of which he is still the president, can fairly be ranked among the ablest financiers of the United States. The responsibilities which have devolved upon him during his long period of service have been borne with a calmness and deliberation which has enabled the institution, of which he is the head, to weather numerous financial storms which have overwhelmed many less successfully guided institutions.

He was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 10, 1839, and acquired his education, which was a thorough one, in private schools in his native State, and in a preparatory school in New Haven, Connecticut. His father, Thomas Gilbert, was born in Ireland, in 1805, and came to this country when only six months old. His parents, William Gilbert and Ann Leslie, were of good old English stock. They settled in Newark, New Jersey, on the easterly side of the Passaic, where the Kearny estate is located. Thomas Gilbert received a good education, had good executive ability, and through his business connections was well and favorably known in his day. Alexander was the third of eleven children, six of whom are still living. Upon the completion of his education he spent six years in commercial business, after which he entered the banking business, accepting an inferior position in the Market Bank of New York, and the connection thus formed has continued to the present time.

Banking proved a congenial occupation for Mr. Gilbert, and, while attending to the routine duties of his position, he commenced a comprehensive and thorough study of the theory and practice of finance and economics, the wisdom of this course having been amply proved by the excellent results he has achieved. He is a forceful and logical speaker, and has written numerous articles on economic questions. He has filled many important positions and is identified with numerous business and social organizations, among which are the following: Secretary of the New York Clearing House Associa-

tion, 1894-95; member of the New York Clearing House Committee, 1904-1905; president of the New York Clearing House, 1906-1907; member of the American Bankers' Association, Chamber of Commerce of New York, Chamber of Commerce of Plainfield, the State Board of Trade of New Jersey, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Academy of Political and Social Science, the Pilgrim Society, the Union League Club of New York, the Fulton Club of New York, the Country Club and Park Club of Plainfield, New Jersey.

His progress has been steadily upward. In 1859 he went into the Market Bank as second assistant receiving teller, and by 1863 had been promoted to the cashiership. He was then well known as the youngest cashier in New York. By 1890 he was appointed vice-president. He declined the presidency of the Old Fulton Bank in 1887, and on his declination a combination was brought about, consolidating the two banks under the title of the Market & Fulton National Bank of New York. The presidency of the Southern National Bank of New York was offered him in 1896 and declined, but through his effective agency this bank was also consolidated with the other two. After this, in 1896, he was elected president of the Market & Fulton National Bank. He declined overtures from several other banks which sought his ability to direct their efforts and manage their finances. His well-balanced and energetic mind proved equal to all the problems incident to the career of a bank president, and he has made his bank one of the foremost institutions of its kind in New York.

Politically, Mr. Gilbert has lent the influence of his name to the Republican party. After settling in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1866, he became interested in public affairs, serving for a number of years in the Common Council. He was appointed a member of the commission to revise the city charter. He was influential in securing action on the part of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to elevate its tracks through the city. He organized the Hillside Cemetery Association of Plainfield, becoming its treasurer. Having such intimate connection with the early improvements of Plainfield, he attracted popular attention as a suitable candidate for the mayoralty,

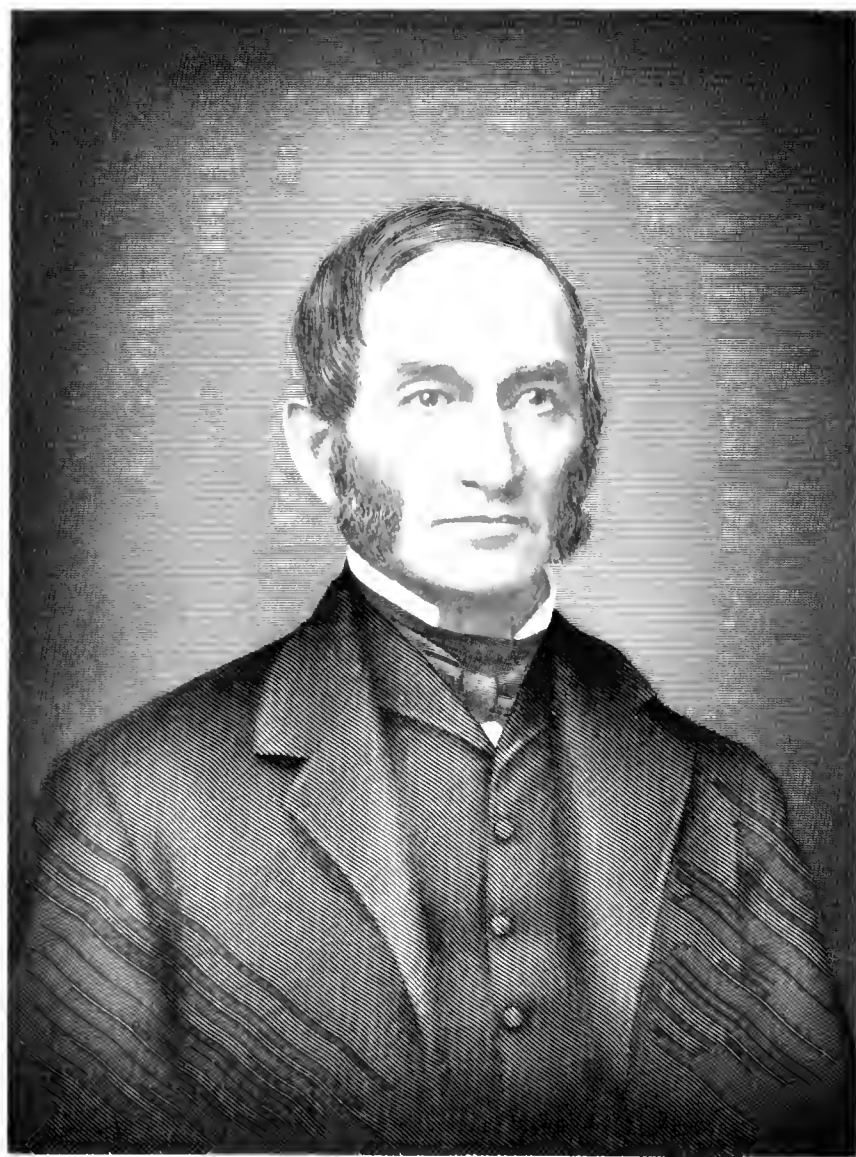
and was elected to this important post in 1890 and served until 1896, practically without opposition. He was in 1888 delegated to represent New Jersey at the Minneapolis Presidential Convention, and was appointed a member of the committee to notify President Harrison of his renomination. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in Plainfield, and was elected its first president. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Plainfield and has been for more than twenty years one of its trustees. He is president of the Plainfield Public Library at the present time.

Mr. Gilbert married, June 6, 1865, Louise, daughter of Isaac F. and Isabelle F. Randolph, and had one son, Alexander Gilbert Jr., who died in early life. Mrs. Gilbert was a lady of culture and refinement, beloved by all who knew her, and was actively identified with the social and philanthropic movements of her day. She died in 1900.









*Andrew Bleck*

## HON. ANDREW BELL COBB

---

**T**HE earliest records of the Cobb family in America tell of Henry Cobb, born 1596, in county Kent, England, and coming in the ship "Anne" to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1629.

His great-grandson, Ebenezer Cobb, was a resident of Taunton, Massachusetts, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. He married Mehitable Robinson, daughter of Increase and Mehitable (Williams) Robinson, granddaughter of Increase and Sarah (Penniman) Robinson, and great-granddaughter of William Robinson, born about 1615, in Canterbury, England, from whence he came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. Sarah (Penniman) Robinson was a daughter of James and Lydia (Eliot) Penniman, the latter of whom was a sister of John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians."

The youngest son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Robinson) Cobb, named Edward, was born in Massachusetts, in 1731, died 1813. He removed from Massachusetts to New Jersey, locating near Parsippany, where he conducted a farm from which he derived a goodly livelihood. He married Elizabeth Bowers, born 1746, died 1788, and among their children was Lemuel.

Colonel Lemuel Cobb, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Bowers) Cobb, was born at his father's home near Parsippany, New Jersey, May 15, 1762, died April 1, 1831. He was a man of indomitable energy of character, surmounting all obstacles in the way of his early advancement, and thus developed those qualities which fitted him for his subsequent successful career, and which were in turn inherited by his son. He devoted the greater part of his time to civil engineering and surveying, in which he was highly proficient. Prominent in military affairs and in politics, he was equally prominent in the development of the locality. For a number of years he served as judge of the court, and also filled other places of trust. He was a member of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the State, and for many years was Surveyor-General of that division. He

married (first) Mary Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, of Troy, whose only surviving child, Elizabeth, became the wife of Benjamin Howell. He married (second) Susan Farrand, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Parrott) Farrand, by whom he had six children of whom two only survived him, namely: Julia A., wife of W. C. H. Waddell; and Andrew Bell. He married (third) Elizabeth Lindsley Shaw, by whom he had no children. Ebenezer Farrand, aforementioned, was a descendant of Nathaniel Farrand, who resided in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, coming there from Yorkshire, England, and earlier still from Montpelier, France. They were a titled family, said to be of Huguenot origin. Nathaniel Farrand's great-grandson, Ebenezer, removed with his parents to Newark, New Jersey, in 1711, and subsequently married Rebecca Ward; their son Ebenezer, born 1734, died 1807, married Rebecca Parrott, born 1740, died 1783, and they were the parents of Susan, aforementioned. Rebecca (Ward) Farrand, above mentioned, was a descendant of Robert Ward, of Northamptonshire, England, a family of Norman descent, the name originally being De La Warde. Her ancestors came to New England in 1630, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635.

Hon. Andrew Bell Cobb, son of Colonel Lemuel and Susan (Farrand) Cobb, was born at Parsippany, New Jersey, June 7, 1804, in the house where he resided until his death, January 31, 1873. He received an excellent academic education. His youth was spent in assisting his father in the care of his landed estate, and upon the death of the latter, April 1, 1831, he came into possession of a large portion of that estate, including the homestead at Parsippany, and to the management and cultivation of the same he devoted the greater part of his time. He was deeply interested in mining and in the development of the iron interests of the county, and at a late period in his life was an extensive iron manufacturer. He also erected and operated a furnace at Split Rock. Mr. Cobb took an active part in public and political affairs. He was a man of extensive information and a good citizen. Of unquestionable integrity and with high sense of honor, he had many earnest and devoted friends and was several times chosen to fill offices of public trust.

In politics he was first a Whig, becoming an adherent of the Democratic party about the year 1853. In 1838 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county, faithfully performing the duties thereof for about five years. In 1849-50 he was a member of the General Assembly from this county and was again elected in 1853, although his party was not in the majority in his district, and this was an eloquent testimonial to his character and worth. He was a leading member of the House in the session of 1854, and was one of the active factors in promoting the legislation of that session which resulted in the limitation of the monopoly of the "Joint Companies" to January 1, 1869. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served efficiently during three sessions. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey. Judge Cobb was a man of marked individuality and to a natural dignity of manner he added a geniality that won him hosts of friends and made him welcome everywhere. He was hospitable, charitable, generous, with a ready sympathy for those in affliction or need. A keynote to his success in his many undertakings was his executive force and mastery of detail in whatever engaged his attention.

Mr. Cobb married (first) Elizabeth F. Kirkpatrick, daughter of Captain David Kirkpatrick. She died December 11, 1857, leaving a daughter, Julia Kirkpatrick, who died September 14, 1894. He married (second) Frances E. Condit, daughter of Nathaniel Ogden Condit. Their children are: Andrew Lemuel and Elizabeth.

Andrew Lemuel Cobb, son of Andrew Bell and Frances E. (Condit) Cobb, was born in Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, September 5, 1867. He attended the schools of South Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating in the year 1887. His entire active career since the completion of his studies has been devoted to the administration of the estate left to the family at his father's death, which was not only extensive but extremely valuable, owing to the excellent management of his father. Mr. Cobb has inherited in marked degree many of the characteristics of his ancestors, and is therefore one of the leading and representative agriculturists of his section of the State, the general appearance of his

broad acres indicating the interest he manifests in their development. Scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, he bears a reputation that is to be envied, and being sociable and genial has a host of friends, who appreciate him for his many noble qualities.

Mr. Cobb married, September 15, 1892, Mary Righter, daughter of George E. Righter. They have three children—Andrew Lemuel, Marion and Frances Condit.



## DAVID SCHENCK CRATER

---

**D**AVID S. CRATER, for many years Surrogate for Monmouth county, New Jersey, can look back over a long life in which he has viewed broadly the questions which concern mankind, and by continuous thought and study he rendered himself well fit for the responsible and manifold duties which have devolved upon him. The family from which he is descended came originally from Holland and were among the early settlers in New Jersey.

Isaac Crater, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, and followed the occupation of farming near Peapack, in that county, for many years. Subsequently he removed to Somerville, where he died in his eighty-seventh year. His son, John A. Crater, was born in Peapack, New Jersey, and engaged in business as a farmer and grain and lumber dealer at Clarksburg, Mercer county, New Jersey. Later he conducted the United States Hotel at Long Branch, New Jersey, for many years, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Catherine Jeroloman, who died at the age of seventy-one years.

David S. Crater was born at Clarksburg, Mercer county, New Jersey, July 19, 1846. For a time he was a pupil in the schools at Long Branch, and then studied for a time under private instruction. At a suitable age after he had left school he entered the office of "The Monmouth Democrat," at Freehold, where for a period of three years he was taught the trade of printing. In 1868 he became the clerk of A. R. Throckmorton, the surrogate of Monmouth county, and remained in that position until the resignation of Mr. Throckmorton in 1882. Governor Ludlow appointed Mr. Crater to fill the vacant office until the regular election in the fall of that year, when he was elected to succeed himself in this office, without opposition either for the nomination or the election. He was re-elected several times, serving in all more than a quarter of a century in this office. Mr. Crater had studied law with Surrogate Throck-

morton, was admitted to the bar as an attorney, November 6, 1879, and as a counsellor, June 3, 1886. He was chosen treasurer of the town of Freehold, New Jersey, in 1876, and was in office for a long period of time. In his political affiliations Mr. Crater has always been a strong Democrat, and has been heartily in accord with any movement which has had for its object the improvement and welfare of the town.

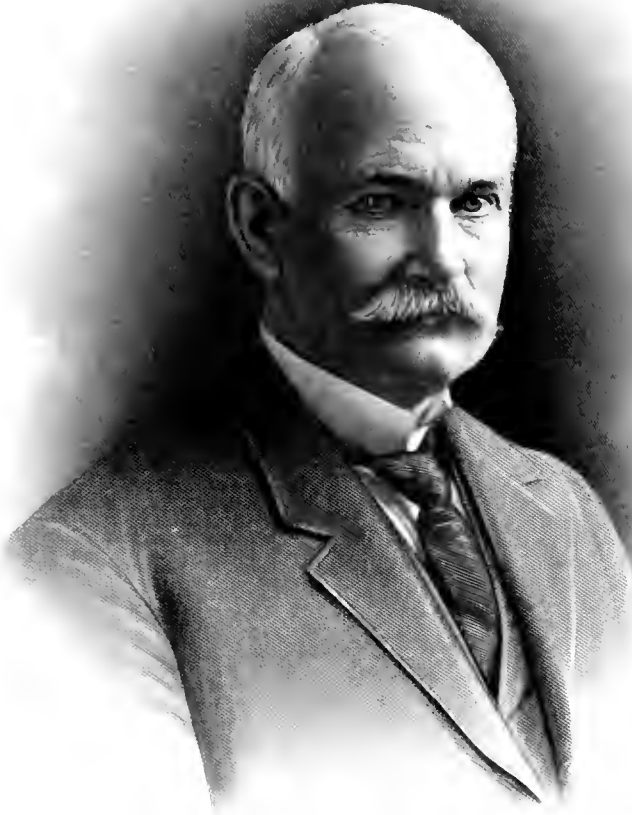
Mr. Crater married, January 19, 1876, Anna W., daughter of Gilbert Combs, Esq., of Freehold, New Jersey. They have had two children: Annie M. and Gilberta.

Mr. Crater has been a member of the Freehold Board of Trade for many years. He is a charter member of the Freehold Fire Department, which was established in 1872, and he was the organizer of the Firemen's Relief Association of Freehold, and is still an active member of that body. By virtue of his descent he is entitled to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, but until the present time has not joined the ranks of this body. Mr. Crater possesses great individuality and strength of character. In his manner, although dignified, he is courteous and affable, and has the power of making one feel thoroughly at ease. His name and talents make him a welcome guest wherever he goes, and he is highly regarded, not alone because of his intellectual qualities, but on account of his congenial and sympathetic character.









Henry C. Winsor.

## HENRY C. WINSOR

---

**H**ENRY C. WINSOR, a leading figure among New Jersey financiers, was born in Bound Brook, New Jersey, a city his grandfather helped establish, the son of Thomas and Aletta (Christopher) Winsor.

He came of sturdy English ancestry, his grandfather and his father, George Winsor and Thomas Winsor, respectively, having emigrated from their Devonshire, England, home in 1816. Thomas was then four years old. The elder Winsor settled in New Jersey, acquired extensive landed holdings and became a farmer. When the community grew, he helped to establish the village of Bound Brook. Politically he was a Whig. In religious affairs he associated himself faithfully with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas Winsor grew up on the farm, and when his education at the district school had been completed, took up farming. He was an active member of the Republican party, which was now an outgrowth of the Whigs of his father's day, and, like his father, he was a devoted and energetic church worker in the Methodist denomination. He was particularly devoted to the Bound Brook Methodist Episcopal Church, in which at different periods he filled the offices of steward and trustee. His marriage to Aletta, daughter of Joseph Christopher, of Revolutionary descent, was blessed with several children, among them Henry C. Winsor.

Thomas Winsor removed to Farmingdale in 1856, where he established the Winsor Stock Farm, a seat famous in that section of New Jersey. Henry Winsor was ready for the public schools when his parents had established a new home, and he attended the Farmingdale school and afterward completed his education at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, and the Freehold Institute, from which he was graduated in 1870.

Mr. Winsor began his professional career as a teacher, being located his first year at Georgia, Monmouth county, where he remained a year. Afterwards he held a similar position at Whites-

ville, in the same county, and three years later, in 1873, he removed to Asbury Park. This was then a young village, with bright prospects before it and in dire need of virile, capable young men to direct its upbuilding. Henry C. Winsor soon made his presence felt in the budding town, and soon he became associated with the active workers who were directing the business and financial affairs of the future city. In 1877 he became secretary of the Asbury Park Building & Loan Association, a position he still holds, and in an organization which he has helped make one of the strongest in the State.

When the establishment of a national bank was undertaken in Asbury Park in 1886, it was a big undertaking. Mr. Winsor became president of the institution, the First National Bank, and continued in that office for three years. Later he became one of the organizers of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, which opened in 1889. He was made its first president, and continues in that office. More recently he assisted in the organization of the Manasquan National Bank, and is one of its directors.

His management of the interests of every institution with which he has been associated has been conscientious and attended with unusual success. Mr. Winsor has served the city of Asbury Park in many important developments. His coöperation and advice have been repeatedly sought in critical times. In 1903 Mr. Winsor was commissioned to serve the city in the transaction whereby Asbury Park purchased of James A. Bradley the ocean front. Mr. Winsor conducted the negotiations and turned over to Mr. Bradley a draft for \$150,000 for the purchase of the beach. When the city organized the Public Grounds Commission as the administrative organization of beach affairs, Mr. Winsor was made a member of the first board and served as the first president. This commission constructed the boardwalk and several of the handsome boardwalk buildings and laid the groundwork of a system of finances whereby the beach and its boardwalk buildings and enterprises, now valued at more than \$1,000,000, became self-sustaining. On his retirement, the city council tendered him a vote of thanks for his untiring efforts. As an owner of Asbury Park real estate, Mr. Winsor has an influential voice in town matters. His foresight and ability have been tremendous factors in the advancement of Asbury Park.

Mr. Winsor, like his father and grandfather, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has acted as steward or trustee of the First Church of Asbury Park since 1878. In fraternal affairs he is prominent as a member of Asbury Park Lodge, No. 142, Free and Accepted Masons; Asbury Council, No. 23, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and of Monmouth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Republican.

Mr. Winsor married, on December 31, 1876, Miss Mary Bartram, daughter of James and Mary Bartram, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Winsor is a member of the John Bartram Association, of which she is a descendant. The Winsor home is at No. 701 First avenue, Asbury Park. Their children are: A. Mabel Winsor, Bessie (Mrs. William O. Pettit), Marie E., and H. Harold Winsor.



## CHARLES HENRY WARDELL

---

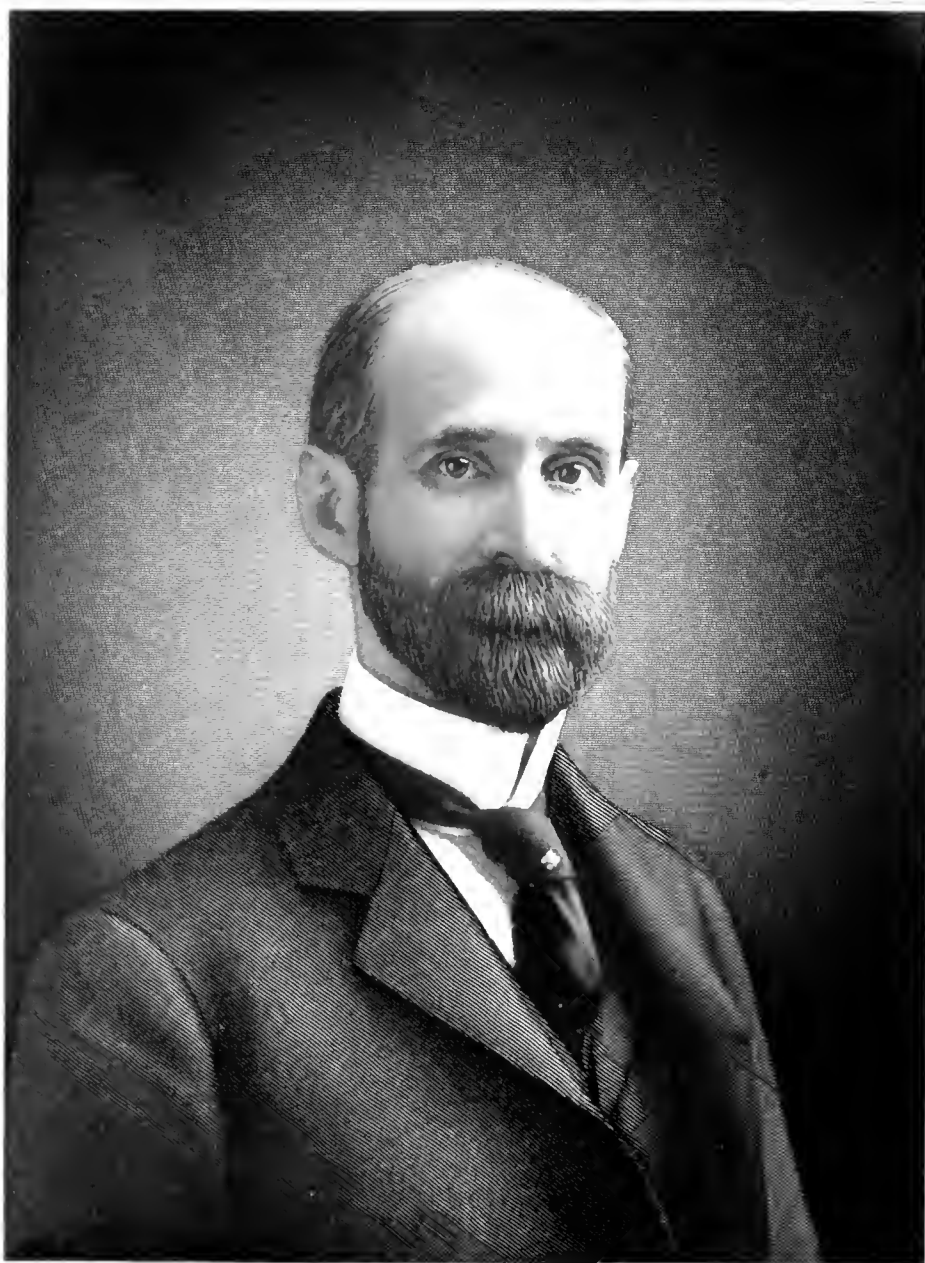
**A**LTHOUGH Charles Henry Wardell was born in New York City, September 16, 1838, yet during practically the whole of his lifetime he has been identified with the local history of Monmouth county, New Jersey. His parents, Robert Wardell and Jane Williams-Wardell, lived in New York at the time of his birth and for some years thereafter, but later they moved to Eatontown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, when the father was engaged in the mercantile business, and thus the son, Charles Henry Wardell, became a resident of Monmouth county, which has continued to be his home during an entire lifetime.

He attended the local schools at Eatontown and at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county; also Ocean Institute, near Eatontown. In the meantime he became more or less familiar with business as a clerk in his father's store, and while in the employ of B. C. White, a merchant at Eatontown, New Jersey. Afterwards he became an employe in a wholesale dry goods store in New York City; and in June, 1864, began as bookkeeper of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank at Matawan, New Jersey. He served in that institution in various clerical capacities and in 1873 was elected cashier of the bank, where he continues to serve.

He was a member of the Matawan Borough Commission for many years, and president of its board of commissioners. He is treasurer of the Presbyterian Church at Matawan, and secretary of the Matawan Literary Society. In 1862 and 1863 he served as private in the 29th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Matawan, New Jersey.

He married Mary Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Francis P. Simpson and Charlotte (Vanderbilt) Simpson, the 26th day of August, 1875, at Matawan, New Jersey; there are no children as issue of this marriage. Mrs. Wardell died June 25, 1913.





*William H. Johnson*



## WILLIAM MINDRED JOHNSON

---

**A**MONG the members of the New Jersey bar who have attained success in their chosen profession, the direct result of close application, thorough and comprehensive knowledge, and ability of a high order, may be mentioned William M. Johnson, a native of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, born December 2, 1847, only son of Whitfield Schaeffer and Ellen (Green) Johnson, grandson of Judge John and Maria Catherine (Schaeffer) Johnson, and a lineal descendant of Andres Jansen, born on Long Island in 1665, who was probably descended from one of the immigrants from Holland, who came thither in early days.

William M. Johnson attended the Model School, Trenton, after a course in the public schools of his native town, and later matriculated in the College of New Jersey (Princeton), from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1867, and that of Master of Arts in 1870. In the latter named year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and three years later as a counsellor. From 1870 to 1874 he was actively engaged in his profession in Trenton, gaining an experience which added greatly to the knowledge acquired during his course of study. In 1875 he removed to Hackensack, where he has since resided, and continued his chosen profession in all the courts of the State and in the district and circuit courts of the United States. In addition to his law practice, which is extensive and lucrative, he is interested in the business and financial institutions of that city, is director of many, and president of the Hackensack Trust Company, in which he is a large shareholder. He has also taken an active interest in the politics of his State, serving as State Senator from Bergen county in 1895 and reëlected in 1898. He was president of the Senate during the session of 1900, and during the absence of Governor Voorhees in Europe in May and June, 1900, he was ex-officio Governor of the State of New Jersey. In August, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley first assistant Postmaster-General of the United

States and served in that capacity until April, 1902, when he tendered his resignation. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Conventions of 1888 and 1904, and served as chairman of the Republican State Conventions of 1900 and 1904.

Mr. Johnson has ever manifested a particular interest in Hackensack, which is evidenced by the fact that he erected the Johnson Public Library, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in 1901, there being present many of the men particularly interested in the cause of education and in the welfare of the city. In 1875 he was admitted to membership in the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack by letter from Trenton, and in 1905 he presented to the church an excellent pipe organ, and when the church and its contents were destroyed by fire in 1907 he added a considerable sum to the insurance money paid for the loss of the organ, and thus enabled the consistory to procure one of the finest organs in use in Bergen county, of which the members of the church are very proud. His membership in the Holland Society of New York is due to his Holland ancestry, and he is also affiliated with the Lawyers' and Princeton clubs of New York City, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Washington Association and other societies and clubs, and is a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark.

Mr. Johnson married, October 22, 1872, Maria E., daughter of William and Hannah (Haines) White, of Trenton, New Jersey. Children: 1. Walter Whitfield, born in Trenton, April 13, 1875, died March 16, 1891. 2. George White, born in Hackensack, July 26, 1877. 3. William Kempton, born in Hackensack, February 25, 1883.



## ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY

---

**A**NTHONY Q. KEASBEY, one of the leading lawyers of Essex county, engaged in practice in Newark for more than forty years, was born in Salem county and began his practice there in 1847. He was the son of Edward Quinton and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey, and was a descendant on his father's side of early settlers in West New Jersey. His mother was a descendant of General Caleb Parry, who was killed in the battle of Long Island.

Edward Keasbey, the first of the family who came from England, settled in Salem about 1694. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in their affairs. There is a record of his contribution to the erection of the Friends' Meeting House on Broadway street, which was completed in 1701. On December 11, in that year, he married Elizabeth Smart, widow of Isaac Smart, and daughter of Andrew and Isabella Thompson. His second child, Edward Keasbey, born in 1705, married Elizabeth Bradway, in 1725. She was the daughter of Edward Bradway Jr., and granddaughter of Edward Bradway, a Judge of the first Supreme Court of West Jersey, in March, 1680. Their son, Edward Keasbey, born in 1726, became one of the most prominent men of his day. He served as representative of Salem and Cumberland counties in the General Assembly from November, 1763, to 1769; was elected deputy from Salem to the Provincial Congress which met in October, 1775, in Trenton, and he attended its session in 1776 at New Brunswick, where this Congress adopted a State Constitution for New Jersey and ratified its place in the newly formed federation of the colonies. On April 4, 1778, he was appointed chairman of the Council of Safety, and he proved his faithfulness in this capacity until the end of the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Prudence, and (second) Sarah, daughters of Edward Quinton, son of Tobias Quinton, one of the settlers in the village of Quinton, in Salem county, West New Jersey. His son, Anthony

Keasbey, was for a long time county clerk at Salem. He was a member of the General Assembly from 1798 to 1801, and was later a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, Edward Quinton Keasbey, was born in 1793. After a medical course in Philadelphia, he practiced in Salem until his death in 1847. In 1840 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1844 was chosen a Presidential elector by the Whig party to vote for Henry Clay. All his life he was a resident of Salem. He married Mary Parry Aertsen, a daughter of Gilliaem Aertsen, of Charleston, South Carolina, who came from the Dutch West Indies. She was then living with her brothers, Robert, John and James Aertsen, in Philadelphia. Of his two sons, one, Anthony Quinton, is the subject of this sketch; the other, Edward Keasbey, born August, 1827, became president of the Raritan Hollow & Porous Brick Company at Perth Amboy. His daughter, Annie Aertsen, is the widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, late of New York.

Anthony Quinton Keasbey was brought up in his father's home and became an ambitious student in the Salem Academy, where he was the first youth prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated in 1843, at the age of nineteen. While he was in college he and Theodore Runyon were among the founders of the Scroll and Keys Society in 1842. They were both present at the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1892, and delivered addresses. Mr. Keasbey studied law for a while in Salem with Francis Law Macculloch, son of George Parrott Macculloch, of Morristown, and finished his study for the bar in Newark under Cortlandt Parker. After his admission as attorney in 1846, he returned to Salem, where he practiced law until 1852, attending the circuit also in Cumberland and Cape May. He married, October 18, 1848, Elizabeth, second daughter of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, then United States Senator from New Jersey. Three children were born to them in Salem—Edward Quinton, mentioned below; George Macculloch, and Elizabeth Miller. His wife died there. Mr. Keasbey, after a trip to Europe with his sister Annie, removed to Newark.

On September 30, 1854, he married Edwina Louisa Miller,

eldest daughter of Jacob W. Miller, and by her he had eight children, six of whom are now living.

He and Cortlandt Parker formed the first law partnership under section 2 of the practice act of March 17, 1855. The firm of Parker & Keasbey continued to exist until March 1, 1876, when both formed partnerships with their sons under the names of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, and A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. While beginning his practice in Essex county, Mr. Keasbey kept his clients in West New Jersey, and had suits for insurance in connection with the burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel. In 1859, when New Jersey had no Chancellor, Mr. Keasbey, while spending a summer at Cape May, invoked the jurisdiction of the United States Court for clients from Philadelphia, going with the bill and affidavits to Judge Dickerson, who was fishing on Jamaica Bay, and returning with an injunction to Cape May.

Appointed first by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and afterwards by Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, Mr. Keasbey served for twenty-five years as United States Attorney for New Jersey. During the Civil War the duties of the office increased very much in number and importance, and involved large responsibilities. For many years there were many large cases under the revenue laws, some of them involving wide-spread frauds against the government, extending over several States. The discovery of a conspiracy to defraud the government of one million dollars bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis, a Hoboken miser, to be applied towards the payment of the national debt, was one of his most important and successful cases, resulting in the conviction of the guilty persons and the securing of its legacy. Mr. Keasbey was United States Attorney when Judge Greer held the Circuit Court in New Jersey, and he served during the terms of Judges Field, Nixon and Green. His was the longest service of any United States Attorney of his time, and the frequent reappointments testified to the faithfulness and ability with which he discharged his duties both as an advocate and as a representative of the government in matters of legal business of great delicacy and importance. Mr. Keasbey was very effective as an advocate in criminal cases, as well as capable in the management of the business

of the office, and, while very zealous for the government, he was eminently fair, and never pressed a prosecution unless he was satisfied that it was his duty to do so. His general practice was large during the whole term of his office as District Attorney. As counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Jersey, he examined applications for loans and titles to land from 1868 to 1876. He was counsel also for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in its contest over the building of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. He was especially remarkable as a trial lawyer, for his skillful handling of a case in court and keen cross-examination of witnesses. He had a large practice in the United States courts, and was one of the best known of the New Jersey lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States. Patent cases, which attracted him through his interest in new discoveries, as well as his desire to preserve the principles of equity, were brought to him frequently in preference to men whose practice was entirely confined to the law of patents.

The organization of the Republican party, about 1856, engaged his active attention, and to the end of his life he was one of its leaders and earnest supporters by tongue and pen. He was greatly interested in the growth and development of Newark and suggested and took part in many plans for its improvement. He was counsel for and part owner in one of the lines of horse railways, and took part in the purchases and consolidation which led to the equipment and operation of all the lines with electricity.

He was an incorporator of the Howard Savings Institution, a founder of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, and from its organization in 1867, until his death, a member of the board of trustees; a charter member and for many years on the board of governors of the Essex Club; and was connected with the Historical Society, to which he contributed addresses on Judges Field and Nixon, a paper on the bicentennial of the purchase of East New Jersey, and other important articles. His expressions of political and legal opinions appeared in the public press; and his wide reading familiarized him with literature past and present, and every department of modern progress especially in the fields of science and invention.

Mr. Keasbey built a country house in Morristown in 1891, and

in 1894 he gave up his home on Clinton avenue, Newark, and took his extensive library to Morristown. He lived scarcely a year after this, and died suddenly in Rome, while he was travelling in Italy with his daughters. His wife, Edwina L. Keasbey, died August 18, 1888.

An estimate of his ability expressed in the "Newark Daily Advertiser," on the occasion of his death, was as follows:

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, and 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 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, and 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 firmness of expression, a delicacy of touch, a force, a vigor and a charm which disclosed the true man.

There are eight children of Mr. Keasbey now living. By the first marriage: Edward Quinton, whose sketch follows, and George Macculloch. By the second marriage: Henry Miller, Rowland Parry, Frances Hitchcock, Louisa Edwina, Lindley Miller, and Frederick Winston.



## EDWARD QUINTON KEASBEY

---

**E**DWARD QUINTON KEASBEY, son of Anthony Quinton and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey, the latter a daughter of the Hon. Jacob Whitton Miller, was born in Salem, New Jersey, July 27, 1849, and is now living in Morristown, New Jersey.

He early attended the private school of Rev. Julius H. Rosé, in Newark, and was prepared for college at the Newark Academy. After taking the freshman year in Columbia College he entered Princeton College from which he was graduated with first honors in 1869. He received the degree of A. M. in 1872 and delivered the master's oration. He began the study of law in the office of Parker & Keasbey immediately after leaving college in 1869, entered Harvard Law School the following year, and in 1871 received the degree of LL. D. and remained in the school under Professor Langdell until June, 1872. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the June term that year and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Newark. In 1875 he received his license as counsellor. On the dissolution of the firm of Parker & Keasbey, in March, 1876, he joined with his father and brother, George M. Keasbey, in forming the firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, and this firm style was preserved after the death of his father, April 4, 1895, and until 1904, when it was changed to Edward Q. & George M. Keasbey. He is a Supreme Court Commissioner and a Special Master in Chancery and served as a United States Commissioner for many years.

Mr. Keasbey has had an extensive and varied practice in his office and in the State and Federal Courts. A careful student of the law, he is thorough in the preparation of his briefs on legal questions and with the faculty of clear statement and logical argument is especially effective in the presentation of legal questions in the Appellate Courts, and has made some notable arguments in important cases both at law and in equity. He took part in the argument before the Court of Errors in the case involving the constitutionality



of the statute providing for assembly districts, in which it was held, as he insisted, that the statute was unconstitutional. He has had experience in patent litigation, and has argued cases of this character in the United States Supreme Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In all his career he has held the highest standards of both personal and professional conduct, and his record is absolutely untainted.

Mr. Keasbey is recognized as a forceful and industrious author along professional lines, and his writings have enjoyed wide and favorable publicity. It was in the line of his professional studies that he edited and wrote for the "New Jersey Law Journal" from 1879 to 1898. He has contributed articles on legal topics to the "Harvard Law Review," the "Columbia Law Review," the "Yale Law Journal" and the "Green Bag." He delivered an address before the American Bar Association at Buffalo in 1899 on "New Jersey and the Great Corporations," which was published in the "Harvard Law Review," and also in pamphlet form. He wrote a sketch of the life and judicial decisions of Chancellor Henry W. Green for a volume of biographies of "Great Judges and Lawyers in the United States." He is the author of a law book entitled "Electric Wires in Streets and Highways," published by Callaghan & Company in 1892, and again in an enlarged edition in 1900. He is author of "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," published in 1912. He was from 1888 until 1912 the editor of a monthly paper, "The Hospital Review," published for the benefit of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, in Newark, and his writings in this have covered a variety of subjects.

Mr. Keasbey was a member of the State Legislature from Essex county in 1884 and 1885 and took a prominent part in the legislation of his second term, when the Republican party was in control. He is the counsel in New Jersey and a director of the North American Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway system and many other important corporations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital of St. Barnabas and of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark; a member of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, and a

vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Morristown. He is a charter member of the Essex Club; and a member of the Morristown Club; the Morris County Golf Club; the Harvard Club, of New York; the Princeton Club, of Newark; the Harvard Club, of New Jersey; the Lawyers' Club, of Essex county; the American Bar Association, and the New Jersey State Bar Association.

Mr. Keasbey married, in Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey, October 22, 1885, Eliza Gray, daughter of Henry Gray and Anne McKenzie (Drake) Darcy.



## THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER

---

**T**HOMAS NESBITT McCARTER, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and a lawyer of prominence and distinction, winning success and renown in the practice of his profession, is a native of Newark, New Jersey, born October 20, 1867, son of Thomas Nesbitt and Mary Louisa McCarter, the former of whom was a prominent lawyer in his day.

Thomas Nesbitt McCarter was a student in the Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey; Dr. Pingrey's School, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, a graduate of the class of 1888; and Columbia Law School, New York City. He studied law in the office of his father, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1891, as a counsellor in June, 1894, and as a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, July 1, 1894. His ability as a lawyer won for him the appointment of Judge of the First District Court of Newark, the appointment being made by Governor Griggs, April 1, 1896, and he discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. He was elected State Senator from Essex county in November, 1899, and in March, 1902, was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey by Governor Murphy for a five-year term, but resigned from the same, May 20, 1903, and accepted the office of president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1913), his long tenure of office demonstrating plainly his capability for the position and the esteem in which he is held by his associates. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and Union National Bank, of Newark, and the Red Bank Trust Company, of Red Bank. He holds membership in the Essex Club of Newark, Hamilton Club of Paterson, University Club of New York, Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, Racquet Club of Philadelphia, Nassau Club of Princeton, and Rumson Country Club of Rumson.

Mr. McCarter married, in Baltimore, Maryland, February 9,

1897, Madeleine George, daughter of George and Ellen (Schaefer) Barker. Children: Ellen George, born May 9, 1898; Thomas Nesbitt Jr., November 29, 1899; Uzal Haggerty, October 15, 1901; Madeleine Barker, September 20, 1904. The family attend the Episcopal church.



## GEORGE PERCIVAL VAN RIPER

---

**T**HE name Van Riper is supposed to be a corruption of Rypen, the name of an ancient city on the north bank of the river Nibbs, sometimes called Nipsick, or Gram. In turn it was derived from the Latin *Ripa*, which later became the name of the diocese of North Jutland, stretching along the Baltic Sea, and from which locality it is claimed that the first Van Riper (Ripen, Reipen, Reypen, Reiper, Reyper or Ryper, as the name is variously spelled) came to America. Rypen once had a commodious harbor and a profitable commerce; but its commercial greatness has long since passed to other more favored centers, and its ancient roadsteads are relegated to fisherman's marts. The name in various forms appears in early New Jersey records.

The lineage record of George Percival Van Riper is reported to be as follows: (I) Thomas Van Riper, born in 1610, presumably in Holland; (II) Thomas Van Riper, born in Rypend, Netherlands, 1640; (III) Harmon Van Riper, born in Bergen, December 8, 1686; (IV) Jacob Van Riper, born in Passaic, February 8, 1728; (V) Thomas Van Riper, born July 12, 1770, who is supposed to be "Thomas Van Riper, the Smith," in old Passaic records; (VI) Peter V. H. Van Riper, born at Cedar Grove, near Paterson, New Jersey, in the brown stone dwelling erected by his grandfather, Jacob Van Riper, during the eighteenth century, and which building is in a good state of preservation at this date.

Thomas Van Riper began the manufacture of bobbins for use in the textile mills around Paterson about 1796. He started with a small factory at Cedar Grove, New Jersey, and continued there until about 1827, when he moved his factory to Paterson. Being of a patriotic nature, he served his government during the war of 1812. After his death the business was continued by his son, Peter Van Houten Van Riper, who in 1850 added the manufacture of leather belting to that of bobbins; and the business was carried on by him until his death, and then continued by his son.

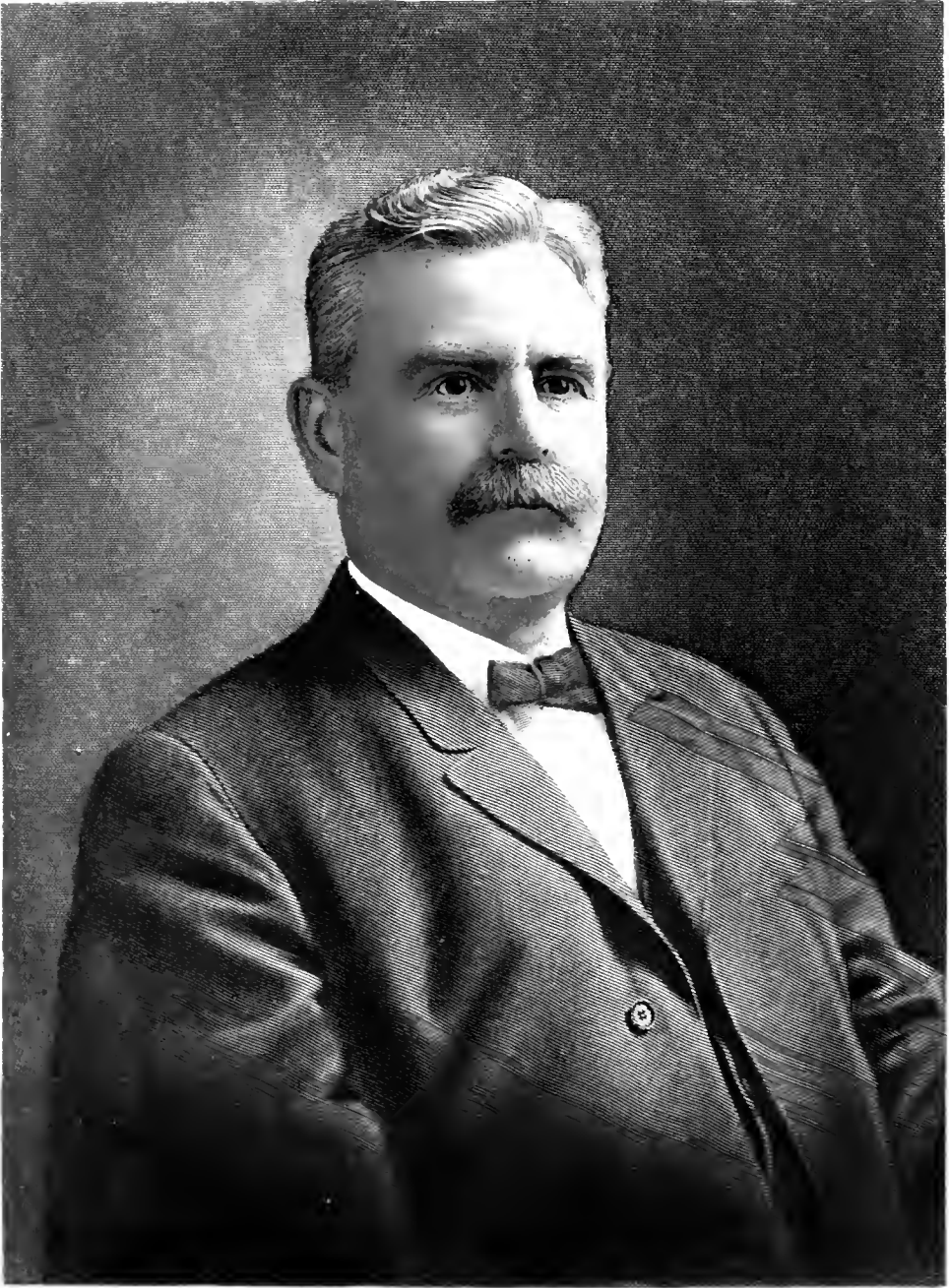
Thomas Van Riper, the founder of the above mentioned bobbin manufactory, married Marie Van Houten, and had among other children, a son, Peter Van Houten Van Riper, born September 12, 1817, at the Cedar Grove homestead, and died October 13, 1869, at Paterson, New Jersey. He married Ann Brown, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Downs) Brown, at Paterson, she having been born at Baltimore, Maryland; and had among other children, a son, George Percival Van Riper, of Paterson, New Jersey.

He was born June 24, 1845, at Paterson, New Jersey, and secured such education as was afforded by the local public school of his native city; he also studied Latin and Greek, under Professor Samuel C. Hossford, who was the principal of that school. He then went into his father's factory and learned the practical details of the business, and was taken into partnership by his father in 1866. After the death of the elder Van Riper in 1869, the business was incorporated by a special act of legislature as the Van Riper Manufacturing Company of Paterson, New Jersey, and George Percival Van Riper has been the principal owner, president and treasurer of the corporation since that time.

In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket, but never held any local or State office. He is a member of the First Particular Baptist Church of Paterson, and for about fifteen years has been president of its board of trustees. After the great fire of February 9, 1902, he was chosen as chairman of its building committee, and took an active part in the erection of their new granite edifice.

He married Charlotte C. Beardsley, daughter of James and Phoebe (Paxton) Beardsley, June 12, 1867, at Paterson, New Jersey. They had nine children as issue of this marriage, of whom the following survive: 1. Laretta Van Riper, married William A. Lawrence, and had two daughters—Helen Lawrence and Lucille Lawrence. 2. Lotta Van Riper, married Frank T. Burnett. 3. Ethel Van Riper. 4. Walter Irving Van Riper, married Maude Bentley; they have one daughter, Janice Van Riper. The family resides at 143 Hamilton avenue, Paterson, New Jersey, their summer home being among the hills of Orange county, at Goshen, New York.





J. J. Albrechtson



## JOHN JARRETT ALBERTSON

---

**J**OHN JARRETT ALBERTSON, actively and prominently identified with the various interests of Camden county, New Jersey, where he resides, and where he is looked upon as one of its representative citizens, traces his ancestry back to the seventeenth century, members of the family aiding in the development of the sections wherein they resided, transmitting to their descendants many of their excellent characteristics.

John Clement, in his "Early Settlers of Newton Township," states, "William Albertson located a tract of land in Newton township, between the south and middle branch of the creek that bears that name, in 1682." He settled on this location, but he lived in this neighborhood before this date, as he was one of the first trustees of Newton Meeting in 1681. It does not appear whence he came, but the probability is that he was of Dutch extraction and that his parents were among the "Hollanders of New York." Bunker's "Genealogy of Long Island" gives the name of Albert Albertson in a family which is recorded there in 1655, this family living at the west end of Long Island. There is a probability that the William Albertson, who located the land in Newton township in 1682, is a descendant of some branch of the Long Island Albertson family. The name is found a number of times in the records of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, and not found in the lists of English emigrants who settled West Jersey.

An account of the Albertson family, written by John Clement, after he had published his "Early Settlers of Newton Township," states "William Albertson's original house is still standing." The property is known as the "Deer Park Farm," and is located on the stone road leading from Audabon to Gloucester and has been in the possession of the descendants of William Albertson until within a few years. William Albertson is given by Leaming and Spicer as one of the members of the New Jersey Colonial Legislature in 1685. The minutes of the Council of Proprietors state he was one of the

proprietors. He deeded the homestead place to his son William, and removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He died soon after 1709 (the date of his will) at Poquesin, Bucks county, where he owned grain and saw mills and considerable other property. He also located three tracts of land in Gloucester (now Camden) county, New Jersey—one in Gloucester township, on a branch of Timber creek called Otter branch, 12, 16, 1688 (see Book T, page 310, Surveyor-General's office in Burlington, New Jersey), and by his last will devised this tract to his son Josiah, 12, 17, 1709. He was survived by his wife, Hannah Albertson, and by all but one of his children.

Josiah Albertson, son of William and Hannah Albertson, married Ann Austin, daughter of Francis Austin, of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1727, and among their children was Josiah, of whom we shall speak further.

Josiah Albertson, son of Josiah and Ann Austin Albertson, married (first) Elenor Tomlinson, in 1767, and after her death, Judith Boggs, and one of his children, a boy named John, we shall also hear of again.

John Albertson, son of Josiah and Elenor Tomlinson Albertson, inherited the homestead place on Otter branch in Gloucester township, and settled there at the time of his marriage. His grandfather, Josiah Albertson, built thereon a large brick house in 1743, which is still in good repair, and occupied by Charles S. Albertson, the present Camden County Superintendent of Education. There is a tradition that provisions for the Colonial army were stored in the cellar of this old house during the Revolution. Another account tells how the second Josiah Albertson, together with Aaron Chew and Miles Sage, were captured near Chew's Landing by the British. They were held as prisoners in a fence corner over night; the guard fell asleep, and the prisoners attempted to escape, but were detected. However, the soldier's powder was damp and the three men were saved. The guards tried to capture them, but only succeeded in overtaking Aaron Chew, as Albertson and Sage were too fleet-footed for the British. Miles Sage and Aaron Chew had other adventures, but Josiah Albertson, as he was a Quaker, after one exciting experience with the Red Coats, took care to keep out of their way.

In 1794 John Albertson married Ann Pine, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Burrough Pine, and among their children was Chalkley, who after the death of his father purchased the homestead and continued the business of farming. He was very active in the development of Camden county. He was for several sessions a member of the New Jersey Legislature. In 1850 he married Annie Stokes, daughter of Charles and Tacy Jarrett Stokes, of Raucocas, Burlington county, New Jersey, and their children were: 1. Tacy, married William R. Lippincott, of Moorestown, New Jersey. 2. Charles Stokes, married Sarah Von Lear, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. 3. John Jarrett, of whom further. 4. Anna, married Walter Corson, of Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, 1883, died in 1884. 5. Mary Albertson, and 6. Martha H., live in Magnolia, in a house built on part of the original location. There were two other children who died in infancy. After the death of Chalkley Albertson, Charles S. and John J., his sons, purchased the interests of the other heirs in the homestead farm, which is still in their possession.

In 1858, John Jarrett Albertson, youngest son of Chalkley and Annie Stokes Albertson, was born in the old homestead built in 1743. He received his education in the city of Philadelphia. He began his active career by teaching public school for a year in the neighborhood of his home. In 1879, when the Atlantic City railroad was built, he was assistant to the engineer in charge, and in this way acquired considerable practical information that has proven valuable to him in his engineering work. He afterward associated himself with the late Judge John Clement, who was the leading surveyor of South Jersey. In 1892 he was elected county engineer for Camden county. This exacting position he has held continuously to the present time (1913), a fact which proves clearly his capability and efficiency. In 1893 he went abroad to study road building in the old world, and gained a vast amount of valuable information which he freely imparted to others just launching in the field of highway improvement, which proved that he was of a generous disposition. He engineered all the State roads built in Gloucester county previous to 1898, when he again went abroad for further research. He was also engineer for Atlantic county for many years. His crowning effort there is the

famous Meadow Boulevard, with its numerous bridges. The idea of hydraulic road building, that was used in constructing this highway, originated with Mr. Albertson; he used large steam dredges to pump the sand necessary to make the fill over the treacherous salt marsh from the adjacent Egg Harbor Bay. He was also chief engineer on the great automobile highway between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. He is untiring in his experiments with road materials, and has read several progressive papers before the New Jersey County Engineers Society, of which he was president for several years; many of his papers are published in the road commissioners' reports of New Jersey. He was associated with the Camden County Court House Commission, which built the magnificent county building in 1904. This building was constructed without the least criticism as to the honesty or capability of those in charge. He was the engineer for the lift bridge over Cooper river, built in 1907; he also had charge of many less important bridges in Camden and Atlantic counties. He is engineer for the boroughs of Haddon Heights, Oaklyn, Collingswood and Audabon, and at the last named place he is building a sanitary sewage disposal plant with thirteen miles of sewers.

Mr. Albertson's interests are varied and numerous. He is the owner and manager of many horticultural and agricultural enterprises, including three farms in New Jersey and one in Florida. He is president of the Defiance Fruit Company and of the Atlantic Cranberry Company, the latter being one of the largest in the State. He is also an authority on fruit and nut culture. He is an enthusiastic believer in coöperative building and loan associations, and has served as secretary of the Mutual Building & Loan Association of Magnolia, New Jersey, for twenty-four years. He is a director of the Woodbury Trust Company, also of the First National Bank of Camden, and has been and still is executor and trustee for many estates. He is an active member of the Society of Friends, and a birthright member of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting. Owing to his inherited Quaker principles he has never used tobacco nor alcohol in any form.

In 1886, Mr. Albertson married Elizabeth S. Wills, of Pough-

keepsie, New York, daughter of Daniel J. and Elizabeth Swift Wills, the former named being a lineal descendant of Dr. Daniel Wills, one of the first English settlers of Burlington county, New Jersey. They have one child, Anna M., who married Lester Collins, son of John S. and Rachel A. Rogers Collins, in 1912; they reside at Moorestown, New Jersey. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Albertson erected a house on part of the original Otter branch tract, and has since resided there; it is now part of the town of Magnolia, New Jersey. With the death of Mr. Albertson will end an unbroken chain of title in the Albertson name of a large tract of land owned and occupied by them continuously for two hundred and twenty-five years.

NC—33



## REV. HENRY A. BUTTZ, D. D., LL. D.

---

**R**EV. HENRY A. BUTTZ, D. D., LL. D., formerly president of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey, and eminent in both educational and theological fields, was the son of Seely and Elizabeth (Hanna) Buttz, and was born April 18, 1835, in Middle Smithfield, Pennsylvania. He moved to New Jersey in boyhood, receiving in that State his early education, and afterwards attending Blairstown Academy, in Warren county, New Jersey; Newton Academy, in Sussex county, New Jersey, and Union College, Schenectady, New York. He then attended Princeton College, and was graduated therefrom in 1858.

As a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, he became a member of the Newark Conference in 1858, and since then for several years held some of the more important pastorates in New Jersey. His last charge was at Morristown, New Jersey, where he built the present edifice. A professorship at Drew Theological Seminary, which was just organized, was then tendered him and accepted. His profound knowledge both of the truths of religion and the tenets of theology, his special aptitude in Hebrew and Greek, and his wide general learning both of books and men, made him a leading authority. Such was his high reputation that in 1880 he was elected president of the Drew Theological Seminary, and held the position for thirty-two years. His marked executive ability, strong character and remarkable powers of mind have been severely tested at the post assigned him by providence, but he has performed his labors so zealously that they have produced large increase both in the prestige of the college and his own laurels. Under his guidance the institution has more than doubled in size, number of students, and endowment.

Ex-President Buttz has achieved great recognition both as educator and preacher, and has won a wide circle of friends who have been attracted by his accomplishments and his strong and amiable character. As a minister he has six times been a delegate to the

---

General Conference, and also three times delegate to the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the American Philological Association, the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and belongs to various church organizations.

Henry A. Buttz married, April 11, 1860, Emily Hoagland, daughter of Amos and Phoche (Lanning) Hoagland. She was born in 1840, in Townsbury, New Jersey. Their children were: 1. Felicia Hemans, born 1861; married Nathaniel Walling Clark, and has had three children. 2. Julia Cobb, born 1871; married Charles Fremont Sitterly, and has had seven children.



## GEORGE LAWRENCE RECORD

---

**G**EORGE LAWRENCE RECORD, son of Calvin and Melancy (Beals) Record, was born March 13, 1859, at Auburn, Maine. His father was a lawyer in that little city of industry. The family is of staid old New England ancestry, and the name is variously spelled as Reckord, Rickard and Reckard, in different localities.

He was educated in the local schools of his native place, and at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, where he graduated in 1881. Lewiston is an adjacent town to Auburn, with only the Androscoggin river between them, and practically the two municipalities may be reckoned as a single industrial unit. Auburn was first settled in 1786, and it with Lewiston is noted as an important modern commercial and manufacturing center in southwest Maine.

Amidst this environment George Lawrence Record began his early business career, but, like many another ambitious youth, he soon gravitated to the great metropolitan center, New York City. He became a stenographer in the law office of Strong & Cadwallader, in New York, and studied law while he followed his vocation as stenographer for a livelihood. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1887, at Jersey City, where he resided, and has continued to practice law in the New Jersey courts there since that time. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education from 1885 to 1887; counsel to the New Jersey Riparian Commission from 1893 to 1902; was Corporation Counsel of Jersey City from 1902 to 1908, inclusive; and in 1911 was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican on the Free Silver issues of 1896, and in 1912 espoused the principles of the National Progressive party; he is a member of the Republican Club of New York City.

He married Eliza Hanscom, February 22, 1888, at Auburn, Maine, and has made Jersey City, New Jersey, his home since the early eighties.



## SAMUEL KALISCH

---

**J**USTICE KALISCH, one of the most prominent trial lawyers in the State of New Jersey, serving as counsel in many notable cases, both civil and criminal, and whose elevation to his present responsible office is the result of his own efforts and the use he has made of his rare attainments, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born April 18, 1851, son of Isidor Kalisch, D. D., one of the most distinguished rabbis of his time, born in Krotoschin, Duchy of Posen, Prussia, November 5, 1816, died in Newark, New Jersey, May 9, 1886, and a grandson of the Rev. Burnham Kalisch of Krotoschin, a prominent citizen of that city, whose death occurred there, September 1, 1856.

Samuel Kalisch studied under the competent preceptorship of his talented father, and thus acquired a proficient training in ancient and modern languages. He also attended the public schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Detroit, Michigan. He pursued his law studies in the Columbia Law School, New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1869, and then entered the office of the late William B. Guild Jr., with whom he studied until his admission to the bar of New Jersey at the February term, 1871; he was admitted as counsellor at the February term, 1874. Shortly after his admission as an attorney he began active practice in Newark, where he has since resided. His practice was along general lines, and he soon gained a reputation and an extensive patronage. Later he became an expert in criminal law, and among his noted criminal cases may be mentioned that of Joseph Koerner, indicted for murder, whose acquittal he secured in 1878. He also successfully defended Westbrook, of Newton, and Burke, Noonan and Dunn, of Union county. In 1880 he secured a reversal in the Supreme Court in the judgment in the case of Dr. Gedicke, and secured a verdict of manslaughter in the seemingly hopeless case of George Stickert, "Fiddler" Smith, William Hoffman, John Weiss,

Thomas Hefferan and Wildinghaus. He carried the famous cases of James B. Graves and John Chisholm (the latter indicted for wife murder) through the higher courts before relinquishing his efforts. In his appeals to the higher courts he was remarkably successful, often establishing precedents and frequently surprising the bench by unearthing forgotten statutes. He was the first lawyer in the State of New Jersey to obtain the release of a convict from the State prison under a writ of habeas corpus. In recent years he has devoted himself exclusively to important civil litigation, in which branch he has been equally prominent and successful.

In 1875 he was appointed city attorney for Newark, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency. For two years, 1877-1879, he served as counsel for the American Protective Association. He frequently represented labor organizations in important litigations. He refused retainers from corporations, preferring to give his services to the people when needed. In 1879 he was nominated for the New Jersey Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by a narrow margin. Twice, in two successive periods, 1899 and 1902, he was nominated by his party for State Senator in a Republican stronghold, but was defeated both times by greatly reduced majorities. In April, 1911, he was appointed by Governor Woodrow Wilson a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, for the term of seven years, to succeed Hon. Alfred Reed, whose term expired June 16, 1911. Justice Kalisch's circuit comprises the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem.

It had long been the boast of the politicians of Atlantic that so long as they had the sheriff they need not stand in fear of grand juries and the enforcement of the law. For nearly a quarter of a century it was an utter impossibility to obtain an indictment against transgressors of the law, if they possessed the least political influence. Justice Kalisch's advent upon the bench was marked by a prompt, determined and vigorous action on his part to awaken the conscience of the people of Atlantic county. He disqualified the sheriff from selecting and summoning a grand jury to investigate election frauds, in which it appeared that the sheriff himself was

implicated, and appointed two elisors in his stead to perform that duty. This resulted in the selection of a grand jury composed of the best citizens of the county, who, in the conscientious discharge of their duties indicted the sheriff and many prominent public officials. Justice Kalisch presided at the trials, which resulted in the conviction of the principal transgressors, and nearly all of those who were not brought to trial pleaded guilty.

Justice Kalisch is equally prominent in journalism, both as editor and special writer, and is the author of poems, essays, sketches of travel and other miscellany. He is the author of the memorial of Dr. Kalisch, published in 1886, and article on "Influence of Women on American Juries," "Up the Hudson," "Newark to Nashville," and "Legend of the Talmud." His series of articles on "Legal Abuses" are credited with having "led to the reform of the minor judiciary and the establishment of the district courts." He is the possessor of a very valuable library, part of which was inherited from his father, and to which he has added considerably during his extensive travels abroad. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the New Jersey State Bar Association, elected president of the same in June, 1909, and a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York, and of the Grolier Club, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.



## MATHIAS T. WELSH

---

**A**MONG those who have contributed in a large measure to the industrial and financial prosperity of the community in which they have resided, and whose fine abilities have been directed to the accomplishment of valuable results, ever dominated and guided by the most inflexible integrity and honesty of purpose, Mathias T. Welsh must be accorded a distinct prestige and a position of high honor.

Mathias T. Welsh, son of the late John C. Welsh, was born in the town of Middle Valley, New Jersey, July 27, 1857. His earliest years were spent in that town, and later he was sent to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878. Naturally of an energetic and ambitious nature, even his vacations were not spent in idleness, but he acted as his brother's assistant in the store which had been established by his father, and in this manner acquired a practical knowledge of business life as well as an excellent education in the field of learning. Not long after his graduation he established himself in business on his own account in German Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, choosing the coal and lumber line, and in this he met with most decided success. In 1894, after having been in this line of business for a period of eleven years, he purchased property next to the station, and, broadening the scope of his business, added to it paints and hardware of all kinds, in fact, almost all materials necessary to the building business. In 1905 he established a home in Hackettstown, New Jersey, where he has large real estate interests, and later sold out his lumber business to his oldest son. In the course of time he also became identified with a number of financial enterprises, among them being the Hackettstown National Bank, in which he was a director for many years, and has also served as vice-president. In 1906 he resigned as director and vice-president to take the vice-presidency and cashiership of the Peoples National Bank of Hackettstown, of which he was one of the organizers. He still

holds the office of cashier, with his son, J. M. Welsh, as assistant cashier. The Morris County Insurance Company is another corporation which has had the benefit of the services of Mr. Welsh as a member of its board of directors, also the Hackettstown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Mr. Welsh married, September 1, 1880, Mary E., daughter of Jacob M. and Adaline (Hunt) Hager, and they have four children: E. Cristy, J. Miller, Harrison M., and Ralph.

The cause of education is one which has always had an especial interest for Mr. Welsh, and the personal influence he has brought to bear in this direction for many years has been productive of excellent results in many respects and directions. He was a member of the Board of Education of Washington township, Morris county, New Jersey, for many years, and as president of this body has been able to raise the standard of the schools of the entire township. He was closely identified with the Presbyterian church of German Valley for many years, was a member of the board of trustees and the church treasurer for twenty years, also superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. Personally, Mr. Welsh is of a frank and genial disposition, and has the happy faculty of turning naturally to the bright side of matters.



## PAUL GUENTHER

---

**P**AUL GUENTHER, a manufacturer of Dover, Morris county, New Jersey, is at the head of one of the leading industries of the State, and perhaps of the world, and has built up a business of extensive proportions that yields a handsome income to the owner, as well as being a 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. His life has been a preëminently busy and useful one, devoted to the accumulation of a fortune by strictly honorable methods, to the betterment of his fellow-men, to the happiness of his family, and to advancement along many lines of progress.

Paul Guenther was born in Geithain, Saxony, Germany, May 13, 1860, and is a son of Bruno and Therese (Wuensch) Guenther, and a grandson of Gottlob and Christiane Guenther. His father was a farmer, and his entire life was spent in his native land of Germany. Mr. Guenther was educated in the public schools of his section of the country, and at a suitable age he entered upon his business career, his first position being in the office of a commercial house. He acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the methods of business in use in the commercial as well as the industrial world of Germany, and came to this country well equipped to fight the battle of life in almost any direction. After he arrived here he was employed in a variety of capacities until he found the opening he desired in manufacturing lines, with which he has since been identified so advantageously. For a number of years he has now been at the head of and the leading spirit of the firm known as Paul Guenther, Inc., manufacturers of full fashioned silk hosiery, in Dover, New Jersey, which was established in 1897, and which has a larger capacity than any other factory of its kind in the world. Mr. Guenther is a man with a stern sense of justice and a heart filled with kindly feelings



*Paul Guenther*





toward his fellow-men. The natural result of this combination is that, while the rules governing his establishment are enforced to the letter, every complaint is thoroughly investigated and changes made if found justifiable, and his working force have come to regard him not alone as "the boss," but as a fatherly friend to whom they may go for sympathy and advice and feel assured that they will receive both. Thus the relations between master and man are of the most amicable character, a state of affairs not frequently met with in these days of labor disturbances.

Mr. Guenther married, October 12, 1896, Olga, daughter of Charles and Louise (Homagk) Mechel, and they have one child: Margaret, born in Paterson, New Jersey, June 19, 1897.

Mr. Guenther is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations. His fraternal connection is with Dover Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is in every respect a selfmade man, and his success and prosperity in life have been accomplished by his individual efforts. By reason of his kindly disposition and honorable business methods he has made many warm friends, and exerts a considerable influence in the town in which he lives. He has never consented to accept public office, being content to fill the position of a good citizen of his adopted country.



## EDWARD HARRIS STOKES

---

**E**DWARD HARRIS STOKES, who was for a number of years the leading photographer of the city of Trenton, New Jersey, was descended from a family which was of Norman origin, and which traced its ancestry to the famous house of Montespèdon, now extinct in Normandy. They probably went to England after the conquest of that country by William of Normandy, and honors and possessions were bestowed upon them. It is only since the time of Edward II. that we find uninterrupted records of this family. Sir Adam De Stokke was seized of the manor of Sandee, with other lands in Wiltshire, and Roger, his second son, the manors of Wollshall, Sanarnagrit and Hungerford, in the same county. This Roger, with his father, Sir Adam, were interred in the church of Great Bedwin, to which they had been benefactors, and where their monuments and effigies are still to be seen. John, a descendant of Thomas, represented the county in Parliament in the time of Charles II. In the reign of Elizabeth we find the Stockys (the first change in the orthography of the name) erected the chapel or church of Sandee, and lies there interred. In the fifteenth century Christopher Stokes (when the name finally changed) held the manor of Stanhawes, with other lands in Gloucestershire. The arms of the Stokes family: A lion rampant, doubled gnewed erm. Crest: A dove with wings expanded; in the mouth an olive branch, all ppr. Motto: *Fertis qui insons.*

Thomas Stokes, the American progenitor of this family, belonged to the Devonshire House Meeting, and was a contemporary of George Fox, the religious reformer and founder of the Society of Friends. Owing to religious persecution, Thomas Stokes, with his wife, Mary Bernard, and his family, sailed for America, arriving here in 1677. He resided in New Jersey until his death. The line of descent to Edward Harris Stokes is as follows: Thomas and Mary (Bernard) Stokes; Joseph and Judith (Lippincott) Stokes; Samuel and Hannah (Hinchman) Stokes; Samuel and Sarah (Ellis) Stokes; Samuel and Marion (Conrow) Stokes; Edward Harris Stokes.

Edward Harris Stokes was born at Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, June 22, 1824, and died February 17, 1900, at Woodlawn, his residence in the city of Trenton, New Jersey. He left his home in 1840 and settled in Trenton, where for several years he was a leading photographer. Being a man of great foresight and keen discernment, he noticed the trend of the times in real estate matters and invested largely in landed property. The ample fortune he realized when he disposed of some of these holdings proved the soundness of his judgment. His ability and sterling integrity as a young man won him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, from whose hands he received many positions of honor and trust. He served as a director for the Mechanics National Bank and the Trenton Savings Fund Society. He was Democratic in his political affiliations, and served for a long time as a school trustee. His fraternal associations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in whose interests he was an active worker for many years. As an earnest member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Trenton he aided greatly in the upbuilding of that institution. He was a popular member of many years standing of the New Jersey Historical Society, and his own private library occupied a spacious room in "Old Woodlawn," and was the delight of enthusiastic book-lovers.

Woodlawn, the residence of Mr. Stokes, and now in the possession of his son, Edward Ansley, was built in 1720. It is a large brick and frame structure, the brick coming from England as ballast on sailing vessels, set amid beautiful surroundings, which include trees known to be upward of two hundred years old, and has an eventful history. The wide colonial doorways and long halls, the great chimneys and the broad staircase, bring to the mind memories of the long ago. The house was once owned by Mahlon Stacey and Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, from whose control it passed into the hands of the Trents, for whom Trenton was named; then followed Governor Cox as owner, and was known originally as "Kingsbury," and later as "Bloomsbury." Next followed as owners, James M. Redmand, Governor Price and ex-Mayor Woods, of Trenton, the daughter of the latter becoming the wife of Edward Harris Stokes. Considered in the light of history, Woodlawn is one

of the many links connecting the centuries, a landmark, quaint and olden.

Edward Harris Stokes married, at Trenton, June 21, 1860, Permelia S., daughter of ex-Mayor Joseph Wood, of Trenton, and of Permelia S. Wood; and a cousin of the late Benjamin and Fernando Wood, of New York. They had children: 1. Joseph Henry, born September 7, 1861. 2. Marion H., born April 18, 1864; married Charles H. Swan. 3. Edward Ansley, born February 18, 1866, is a lawyer in Trenton, New Jersey. 4. John Woolverton, born August 12, 1869. 5. Sadie Virginia, died in infancy. 6. Alice White, died in infancy.

The distinguished old home of Mr. Stokes, added to his own congeniality, drew many friends of all classes to seek his society, his charity and benevolence being familiar to those who knew him; and, while a man of large wealth, he was absolutely without ostentation. Industry, frugality and temperance, together with a bright mind, opened the doors of success to him. In personal appearance and bearing he was prepossessing, and his natural dignity did not detract from his amiable disposition or make him unapproachable, and his wealth did not change the even tenor of his ways. He died as he had lived, a man beloved by all who knew him. He was an ideal man in his home life, being a devoted husband, an indulgent father, and a fascinating host, with a never-failing charm of manner.



## ROBERT DOWNIE KENT

---

**A**S an example of the usefulness and prominence to which men of character and determination may attain, it is but necessary to chronicle the life of Robert D. Kent, of Passaic, who at the present time (1913) is president of the Merchants' Bank of Passaic, vice-president of the Stapleton National Bank and of the Metuchen National Bank, a director in the Port Richmond National Bank, and a recognized authority on monetary principles. He is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, born October 24, 1855, son of Scotch parents, James and Janet S. Kent, the former named a florist by profession.

Robert D. Kent attended the graded schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating from the high school. The first four years of his active career were spent in a real estate office, where he gained a valuable experience, which was later supplemented by a clerkship of six years in the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, which service he entered in 1874. He then organized and became the cashier of the first bank in Atlantic City, the Atlantic City National Bank, which had a remarkably successful career from the beginning, and at the present time stands first in New Jersey in its relation of earned surplus to capital. In 1886 Mr. Kent removed to Passaic from Atlantic City, and enlisting the coöperation of the leading business men, organized the first bank in that city, the Passaic National Bank. Mr. Kent served as the cashier of this bank for thirteen years. In 1887 Mr. Kent and some of his associates in the Passaic National Bank organized the Passaic Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of which he became vice-president. Both of these organizations have been highly successful, owing to the business acumen, sagacity and foresight of the officers, and the latter has deposits amounting to over \$4,000,000. In 1899 Mr. Kent resigned the above positions, and since that time has been an active factor in the organization and management of a number of banks in this section of the country. Among them are: The First National Bank of

Spring Valley, New York; the First National Bank of Ridgewood, New Jersey; the Rutherford National Bank, Rutherford, New Jersey; the Riverside National Bank of Riverside, New Jersey; the Metuchen National Bank of Metuchen, New Jersey; the Rockland County Trust Company of Nyack, New York; the Port Richmond National Bank, and the Stapleton National Bank, both of Staten Island; and the Merchants' Bank of Passaic, New Jersey. In 1904 Mr. Kent organized the Maiden Lane National Bank of New York, with a capital of \$300,000, and was its president for over a year, when a controlling interest in its stock was purchased by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and it was reorganized as the Metropolitan Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Kent has for a number of years made a study of and has written considerably on the subject of monetary principles. The following extracts are taken from a paper read to the Passaic Board of Trade by Mr. Kent, June 30, 1910, the title being "The Urgent Need of an Expansion Joint in our Monetary System, or the consequences of doing business with an Inelastic Currency:"

My excuse for this paper is a general banking experience of thirty-five years and during the last ten years of that period a somewhat thoughtful consideration of the special questions involved. The expansion joint is a well known device in mechanics, and from this I will endeavor to illustrate some of the ill effects we experience because we have no expansion joint in connection with our circulation of currency or because in the terms of the old, but I fear not generally understood expression, "our currency lacks elasticity." Last year the value of our principal crops amounted to 4,652 million dollars. Practically all of this is harvested and marketed in the fall, hence we require great amounts of money to "move the crops." If the farmer had a bank account and deposited his receipts to his credit with the bank, such money could be used over and over again, and when the active shipping to the East was over the surplus money in the banks of the western and southern towns would in a comparatively short time find its way back to the money centers of the country, and the banks of these centers would send their surplus supply to New York. We can have no accurate statement of the amount of money needed each fall to move the crops, nor just how long it will be before it gets back again to the money centers, but a fair estimate would be that 200 or 300 million dollars is required each fall for this purpose, and that in January, February and March nearly all of the crop-moving money will be restored to ordinary circulation. To a very limited extent do the banks at the money

centers carry much over their legal reserve from which to contribute. They do, however, have considerable in demand loans which are called in, to the disturbance of the security market. Next they refuse much needed accommodation to merchants and manufacturers to whom they would willingly lend at other seasons of the year. The banks also collect—all maturing time paper which may have been purchased from commercial paper dealers from April to July. In other words, financial strain is caused on every hand. So far I have dealt with the trouble caused by the lack of the ability of our currency to expand when special funds are needed. Now for a few words on the results of the inability to contract when money is unduly abundant. In the spring and early summer of 1909 when the crop-moving money had all been returned to the money centers, there was a considerable time when call-money was plentiful from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent. For a period of two or three months later than this, the dealers in commercial paper were going about among the business houses in New York, and probably elsewhere, offering amounts of from \$25,000 to \$100,000 or more on the single name paper of the firms at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It needs but little imagination to see how this condition would lead to undue inflation of the prices of securities, to the flotation of unwise ventures, and to the undue use of credit by the commercial and manufacturing community. Mr. Kent's proposed plan, while it does not cover all the ground, would go a great way in checking the evils of our over-supply of money at one season of the year, and our shortage at the other, and until we have a Central Bank or some other system to answer the same purpose, will greatly help the situation. The plan is that not less than four or five of the leading New York banks unite to discourage the accumulation of money in New York from about March to September, by lowering the rate of interest they will pay for balances from out-of-town banks and others to whom they pay interest to the extent of one-half or one per cent. or more if necessary, and that from September to February they encourage the shipment of money to New York by raising the rate to correspond with its supply and the demand there may be for it. If four or five of the larger banks in New York would adopt the policy of changing the interest rate as suggested the others would be forced to follow their example. This in turn would compel the banks of Chicago and St. Louis, the other Central Reserve Cities, to take similar action. The banks in the ordinary Reserve Cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and the rest would feel the force of the action, and would be compelled to govern their methods accordingly. I believe that the policy I advocate would pay each individual bank in New York better than the present method, and the interest received by the out-of-town banks would average about the same as they now receive, but even if there should be some slight loss in either direction, it would be compensated for many times over by the advantage of doing business on a more stable basis. It is imperative for the best results in business that legislation be

enacted to eliminate the evils incident to our present rigid supply of currency and credit. Business men who realize the hazard of commercial operations as now conducted should urge the remedy—the Central Bank under strict governmental control. Meanwhile the interest-regulating coalition such as I have suggested would provide immediate relief and would constitute as well a valuable permanent feature of our machinery of monetary regulation.

The following extracts are from an article on "Danger of Over-Expansion in Aldrich Plan" by Mr. Kent, which appeared in the "New York Evening Post" of January 16, 1912:

Sir:—Your columns have repeatedly sounded a note of warning against the prospect of over-expansion from the workings of the Aldrich plan of monetary reform in its present form. The writer, as a delegate to the Convention of the American Bankers' Association recently held in New Orleans, from the floor of the convention, asked Senator Aldrich what provisions there were to prevent excessive expansion. The Senator replied at considerable length, but frankly admitted that there was no special provision, and stated in effect that he thought the good faith and good sense of the management and of the business public could be depended upon to avoid such a result. My own opinion, based upon a banking experience of thirty-seven years, is that there is great danger in the direction indicated. At present our credit cannot expand as it should each fall to enable us to finance our vast crops. The writer would suggest that for a few years it would be better to limit our policy of expansion first to the matter of extending the opportunity for rediscounts, and second to permit the balances due from the Reserve Association to count as reserve. If after such time it was found that we used our new powers wisely and more expansion of credit seemed required, the other features could then be added.

The following are extracts from an article by Mr. Kent which appeared in the "New York Evening Post" of March 5, 1913, entitled "An Appeal to the Officers and Directors of National Banks of Central Reserve Cities to consider thoughtfully the unscientific way in which they are conducting business:"

Money Demand and Supply.—The recent letter of J. P. Morgan and Company to the Pujo Committee comments strongly on the operations of the economic law of supply and demand. As a practical banker and a student of monetary principles I venture the assertion that a large part of our present monetary trouble comes from the complete disregard by the national banks of New York of that law. I wonder if it is generally



---

understood that there is no elasticity to the monetary system of Great Britain. The sole means of regulation is that exercised by the Bank of England in raising and lowering its discount rate to correspond with the supply and demand of money. The action I advocate for New York banks would have a similar result.

Mr. Kent has always taken an active interest in politics, but has never sought nor held public office, preferring to devote his time to the interests related above. He is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic, and a member of the Hardware Club of New York.

Mr. Kent married (first) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1879, Ella R., daughter of Henry C. and Jane A. King. They had one child, Janet S., born July 19, 1880. He married (second) in Woodbury, New Jersey, December 11, 1886, Caroline E., daughter of William and Mary A. Riddle. They have one child, William R., born March 28, 1890.



## JACOB WALDER

---

**J**ACOB WALDER was born in the village of Horgen, Switzerland, March 18, 1839. After learning the trade of reed-maker in his home, he went to England to perfect himself in the craft. Like thousands of others, his thoughts constantly turned to America, the land of promise, and obeying that impulse he sailed for America in 1866, and settled in Paterson, New Jersey, where he engaged in the manufacture of reeds and harness and mill supplies for silk workers.

With a thorough knowledge of his work, with an engaging personality, and earnest determination to produce only the best, he soon achieved a name as a maker of reliable and trustworthy merchandise. Possessing a keen and inventive mind, he designed and developed the machinery used in his business, notably the French loom for harness-making. This invention marked an important epoch in the development of the industry, which, combined with his reputation for honesty, soon placed his establishment in the front rank of mill supply houses, where his progressive policies have kept it ever since.

On September 12, 1869, at Paterson, New Jersey, he married Marie, daughter of Frederick and Anna (Weibel) Baer, a family famous as master craftsmen in silk weaving. This marriage was a most happy one, and the issue were: 1. Anna M., who married John Bluntschli. 2. Marie W., wife of John G. Taylor. 3. Minnie, who died in childhood. 4. Jacob W., who married Clara Huntton. 5. Bertha, wife of Edward Beam.

Of a kind and jovial nature, with a capacity for making friends, he soon became a man of importance in the community. Honors were thrust upon him by his townsmen, but refusing political preferment, he devoted himself to social welfare, on every worthy occasion being ready with advice and financial assistance. He died on December 28, 1897, secure in the knowledge that his life had been a useful and successful one.



*J. Walder*







Michael Denny

---

His only son, Jacob W., on reaching his majority, assumed the management of the mills, and has carried on successfully his father's policies and ideas.

---

## MICHAEL DUNN

---

**M**ICHAEL DUNN, son of James and Bridget (O'Connell) Dunn, was born August 27, 1858, at Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. His father was a native of Ireland, who settled at Newton in 1847; and his mother was the daughter of Irish parents, who lived there in 1855. Their son was sent to the local schools and attended the Newton Collegiate Institute, where he prepared to enter Princeton University, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1880 with the A. B. degree; afterward he received the A. M. degree. He then studied law at Newton, New Jersey, and was admitted as attorney at the June term, 1882, and in 1885 as counsellor-at-law.

He engaged in the practice of his profession at Newton, but soon became more or less interested in local politics; he was undersheriff of Sussex county, New Jersey, from November, 1881, to November, 1884. He afterwards located at Paterson and became city counsel of Paterson in May, 1900, and served to January 1, 1904; later he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic county, on April 22, 1911, for a term of five years, in which capacity he is now serving. He is identified with the Democratic party, and a member of St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church of Paterson, New Jersey; and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Paterson; the Princeton Club, of New York; likewise of the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, and spends his vacations in hunting, fishing, and in travel.

He married Amelia M. Donnelly, daughter of Arthur and Amelia Donnelly, September 3, 1880, at Paterson, New Jersey; and had as issue of this marriage seven children, of whom the following survive, namely: James M. Dunn, Arthur C. Dunn, Edward J. Dunn, Amelia M. Dunn, Louise E. Dunn, Eugene Stevenson Dunn. The family resides at Paterson, New Jersey.

## FILOMENO SANSONE

---

**T**HERE is no more highly esteemed or honorable factor of the various interests in the city of Hackensack, New Jersey, than Filomeno Sansone, at present engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and who has for many years been noted for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, and his discretion and tact in legal and commercial circles. He is the son of Antonio P. Sansone, a native of Italy, who was a merchant in Hackensack, New Jersey, from the time of his coming there in August, 1900, until his death in December, 1912.

Filomeno Sansone was born in Guardia, Sanframondi, Italy, February 4, 1883. At a suitable age he was sent to school, eight years being spent in the Tilesun Gymnasium, and one year and a half in the study of law at the University of Naples, Italy. Upon the completion of this course of study he came to America, where he became a resident of Hackensack, which has been his place of residence since that time. He established himself in the real estate and insurance brokerage business with which he has been identified in an extensive manner. From the earliest days of his residence in this country Mr. Sansone has taken a deep and intelligent interest in all public matters, and this has not been without beneficial result to the community. In 1910 he was elected as a justice of the peace, is now serving a second term in this office, and has had a number of cases of the utmost public importance brought before him. By means of home study he has continued his reading of the law, and has become well versed in the methods of application in this country. He has acted as interpreter in all the higher courts of the State of New Jersey, and his legal knowledge combined with his linguistic ability, have made him an ideal official in this capacity, one whose intelligent work has been appreciated to the fullest extent by judges and litigating attorneys alike. He is a member and official in the First Ward Republican Club, and is a considerable power in local politics.

Mr. Sansone married Catherine Groce, of New York City,



and he and his wife are members of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of Bergen Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Tere Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark; Union League Club, of Hackensack; Theosophical Club, of New York City; also a number of real estate and insurance corporations; was president of the Italian Progressive League Convention, 1905; contributing editor to "Italiano-Americano," New York City, and to several other publications. As a collector Mr. Sansone is quite noted, his collection of photographs being especially rich, and he has also a number of valuable and fine paintings. In the discharge of all the duties of citizenship, Mr. Sansone is true and faithful. In manner he is pleasant and genial and his many fine traits commend him to all.



## BIRD W. SPENCER

---

**T**HE achievement of Bird W. Spencer indicates a solidarity of character that is admirable because of its elemental worth. For many years he held positions of trust in a great railway corporation, was identified with local political affairs, and at the same time was active in the State military organization.

In 1865 he entered the service of the Erie Railroad Company as clerk in the general superintendent's department at Jersey City, New Jersey; later he was assigned to duty in the accounting department, and then in the treasury department, advancing therein through the successive grades up to treasurer of the department, to which office he was elected in 1878 by the board of directors. He served as treasurer from 1878 to 1886, when he was appointed by order of court, receiver and general manager of the Tonawanda Valley & Cuba railroad, also receiver of the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba railroad. These two properties were managed by him for about five years. Each was reorganized in the interest of the Erie stockholders, and they were subsequently merged into the present Erie railroad system.

He has been connected with several military companies; in 1865 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, where he served for about five years; and meanwhile, having removed to Passaic, he was elected, in 1871, captain of Company K, Ninth Regiment, New York National Guard. Afterward he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment; in 1875 he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, and continued to serve on the staff, also in the State Quartermaster-General's office, until 1881, when he was appointed inspector-general of rifle practice with the rank of brigadier-general, in which capacity he has served continuously.

Mr. Spencer has always been more or less identified with local and State political affairs. His first entrance into official life was in 1873, by election to the City Council of Passaic from the Third

Ward, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Passaic, and was twice reelected, serving in all three terms of two years each. Subsequently he was again elected a member of the Passaic City Council, and served altogether in these several capacities about twenty years. In 1909 he was again elected mayor of the city of Passaic, and served something more than two years, until the autumn of 1911, when the executive was transformed into a commission form of city government. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors in 1889, by Governor Greene, again appointed to the same office by Governor Werts, and a third time by Governor John W. Griggs, and served in all three successive terms of two years each.

After leaving the service of the Erie Railroad Company, Mr. Spencer organized the Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Passaic, New Jersey; he became its first president, and is a member of the board of directors; and, it may be added, that the success of the institution is largely due to his personal efforts and personal direction. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Episcopal church of the New Jersey diocese, in which he has been an active church member and worker for many years; and in piety and good works has not departed from the precepts of his father, who was a prominent clergyman.



## TICHENOR-FAIRCHILD

---

**T**HE Tichenor family of Newark, New Jersey, are descendants of Martin Tichenor, or Tichenell, whom tradition says came from France. He took the oath of allegiance to the New Haven Colony in August, 1644, and came to Newark, New Jersey, with the second colony, in 1677, that settled there. He married Mary Charles, in 1651, and had children, namely: John, born in 1653; Abigail, born in 1655; Daniel, born in 1656; Hannah, born in 1659; and Samuel, born in 1660, in the New Haven Colony. His will, dated in 1681, named children: John, Daniel, Samuel, Jonathan (a minor), and Abigail; also a son-in-law, Ensign John Treat, at Newark. Numerous descendants in Essex and other counties of New Jersey trace their origin to these first settlers of Newark; and James H. Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey, was a lineal descendant of the above mentioned Martin Tichenor. His father, James Tichenor, married Abigail Huntington Hedden, and had issue among others, a son, whose record follows.

James Hedden Tichenor, third son of James and Abigail (Hedden) Tichenor, was born March 23, 1809, at Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the local schools of his native city and at the Newark Academy. After leaving school he engaged in the retail shoe business with his father, in Newark; in time he became the junior partner of the business, and retired from active commercial pursuits with a competence, at about fifty years of age. He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen who was interested in the commercial welfare of Newark, and did whatever possible to secure civic improvement of his native city. He was a member of the Board of Estimate, New Jersey Proprietors, and was president of that board for several years. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President of the United States; but in the later alignment of the old Whig and Democratic parties, he espoused the latter party and remained a staunch Democrat until his death. He was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, during infancy; his father



*James H. Tucker*





Francis M. Tichenor,









*N. V. W. Fairhead*



*Mrs Ruth E. Fairbank*



was one of the deacons of that church, but during his latter years he affiliated with the Episcopal church, and died in that faith. He was noted for his strict personal integrity of character, and his word was held as sacred as his bond. He died June 18, 1883, in Newark, New Jersey.

He married Lydia Tuttle Nuttman, youngest daughter of Isaac and Ruth Nuttman, May 30, 1830, at Newark, New Jersey. She was the mother of several children, of whom particular mention is made of the following only.

Ruth Elizabeth Tichenor, their eldest daughter, was born November 21, 1834, at Newark, New Jersey. She was the granddaughter of James Tichenor and Abigail Huntington Hedden in the paternal line; and of Isaac Nuttman and Ruth Cooley on the maternal side. Her education was a matter of much personal solicitude by her parents. She was placed in the best select schools in Newark and later in New York, and graduated from the latter June 13, 1866. Afterward she married Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild, a practicing physician of Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, and resided there subsequently. He was a descendant of a Colonial family of the name who settled at Morristown before the Revolution. She has devoted much of her life to charities, and is connected with various local and State social organizations. She is a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and regent of the Parsippany Chapter; also a life member of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, New Jersey.

Francis Marion Tichenor, son of James Hedden and Lydia Tuttle (Nuttman) Tichenor, was born December 20, 1840, at Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and graduated from the Newark High School about 1858; he then attended a boarding school at Hudson, New York, where he remained for about two years and in 1862 began the study of law in the law office of John Q. Hayes, of Newark, New Jersey. In 1866 he was admitted to the Newark bar as an attorney-at-law, and in 1869 as counsellor. He practiced law in the local and State courts of New Jersey, but his business was largely in the Chancery, Probate and Orphans' Courts of Essex county. He was president of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey, and held many positions of trust in the city of Newark. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark from 1869 until his death; a trustee of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey; and a life member of the Memorial Society at Somerville, New Jersey.

He married Elizabeth T. Cornell, daughter of Dr. John Freelinghuysen and Elizabeth (Hall) Cornell, October 8, 1879, at Somerville, New Jersey. She died July 3, 1901, at Newark, New Jersey, and her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New Jersey. No issue.

Francis Marion Tichenor died October 22, 1906, at Newark, and his remains were laid beside those of his wife in the family burial plot, Greenwood Cemetery, near Newark, New Jersey. Thus passed the lives of husband and wife—the former, a kind friend, trusted adviser, and respected citizen, among his fellow countrymen.

#### FAIRCHILD

Since 1735 the name Fairchild has been well known in Morris county. Thomas Fairchild, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic to the Colony of Connecticut in 1639. Caleb Fairchild, the direct ancestor of the branch of the Fairchild family living in Morris county, located in Whippany, New Jersey, in 1735, and died in May, 1777, aged 84 years. His wife and he were members of the First Presbyterian Church as early as 1742. Mathew, the eldest son, born in 1720, died June 5, 1790, aged 69 years. His ten children were all baptized in the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown. The seventh son, Jonathan Fairchild, was

born November 3, 1751, baptized December 10, 1752. On September 8, 1733, he married Sarah Howell. He died August 5, 1813, aged 63 years.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild, their youngest son, was born in Littleton, Morris county, October 28, 1792. He was a man of strong mentality, possessing a very studious nature. After acquiring a common school education he prepared himself for the practice of medicine. He pursued his studies under the direction of Dr. Ebenezer and Charles E. Pierson, of Morristown, New Jersey; attended medical lectures in Philadelphia for a year, and engaged in practice in New York. Upon the urgent solicitation of many friends he removed to Parsippany, New Jersey, as the successor of Dr. Hartwell, who had recently died. For thirty-six years he was successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, and his pronounced skill and ability made him the leader of his profession. He was not only an eminent physician, but was an earnest and devout Christian. Few physicians have ever been more loved or honored than Dr. Stephen Fairchild. Death came to him after a long illness, marked by the greatest suffering. He bore it with Christian fortitude; his faith never faltered. He died July 13, 1872, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of Parsippany.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild enjoyed an ideal home life. He was married, May 18, 1818, to Miss Euphemia M. Brinkerhoff, born in Mount Hope, New Jersey, September, 1796, daughter of George D. Brinkerhoff and Euphemia Ashfield. Mr. Brinkerhoff retired from business, purchased a home in Parsippany, and removed his family in 1797. The residence had been a noted tavern in Revolutionary times. It became the birthplace of the children of Dr. Stephen and Euphemia Fairchild. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1874, but was rebuilt on the old site and continued to be the home of Mrs. Euphemia Fairchild through her last years. She died June 20, 1882. She was a lady of the old school—amiable, educated, refined, and a sincere Christian.

The children of Dr. Stephen Fairchild and wife were: Richard Van Wyck, born February 22, 1810, and Eliza S., born October 19, 1820, but died in infancy. The only son followed in his father's footsteps, and the two were associated in business for a number of years, a most ideal relation existing between them. The son was prepared for college in the classical school conducted by Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham, New Jersey. In 1837 he entered the junior class at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1839. He studied medicine under the professional guidance of his father, and subsequently under Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Mott, of New York. He entered upon practice with his father in 1843, and attained eminence in professional circles, for his knowledge was comprehensive and accurate, possessing exceptional skill in the diagnosis of cases and the administration of proper remedies.

Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild was twice married. In November, 1852, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick became his wife, but she died January 16, 1862. On June 13, 1866, Dr. Richard Fairchild married (second) Ruth E. Tichenor, daughter of James H. Tichenor and Lydia T. Nuttman Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild died very suddenly, February 24, 1874, and was laid to rest in the family plot in the burial ground at Parsippany. He survived his father hardly two years, and thus they who were united in such ties of love and interested in life were not long separated in death. Many admirable qualities endeared Dr. Fairchild to those who came in contact with him. As a friend he was kind and generous. At Princeton he was the college wit, and this strong vein of humor, combined with his power of imitation and representation, together with his wide and varied information, made him a most agreeable companion and entertaining gentleman. He was an able writer. His nature was not without the poetic side, nor did he lack in musical culture; he was fond of all the arts and interests that elevate humanity and his memory is revered throughout Morris county, New Jersey.



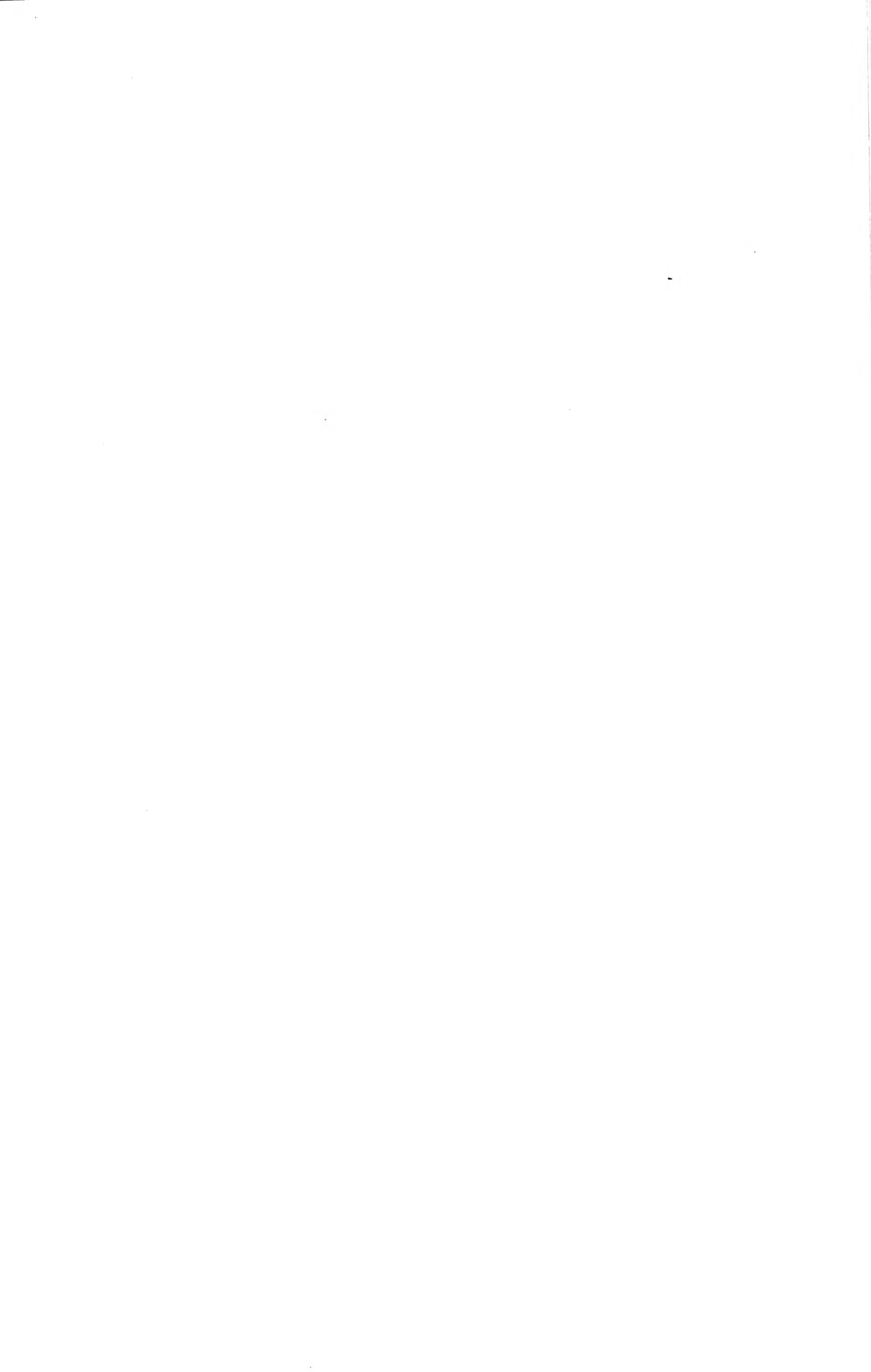


*Wm. H. Burleigh*





*E. M. Fairchild*



## CHARLES CURIE

---

**T**HE life history of Charles Curie exemplifies in a remarkable degree not only the achievements of a man of great natural talent, but the wonderful possibilities in America, whereby an alien born emigrant may attain distinction in the community and State of his adoption, during the span of a single lifetime.

He was born October 20, 1842, at Audincourt, in the Department of Doubs, France, near the ancient city of Montebeliard; and was brought by his parents to America during infancy. They settled at Paterson, New Jersey, and thus that city became the home of his adoption.

Frederick Curie, the father of Charles Curie, was a native of Audincourt, a village noted for its iron manufactures, and learned the trade of machinist, which he followed there until he emigrated to America in the year 1843. He had visited the United States prior to that time, and made contracts with Thomas Rogers, a millwright of Paterson, New Jersey, for the service of himself and several other French machinists; and then came hither with his family in the year 1843, to Paterson, where he followed his trade and lived during the remainder of his lifetime.

Charles Curie, the son, was descended from French Huguenot ancestors. The paternal line of Curie was allied by marriage with the Cuviers and Jacots of France; while his mother, Dorothe Malvena Diemer, was descended from the Lamberti and other ancestors, some of whom resided in the cantons of Switzerland adjacent to du Doubs, which is a frontier department of eastern France. Du Doubs was formed in 1790, out of the ancient principality of Montebeliard, and a part of the province of Franche-Comte. It is bounded east and southeast by Switzerland, north by the territory of Belfort and by Haute Saone, and west and southwest by Jura. Doubs takes its name from the river of like name, which flows through the territory; and about three miles southeast of Montebeliard is the village of Audincourt, noted for its large iron foundries. The region is historic

and picturesque; it is the place of European residence of the Curie family before they came to Paterson, New Jersey; and the birthplace of Charles Curie, whose career has been more or less identified with Paterson during the last fifty years.

The latter attended the local schools of Paterson, and graduated from the Paterson High School in 1856, at fourteen years of age. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, to accept a position as clerk in the tobacco store of his aunt, the widow of F. A. Kepler, where he remained about three years. During that period he took a business course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Cleveland, Ohio, and returned to Paterson during the year 1859. Soon afterward he became a customs clerk with the importing house of Koop, Sattler & Company, at 38 Broad street, New York City, where he was employed until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion.

Charles Curie enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninth New York Infantry Volunteers, known as "Hawkins' Zouaves," on April 19, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for two years on May 4, 1861. He was honorably discharged from service February 13, 1863, to accept promotion; was appointed and commissioned first lieutenant in the Second Battalion of Hawkins' Zouaves on the same date; said battalion was soon consolidated with other organizations and afterward designated as the 178th New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment on June 22, 1863. Lieutenant Curie was promoted to captain in the Second Battalion on May 8, 1864, in which capacity he served until December 20, 1864, when he was honorably discharged for disability incurred in line of duty.

He did a varied and arduous service on many battlefields and in different parts of the country. Company C, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted, left the State for Newport News, Virginia, June 6, 1861, and served in the forced march to Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10, 1861. He was in the minor actions at Baker Lee's and near Bethel, Virginia, that followed; and was in the expedition against Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, August 26, 1861, which captured Forts Hatteras and Clarke, August 28-29, 1861; and on October 5-6 went to the relief of the Twentieth Indi-

ana Regiment at Chickamiconico, North Carolina. In January, 1862, the regiment was attached to Parke's Third Brigade of Burnside's Expeditionary Corps in North Carolina, which captured Hatteras Inlet, January 7, and Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862; was in the battle of Roanoke Island of February 8, and from February 18 to 20; and on an expedition up Chowan River to Winton, North Carolina, which returned to Hatteras Inlet on the last mentioned date; and served in an expedition against Elizabeth City, April 7-8, 1862. Was in the battle of Camden, South Mills, April 19; in an expedition up Chowan River, May 7-9, 1862, and on duty at Roanoke Island to July 5, 1862; thence to Newport News, Virginia, and on to Fredericksburg, Virginia, when the regiment was on duty to August 30, 1862. Moved to Brook's Station, Virginia, September 3, thence on to Washington, D. C., and participated in the Maryland campaign of September-October, 1862. Was at Frederick, Maryland, September 12, 1862, battle of South Mountain, September 14, and of Antietam, Maryland, September 16-17, 1862, where he was wounded, but remained on duty. The regiment was consolidated with the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, under command of General Pope; and Curie was detached from the regiment on recruiting service in New York from October, 1862, to February, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the Second Battalion, Hawkins' Zouaves, February 13, 1863, which became a part of the 178th New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment. It was attached to De Russy's Division of the 22nd Corps to July, 1863, and did service as provost guard at Washington, D. C., and Fairfax Seminary, July to October, 1863, during which time Lieutenant Curie served as acting assistant picket officer; and on October 31, 1863, he was ordered to Eastport, Mississippi, on the Tennessee river, where the regiment became part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee and the Gulf, until February, 1864. Lieutenant Curie was on duty at Eastport, Mississippi; Columbus, Kentucky; Port Pillow, Tennessee; and Vicksburg, Mississippi, until February, 1864; was in Sherman's campaign against Meridian, Mississippi, February 3 to March 5, 1864; and in the offensive movements against General

Price and at Pearl River on the 6th. He was detached at various times to serve as acting adjutant, acting ordnance officer of brigade and division during the campaign. On March 10, 1864, his regiment was attached to Banks' Red River Expedition in Louisiana and Texas. Was in numerous engagements and minor conflicts during this movement, viz.: Fort de Russey, Louisiana, March 14, 1864; Alexandria, March 16; Bayou Rapids, the 21st; Grand Ecore, April 4; Pleasant Hill, April 9; Natchitoches, April 21; Luciville, April 23-25, and Cane River Crossing on the latter date. April 30 and later, engaged in construction of the dam at Alexandria, Louisiana, and May 13 to 22 in retreat to Morganza, Louisiana, including several defensive operations at Mansura, Avoyelle's Prairie, and Yellow Bayou. In June, 1864, he was on an expedition sent into Arkansas after the Confederate General Marmaduke, and was in the battles of Lake Chicot and Old Lake Village, Arkansas; but his command returned to Collierville, Tennessee, on June 23, and later joined General A. J. Smith's expedition to Tupelo, Mississippi, on July 5 to 12, and against Oxford, Mississippi, August 5 to 30, 1864. The scene of conflict quickly shifted to Missouri; he was in pursuit of Price, September 26 to November 19, when he was taken sick on the march, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks Hospital, near St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until he was honorably discharged, December 20, 1864, for disability incurred in line of duty.

Captain Curie returned to Paterson, New Jersey, where he remained until returning health permitted him to engage in business. He then secured employment as customs clerk in New York, which position he held until January 1, 1868, when he engaged in business for himself as a custom house broker, with a partner, under the firm name of Binge & Curie, in New York City. Prior to this he had studied law in the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, of Paterson, New Jersey, and in the office of Hawkins, Barnet & Pannes, of New York City; so he later renewed his law studies at the New York University, where he graduated in 1883 as J.L. B.; however, in May, 1882, he secured admission to the New York State bar, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Curie specialized on customs and revenue law, and in the years that followed built up a large and profitable legal business in

New York City. He was a member of the law firm of Curie, Smith & Mackie in 1890, which became Curie & Smith in 1897, and Curie, Smith & Maxwell in 1900, until Mr. Curie retired from active practice in 1905.

Although Mr. Curie resided in New York during the later years of his life, he was, nevertheless, largely interested in various industrial enterprises in New Jersey and round about Paterson. He was a director of the Passaic Water Company, the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, the Second National Bank of Paterson, the Rutherford & Carlstadt Land & Building Company, the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company, the A. & N. Realty Company, the Holtz & Freystedt Company, the Home Land & Building Company, the Lamond & Robertson Company, and the Laurel Grove Cemetery Company; also president of the Press-Chronicle Company of Paterson, New Jersey, and of the Alphano Company.

In 1879, Captain Curie was one of the organizers and subsequently the senior captain of the Paterson Light Guard, afterward known as the First Battalion of the New Jersey National Guard. He was captain of Company B when the First New Jersey Battalion, of which that company was a part, on October 20, 1881, won the prize cup at the Centennial Anniversary at Yorktown, Virginia. He was past president of the Hawkins' Zouaves Association in 1882-1884; president of the Roanoke Association, 1895-1897, and likewise of the Society of Burnside's Expedition and Ninth Army Corps, from 1896 to 1897. He was chancellor of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of New York, 1899 and 1900; also department commander of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1905 and 1906; was a member of Farragut Post, No. 28, G. A. R., of Paterson, New Jersey; and was president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1910, at the time of his death.

In politics, Mr. Curie has generally adhered to the Republican party, though he did not hesitate to break party ties when that course seemed best calculated to secure desired political reforms. In addition he was affiliated with various social betterment organizations, as

the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Peace Society of New York. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Botanical Gardens, the American Science and Historic Preservation Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Academy of Political Science, and Ivanhoe Lodge, F. and A. M., of Paterson, New Jersey.

Socially he held membership in the following clubs, viz.: The Union League of Brooklyn, the Union League of New York City, the Hamilton of Paterson, New Jersey; the New York Athletic Club, the Arion Society of New York, the Lawyers' Club, and was a member and governor of the Army and Navy Club, New York. During the later years of his life Mr. Curie lived in Brooklyn, but in 1900 he changed his city residence to No. 1 West 94th street, borough of Manhattan, New York; and from 1890 to the time of his death he maintained a summer residence at "Idlewild," Cornwall-on-Hudson, once the home of N. P. Willis, the noted American author.

Charles Curie married Jennie Andrews, daughter of James and Mary (Gordon) Andrews, the 24th day of March, 1870, in Paterson, New Jersey. As issue of the marriage there were two children, namely: 1. Laura Curie, born December 17, 1870, at Paterson, who married Dr. William H. Allee. 2. Charles Curie Jr., born March 4, 1872, at Paterson, who was educated for the legal profession, is a prominent member of the New York bar, and has succeeded his father as a representative of various legal and industrial enterprises. He is a counsellor-at-law with offices in the Hudson Building, 32 Broadway, New York; and is a director of the Second National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey; the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, the Laurel Grove Cemetery Company of Paterson, the New York Military Academy Realty Company, the Holtz & Freystedt Company, and the Alphano Company. He is vice-president and director of the Highland Realty Company, and likewise of the Rutherford & Carlstadt Land & Building Company; treasurer and director of the A. & N. Realty Company; president and treasurer of the Press-Chronicle Company; and trustee of the New York Military Academy.



The elder Charles Curie died May 9, 1910, in New York City, and by his demise the community in which he lived and the people of Paterson lost a valued friend and counselor. Not only was he a distinguished citizen of his adopted city, but a man of excellent character and admirable qualities that endeared him not only to those who knew him, but especially to the business and social community as a whole.



## JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER

---

**J**AMES FAIRMAN FIELDER, President of the State Senate and Acting Governor of New Jersey, was formally elected to the former, and in effect to the latter position, upon the recent accession of the Democratic party to power. After the election of 1912, which gave New Jersey a Democratic Legislature and elevated Governor Wilson to the Presidency of the United States, the newly constituted Senate was under the responsibility of electing, in effect, the Governor of the State, since, upon the resignation of Governor Wilson, that office would devolve upon the President of the Senate. The only name seriously considered was that of Senator Fielder, and he was elected to his new honors and responsibilities practically without opposition.

Senator Fielder's characteristic virtues were never shown to better advantage than during the somewhat trying time between his election to the presidency of the Senate and his assumption of the executive duties, and, despite the high dignity that was so soon to be his, he displayed the same modesty, the same quiet attention to business and the adherence to conviction without regard to the effect upon the opinions of others, as had always marked his official life. In view of the two elements at that time so vigorously disputing the control of the party, Senator Fielder's record as a party man, yet one who would not hesitate to differ with the machine when he saw fit to do so, was one which, to descend to the vernacular, "had them guessing." It was pretty generally conceded, indeed, that he was likely to "gang his ain gait," without much reference to outside pressure, whether it came from machine or the progressive leadership of the Wilson Democrats, but whither his gait would lead, whether he would prefer the old machine or the new progressive way, was by no means so certain. And all this time the Senator himself gave no sign, keeping steadily at work and making no boasts as to what he should or should not do in the future. In spite of his reticence, there have not been wanting political prophets to declare they knew which way the wind blew, and that the new Governor would be found arrayed squarely with the Pro-

gressives when the time came. And the event has proven them about right. In the bitter fight which has been in progress in New Jersey over the jury reform urged by President Wilson, the Acting Governor has done his utmost to bring about the much needed legislation, besides urging other measures all in the line of progress and the rehabilitation of political methods in the State.

James Fairman Fielder was born in Jersey City, February 26, 1867, and has always lived in his native town. His education was acquired in the Jersey City public schools and high school, with the exception of one year spent in a boarding and preparatory school from which he went to the office of ex-Senator William Brinkerhoff to study law, the profession he had chosen for himself. Here he pursued his studies to such good effect that in 1888, when he was twenty-one years old, he was admitted as attorney to the New Jersey bar at the June term, and as counsellor-at-law at the June term in 1892. He then became a partner of his sometime preceptor, and practiced law successfully in the courts of his State, and finally securing a very large and lucrative business. This partnership was continued until October 1, 1912, when Senator Fielder withdrew and opened offices of his own.

From his early youth he had taken a lively interest in politics and civic affairs in his city, and in 1902 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly in the Hudson county delegation. In this election he ran ahead of his ticket, polling more votes than any of his fellow candidates. He was reelected for the following term, but upon its expiration he withdrew temporarily from public life and devoted himself to his private law practice. In 1907, however, he became a candidate for State Senator from Hudson county, and was elected by a plurality of 8,655 votes. His conduct in his new office was such that people began to realize that, in spite of his strong party affiliations, he was not one to be tamely whipped into line by the bosses, but was capable of independent judgment and action. He was returned to the Senate for the next term by a plurality of 23,743 votes, approximately three times his former margin, and the largest plurality ever given a State Senator in Hudson county. While the Republican party was in control of the Senate, he was twice chosen

by the Democratic minority as their leader on the floor, and when the change in control came, he was elected president. During his senatorial service he has been a member of the committees on Banks and Insurance, Judiciary, Riparian Rights, Passed Bills, School for the Deaf and Soldiers' Home. His election by the Senate to its presidency was done in the full knowledge that it involved his becoming Acting Governor of the State for nearly the whole of the last year of Governor Wilson's term. Upon the resignation of the latter, Senator Fielder assumed the executive function which he has ever since performed with dignity, wisdom and discretion. An interesting legal point was raised as to the actual status of the President of the Senate when he assumes the Governorship upon the resignation or death of the Governor. Upon this point the opinion of the Attorney-General of New Jersey was interesting. He advised Senator Fielder that, while the duties, prerogatives and emoluments of the office accrued to the Acting Governor, that, nevertheless, he was in fact not the Governor but the President of the Senate and as such had the right to preside over that body and cast his vote therein.

Senator Fielder's personality is an attractive one. Physically he is large and powerfully built and well proportioned. He is fond of outdoor sports and pastimes, especially golf. He is a hard worker, fond of reading and devoted to children, a fondness which is returned. He is broad-minded and slow to make up his mind, yet very positive when once decided. He is withal tolerant of the opinions of others even when most divergent from his own. Connected closely with this last trait is his essentially democratic spirit, one of the prime causes of his popularity. He is preëminently the gentleman.

Senator Fielder has asserted that the end of his political ambition is the Governorship of New Jersey, and that he seeks no higher preferment, but there would seem to be no reason to assume that therefore he will retire into private life upon the expiration of his term. Associated as he is with the coming force in politics, having already performed a notable service to his State in his championship of much needed reforms, in the very prime of manhood (having just passed his forty-sixth year) there is every reason why he should continue to serve many years in honorable capacities.

## CHARLES BENJAMIN BOYER

---

**T**HERE are no rules for building character, as there are no rules for achieving success. The man who can rise to a leading position in any line is the man who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. Charles Benjamin Boyer, who has been identified with the educational affairs of Atlantic City, New Jersey, and other towns, for many years, has attained his present high position by dint of hard and unremitting labor, and richly deserves the honors which have been showered upon him.

His father, Solomon Boyer, born in 1828, died in 1905, was a stone mason by occupation, and in his later years devoted his time and attention to farming. He was the son of Samuel Boyer, and he married Susanna, daughter of Benjamin Gardner.

Charles Benjamin Boyer was born in Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1860. Reared on the farm, from his earliest years he was obliged to assist in all kinds of farm labors, and his plain and practical education was acquired in the public schools of the district. The farm was located at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a very beautiful region, and it was there that Mr. Boyer imbibed that intense love for nature which has never deserted him, and which has been the source of great pleasure throughout his life. At the age of twenty years he decided to branch out in life for himself, and, having always been of an ambition which was very creditable to him, he took up the profession of teaching, for which he was naturally well equipped. He had no difficulty in securing a position as a teacher, and was engaged in this profession for a period of two years prior to his attendance at the Kutztown Normal School, from which he was graduated in the year 1882. The following year he took a post-graduate course before he resumed teaching at Perkasio, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his record from that time was as follows: Principal of borough schools, Perkasio, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1883-1886; principal of borough schools, Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1886-1890; principal of the high school,

Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1890-1893; superintendent of the Atlantic City public schools, 1893-1913. Mr. Boyer came to Atlantic City in September, 1890, being invited to fill the office of principal of the high school under Supervisor W. A. Deremer. Upon the death of Mr. Deremer three years later, Professor Boyer was chosen as his successor, a position he has filled with dignity, ability and success since that time. His progressive and original ideas have raised the standard of the schools to a remarkable degree, and he has the hearty respect and coöperation of teachers and pupils alike. In business matters he has displayed the same ability that has characterized his professional career. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party, and his religious allegiance is given to the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder.

Professor Boyer married, June 28, 1887, Amanda L., daughter of Abraham and Mary (Landis) Benner. They have had two children, of whom one died, the other being: Elizabeth Leona, now a senior in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Professor Boyer attributes his success in his chosen career, to hard work combined with a fixed purpose and well laid and well considered plans. Skill in dealing with difficult problems and tact in his intercourse with all classes of people have been important contributing causes. He has an apparently inexhaustible stock of patience, and he has cultivated the power of concentration until it has become a fine art.



## CHARLES WALTER McCUTCHEN

---

CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN, a wholesale merchant of more than thirty years' experience, during which time he has been a member and is now the executive head of the firm of Holt & Company, one of the very oldest New York commercial houses, also a prominent resident of Plainfield, New Jersey, is a native New Yorker, having been born in the Williamsburg section of what is now the Borough of Brooklyn, January 5, 1845, son of William Moore and Eliza (St. John) McCutchen, grandson of Thomas McCutchen, who was born at Newton Ards, near Belfast, Ireland, and a descendant on the paternal side of Scotch-Irish stock, and of English on the maternal side, members of both branches having established themselves in this country during the latter part of the eighteenth century. William Moore McCutchen was born in New York City, January 5, 1803, was for many years engaged as a contractor in Brooklyn, New York, and died in Plainfield, New Jersey, August 1, 1889. His wife was a native of Connecticut.

Charles W. McCutchen was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, graduating with the class of 1862. He at once accepted a position as clerk in the employ of Sawyer, Wallace & Company, which was at that time a leading commission house. He had a clear intellect and keen grasp of business details, and improved every opportunity offered him to receive a thorough business training. In 1879 he entered the firm of Holt & Company, as a member of the concern, and has since the death of his original partners had the management of its affairs, and at the present time (1913) is the senior partner, having survived his two partners, Mr. Robert S. Holt and Mr. Leonard J. Busby, both deceased, with whom he was associated for about thirty years. In the period of his incumbency Mr. McCutchen has with his partners administered the operations of the enterprise in the years of its greatest growth, has directed its fortunes through the most stormy financial seasons, which it passed through without the slightest disturbance of its credit and

without seeking financial aid from any source, and not only maintained its old prestige, but has materially added to the same.

The house of Holt & Company was founded in 1802, and has continued for over a century in the manufacture and sale of its well-known brands of flour for the markets of the West Indies, Central America and South America, handling flour especially adapted to those tropical climates. The founder was Stephen Holt, who came here from New London, Connecticut, and engaged in this line of commerce. He was successful from the beginning, and in a short period of time the business assumed proportions of some importance. The firm name became Stephen Holt & Company, and was known by that title for several years. When the elder Mr. Holt died the name was changed to Philetus H. Holt, who was the son of the founder. In 1852 it was altered to Holt & Company, its present style, and now (1913) Philetus H. Holt, a great-grandson of the founder of the firm, is an active member of the same. From the beginning their products were in great demand, the extent of their business showing a steady increase with the advancing years, and they are now firmly established throughout the breadth of this continent, West India Islands, and South America.

Mr. McCutchen's connection with the house of Holt & Company has brought him into some prominence in relation to the American export trade, and he is also active in various other enterprises. The Corn Exchange Bank of New York, the Plainfield Trust Company of Plainfield, New Jersey, and the People's National Bank of Westfield, New Jersey, include him as a director in their several boards, while he is director, secretary and treasurer of the Adirondack Company. He is also a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Maritime Exchange of New York and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He is a trustee of the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, and the Peddie Institute of Hightstown, New Jersey. He holds membership in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New England Society of New York, the Union League Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, National Arts, Plainfield Country, Park, Park Golf and Lake Placid Yacht clubs. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held public office, pre-



ferring to devote his time to his other interests. He derives his chief pleasure from travel and his trips have included several excursions to Europe, going out of the beaten paths as far as possible, to the Pacific Coast, to the West Indies, South America, Egypt, etc., from which he has gained considerable experience and knowledge.

Mr. McCutchen married, April 28, 1880, Mary Isabella Simpson, at Annapolis, Maryland. Children: Margaret Wilson and Brunson Simpson. The family home is at Plainfield, New Jersey, where he has resided since his removal there in 1867, and they have a summer residence at Camp Asulykit, Lake Placid, New York.

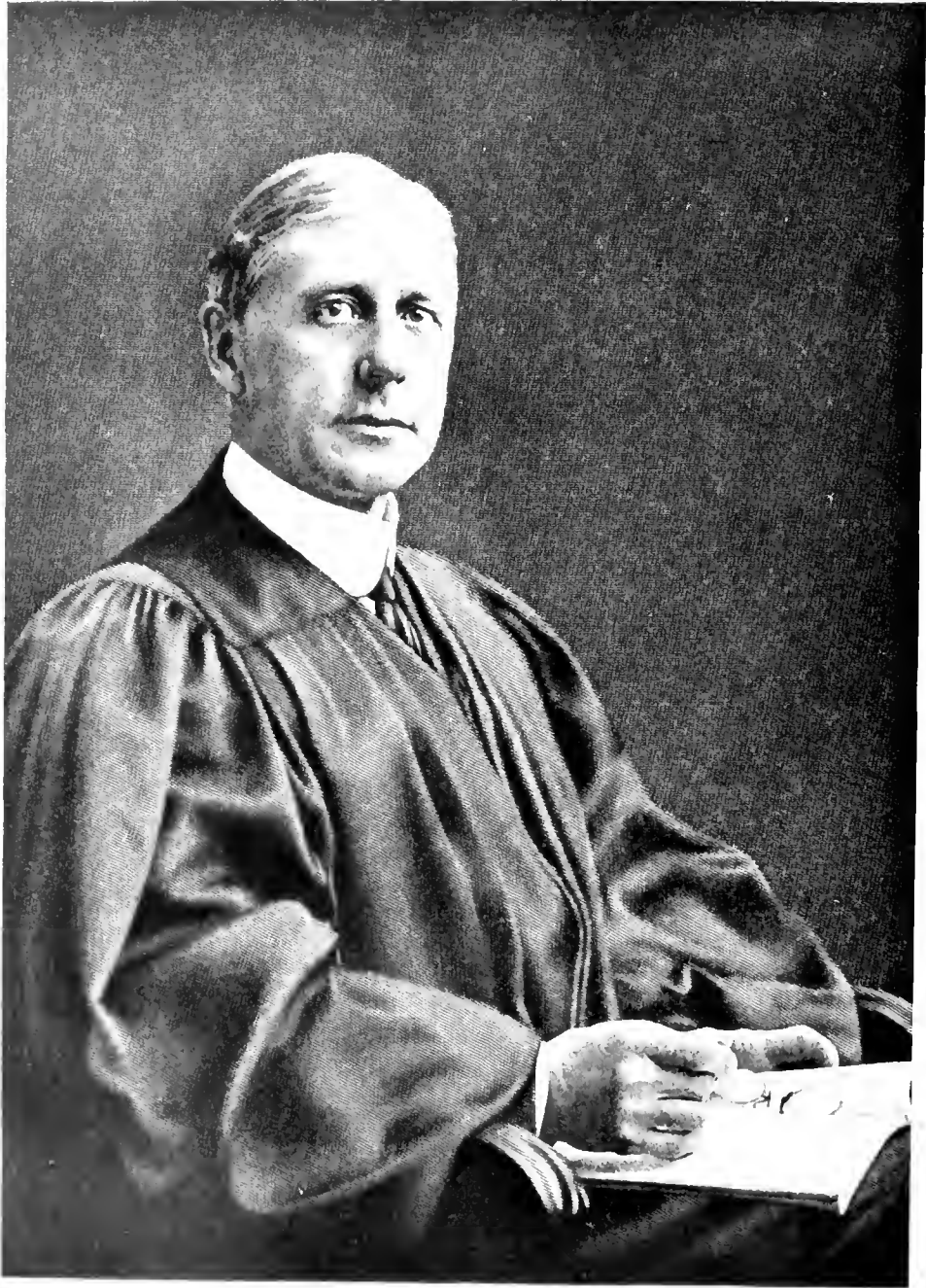


## CHARLES MANDRED LUM

---

CHARLES MANDRED LUM, a lawyer of recognized ability of Newark, was born in Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, March 9, 1860. After a suitable preparatory education he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1881 with honors, and is president of his class. His interest in his *alma mater* has not abated in the course of years, and he is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He commenced reading law in the office of Guild & Lum, in Newark, New Jersey, being admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1884, and as a counsellor five years later. At this time, February, 1889, he was also admitted to a partnership in the firm under whose auspices he had pursued his studies, which is known as Lum, Tamblyn & Colyer, with offices in the Firemen's Building, Newark. Many of the most important cases in the Essex county courts have been argued under their conduct, Mr. Lum making a specialty of office work, and acting for the most part as counsellor. He has the innate faculty of presenting facts in a logical convincing manner, which rarely fails of producing the effect he has in view, and he is retained as counsel by many estates and corporations. He makes his home in Chatham, where he was born, and his efforts for the improvement of the town have greatly advanced it in every direction. The field of education has attracted his especial interest, and as president of the Chatham Free Public Library from its inception, his services have been invaluable. His other interests are numerous and varied. He has been president of the Chatham Fish and Game Protection Association and of the Chatham Board of Trade. He is vice-president of the Canoe Brook Country Club; trustee and vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society; and a member of the Washington Society. He is noted for his patriotism and as chairman of the Chatham Republican Committee, and a member of the Republican County Committee, he has frequently proved that he has the best interests of the community deeply at heart. He married, October 4, 1894, Elizabeth S., daughter of Jacob H. and Sarah H. (Swinnerton) Kirkpatrick, of Chatham, and they have one child, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick.





Carlton P. Tracy

## MAHLON PITNEY

---

**M**AHLON PITNEY, a lawyer and jurist of signal ability and who has served usefully in the State Senate and National Congress and now as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is the second son of the distinguished Vice-Chancellor, Henry C. Pitney, and was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 5, 1858.

He was prepared for college in classical schools in his town and in 1875 entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1879, upon the completion of the four years' course, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received the Master's degree in 1882. He had meantime engaged in the study of law in the office of his father, who was then a practicing lawyer in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1882, and at once entered upon practice in Dover, Morris county, New Jersey. In 1885 he was licensed as a counsellor. In 1889 he returned to Morristown, where he has since resided. He early gained a large clientele and an enviable reputation, and continued actively engaged in his profession until his elevation to the bench. He was connected with much important litigation, and gave evidence of superior powers before both court and jury. On February 5, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees as Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Gummere, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. On November 19, 1901, Justice Pitney qualified and took his seat for a term of seven years. Before the expiration of this term he was nominated by Governor Fort as Chancellor, January 22, 1908, to succeed Chancellor Magie, and at once confirmed by the Senate for a term of seven years, to expire January 21, 1915. His record upon the bench has been most creditable and he is noted for candor and freedom from bias, and for his thorough study of the cases that come before him for decision. In the Supreme Court, in the Court of Chancery, and in the Court of Errors and Appeals he has delivered opinions in many cases of the utmost importance.

Chancellor Pitney, before his elevation to the bench, served with prominence in the legislative bodies of both State and Nation. In 1894 he was elected to Congress as a Republican by a plurality of 1,407 over Johnston Cornish, in the old Fourth District, which was normally Democratic by a large majority. In 1896 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 2,977, his own county of Morris giving him a plurality of 3,627, despite the fact that his Democratic opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, was also a resident of that county. Mr. Pitney took an active part in the work of the House of Representatives, and rendered important service upon the Committee on Appropriations in opposing extravagant and useless appropriations. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Morris county, in 1900 was the leader of his party on the floor of that body, and 1901 served as president. He was appointed by President Taft to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, March 13, 1912, and took the oath of office and entered upon its duties March 18.

Until his appointment to the bench he was a recognized Republican leader in his section of the State. In 1895 he was temporary chairman of the State Convention which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. In the campaign of 1896 he made a vigorous canvass, and took an uncompromising stand in favor of sound money. He is a forcible, earnest and convincing speaker and not less accomplished as a writer, his pen productions having the literary finish of the scholar as well as the eloquence of the orator. In 1908 he received from Princeton University the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Pitney married, November 14, 1891, Florence Theodora Shelton. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and sustain high social relations. Their children are: Guy Shelton, Mahlon Jr., Beatrice Louise.



## JOHN OLIVER HALSTED PITNEY

---

**J**OHN OLIVER HALSTED PITNEY, third son of ex-Vice-Chancellor Pitney, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, April 14, 1860. In the private schools of his native town he was prepared for college and matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1881, and was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in 1884.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Mr. Pitney chose the law as his life work, and commenced his legal studies under the auspices of the Vice-Chancellor. In 1884 he was appointed to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in 1887 as a counsellor. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, and has continued there up to the present time. Ten years were spent in a partnership with Frederick H. Teese, and in later years a similar connection was established with John R. Hardin, A. F. Skinner being subsequently admitted to partnership, and under the firm name of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner they are practicing at the present time. Their reputation has spread throughout the State of New Jersey and their extensive and important business is constantly increasing in scope and quantity. Many important cases have claimed the attention of Mr. Pitney and this is notably the case with corporations and those desiring to have the best available legal talent to care for their interests, a confidence which has never been misplaced. Mr. Pitney's knowledge of law and all matters connected with it, however remotely, is most profound, and his careful preparation of cases and convincing manner of marshalling his facts are an equipment productive of the best results. In manner he is courteous and dignified, and he is a fluent and ready speaker.

His other business interests are with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the National Newark Banking Company, and the American Insurance Company, in each of which he is a director. He is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but contents himself with casting his vote, and has never sought

public office, which indeed his other business interests would not permit him to accept.

He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and also holds membership in the following social organizations: The Essex, University, New York Yacht, Morristown Golf and Morristown clubs.

Mr. Pitney married, January 15, 1890, Roberta A., daughter of Robert F. and Annie E. Ballantine, and their children are: John B. and Robert H.









*Jonathan W. Roberts*

## JONATHAN WILLIAM ROBERTS

---

**J**ONATHAN WILLIAM ROBERTS, who for forty-five years resided at his ideal country home known as Glenbrook, at Morris Plains, New Jersey, was one of those broad-minded men who made himself felt in many departments of public service. He was born September 1, 1821, in Hartford county, Connecticut, and was the son of William Martin and Maria (McMillan) Roberts. They were both of Scotch-Irish descent, and the paternal name was originally written in the form MacRoberts, the prefix Mac being dropped in the progress of time. Their ancestors came to America before the Colonies struggled for their independence, and both families were represented in the ranks of Revolutionary soldiers from the Green Mountain State.

Jonathan W. Roberts lived until 1842 in Connecticut, receiving there his early education. Coming to New York City when about twenty-one years of age, he entered the employ of Amos R. Eno, the head of a wholesale dry goods house. He became a member of the firm in later years, when it was reorganized under the name of Eno, Mahoney & Company. Further changes in its make-up caused another change of style, and the establishment was entitled Eno, Roberts & Company, then Roberts, Rhodes & Company, and finally J. W. Roberts & Company. In spite of the business difficulties incident to the Civil War, which ruined so many prosperous business men, Mr. Roberts, by well directed effort, keen sagacity, remarkable executive ability and unfaltering determination acquired a competence, and from his retirement in 1866, on account of failing health, was able to live a retired life, unworried by business cares.

The following year he became connected with the South Street Presbyterian Church, of Morristown, New Jersey. Soon after he was made an elder, and later received the dignities of superintendency of the Sunday school, presidency of the board of trustees, and chairmanship of the building committee. In the latter position he

accomplished the erection of the beautiful new church edifice, its completion, without leaving a dollar of debt, being due largely to his efforts. Three different times he was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Morristown, of which he was one of the founders. In this organization he also became chairman of the building committee, and drew up designs which were followed almost entirely in erecting its handsome building on South street. This also left no debt, for Mr. Roberts' principles of life forbade him to assist in any public enterprise, or private one, which would tend to encourage indebtedness. His well-known characteristics of frugality and industry made him an ideal president for some years of the Morristown Institution for Savings. His energy and business methods saved it, at a critical period, from great losses.

The Washington Association of New Jersey, an organization formed to preserve the historic building at Morristown which General Washington used during the winter of 1779-80 for his headquarters, was proud to welcome Mr. Roberts as one of its trustees in 1884, and he became chairman of its executive committee. In 1887 he was elected its president, holding this office until his death, November 1, 1912. Its membership increased fivefold under his unflagging zeal, its territory was more than doubled during his administration, its accumulated debt paid off entirely, and by his personal efforts Mr. Roberts secured the larger portion of its valuable collection of relics—all this without incurring a penny's indebtedness. As a slight token of their appreciation of his services, the Association made him an honorary member in 1901. He was also vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the old organization, and one of the trustees and president, under the newer regime, of the New Jersey Historical Society. He was elected president of the society November 14, 1900, retaining the office for only one year. In 1901-02 he served as a member of the board of trustees and of the finance committee, and in 1903 he was persuaded to resume the presidency, which office he thereafter held until his death. Here, too, his generosity and business methods were of great benefit to the society. His humanitarianism and uprightness of life were marked in every aspect of his long career. He took an active part

in all movements of public interest, but did not care for political office, although offers were tendered to him. In his party, however, he served as a member of the Republican State Committee, and as a delegate to conventions.

Mr. Roberts married, in 1850, Mary King, who was born in 1832, a daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Pennsylvania. The King homestead was situated pleasantly on the banks of the Delaware river, where her father lived retired. Mrs. Roberts was noted for her loveliness of appearance, and her charming disposition made their married life one of great happiness. It was terminated at the end of forty-four years by her death in 1894. She was one of the honorary members of the Washington Association. In this capacity she gave a large number of autograph letters, known as the "Roberts Collection," to the Washington Association, which are kept in the Headquarters at Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had no children.



## GEORGE W. McGUIRE

---

**G**EORGE W. McGUIRE, one of the leading citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, has attained a distinct recognition for the services performed by him in advancing the health and welfare, not alone of the community in which he dwells, but that of the entire State. In his present office of Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs in the State of New Jersey, his work has gained an importance that can scarcely be overestimated. He worthily represents the family of which he is a member, whose earlier representatives were among the pioneer settlers of the State, and were of English, Swedish, Irish and German or French descent.

John McGuire, grandfather of him whose name heads this sketch, was the American progenitor of the family in the paternal line. About the year 1815 he came to Trenton, New Jersey, from Ireland, the land of his birth, and for almost a quarter of a century prior to his death was the successful manager and proprietor of the National Hotel, in Broad street, Trenton. He married Sarah Handlin.

James H. McGuire, eldest son of John McGuire, was born in Trenton, where he was also educated. Throughout his life he held a prominent position in public affairs. During the Civil War he was inspector of arms and ordnance at various factories established in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and for a period of twelve years prior to his death had been in office as health inspector for the city of Trenton. He married Elizabeth De Barger, whose ancestor, John Archer, of Swedish or English origin, was one of the early settlers of Delaware (then Chester) county, Pennsylvania; his great-granddaughter, Elizabeth, married Henry De Barger, who came to this country from the borders of France or Germany in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

George W. McGuire, son of James H. and Elizabeth (De Barger) McGuire, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 3, 1849. The public schools of Trenton were the scenes of his preparatory studies,

and he then attended the State Model School, from which he was graduated with honor. Upon the completion of this portion of his education he found a position in the firm of Robert Shoemaker & Company, druggists, Philadelphia, intending to make the drug business his life work, and he remained with this firm for a period of four years. He had matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1867, but ill health obliged him to retire from active business life for an entire year, after he had completed a two years' course. Returning to Trenton, he established himself in the retail drug business, opening one drug store in Trenton and another in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and, having conducted them until 1874, he disposed of them very profitably. The coal business next engaged his attention until 1886, in which year Dr. William K. Newton appointed him as his assistant as a dairy commissioner, and he succeeded Dr. Newton as State Commissioner, May 4, 1890. In 1901 this office was discontinued, and, the office of chief inspector of food and drugs having been created, Mr. McGuire was appointed to fill it, and has been in office, greatly to the benefit of the State, up to the present time. The duties of this office are very arduous at times, and Mr. McGuire is devoted to his calling. His leisure time is largely employed in reading up in the various scientific lines so closely connected with the work he has in hand, and he keeps well abreast of the times, especially as regards any practical innovations that may be made in his department in this or foreign countries.

Mr. McGuire married, March 12, 1873, Anna Runyan, daughter of Ralph C. and Elizabeth (Runyan) Skillman; she died without leaving children, in January, 1875. Mr. McGuire married (second) April 30, 1878, Agnes E., daughter of Robert H. and Cornelia (Davis) Gibson, and granddaughter of Robert Gibson. Children: George W., Frederick H. and William C. N.

The political affiliations of Mr. McGuire are with the Democratic party, but he has never taken an active part in their deliberations. His religious connection is with the Baptist church. Fraternally he is associated with the following organizations: New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association; Trenton Pharmaceutical Association; New Jersey Sanitary Association; Mercer Lodge, No. 50,

Free and Accepted Masons. He is one of the most popular and best known men of Trenton, not alone because of the services he has rendered, but because of his manly, upright character and many sterling qualities, which have won him friends in all classes. His thorough and practical knowledge of business and its methods, combined with exhaustive research, enable him to fill the responsible duties devolving upon him in a highly efficient manner.





## JAMES COOPER JR.

---

**J**AMES COOPER JR., a leading pharmacist and city official of Red Bank, New Jersey, born August 10, 1858, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, was the son of Jehu Patterson and Catherine Kerr (Pringle) Cooper, of New York City. Jehu Patterson Cooper was one of the largest farmers of Monmouth county. Always connected with the Democratic party, he figured many times on its ticket, and was elected clerk of Middletown township, holding this office for thirty years. For ten years he was a freeholder of Middletown. In his Masonic connections he was also held in high esteem, and attained the post of grand high king of the Royal Arch Chapter in Middletown.

James Cooper Jr. received the usual training in the public schools, and an academic course. However, he began his business career at a comparatively early age, entering the drugstore of F. T. Chadwick, in Red Bank, where he remained nine years, learning the business thoroughly. By that time he had determined on an independent conduct of business, and started his own establishment in Red Bank, at the corner of Broad and White streets. His place is one of the best equipped wholesale and retail drug stores in Monmouth county. He is also connected with the firm of Antonides & Cooper, whose drug firm is situated on Main street, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

In Masonic matters, Mr. Cooper is deeply interested, being a member of Mystic Brotherhood, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; has attained the position of past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias; and is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Foresters, as well as other organizations, and several local clubs.

Mr. Cooper married Laura, daughter of George W. Vanderveer, of Freehold, New Jersey; she died on December 31, 1896. Their children were: James Oakley, George Vanderveer and Jehu Patterson.

## JOHN STORY CHAMBERS

---

**J**OHN STORY CHAMBERS, who held many positions of note in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, was a descendant of John Chambers, born 1677, in Scotland, who was the progenitor of the Chambers family in this country. He belonged to those sturdy Presbyterians who fled to Ireland in the last quarter of the seventeenth century and settled in the county of Antrim, North of Ireland. When fifty-two years of age he emigrated to America, settled in Trenton, New Jersey, and built the house on the northeast corner of Second and Quarry streets (now State and Willow). His family consisted of two sons, David and Alexander, and five daughters. John Chambers died in 1747, aged seventy, and is buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard.

Alexander Chambers, born in 1716, in the county of Antrim, North of Ireland, came to Trenton with his father at the age of thirteen years. When of age he married Rose Craig, born in Ireland, 1720, and resided on the property of his father described above. He had four sons: John, David, James and Alexander, three of whom were in the Revolutionary War, and four daughters. His occupation was that of a turner and spinning wheel maker, and he conducted his business at the corner of Second and Quarry streets in this city. He was one of the incorporators of the First Presbyterian Church, September 8, 1756, and a trustee until his death, 1798, a period of forty-two years. May 6, 1766, he was made treasurer of the board, and performed the duties for thirty years, resigning because of advancing years. May 5, 1783, he became president of the board, and in 1787, an elder, which positions he filled until his death. He was commissary in the Revolutionary War, under General Washington, and was one of the commissioners of the township committee to purchase and receive lead for the use of the army. Lead weights of windows, clocks, lead in shops, stores, and in mills of one pound weight and upwards, were ordered to be collected. His wife Rose was a daughter of John Craig, who settled in Bedminster



*John S. Chambers*



township, Somerset county, New Jersey, and was one of the organizers of the Lamington church, 1740. Her tombstone is in the churchyard, bearing the date of her death, May 23, 1753. There is in the possession of Thomas S. Chambers, her great-great-grandson, a Bible inscribed: "Rose Craig, Belentopin (in the parish of Clownish, within a mile of Monaghan, Ireland). Presented by her pastor upon her thirteenth birthday."

John Chambers, son of Alexander and Rose (Craig) Chambers, was born March 3, 1741. He married Elizabeth Story, born May 12, 1747, of Cranbury. He purchased in 1788 the property on Princeton avenue, paying £59 5 s. lawful money of New York. April 23, 1792, he acquired the lot on Brunswick avenue for £42 gold and silver money of New Jersey. General Stryker, of New Jersey, in his book, "The Battle of Trenton," refers to this locality as the spot that General Washington occupied to watch the battle on King and Queen streets, now Warren and Broad streets. This ground has been kept as pasture land from 1792 to the present time, and is now occupied by General Thomas S. Chambers. John Chambers bought an original share of the Trenton Academy, and was also one of the proprietors of the Trenton Library in 1797. His daughter Rose was one of the young women who strewed flowers in the pathway of General Washington at the reception held in Trenton, 1789. Two children: John Story and Rose. His wife Elizabeth was the daughter of John Story, of Middlesex county, who served in the Revolution. She died June 3, 1821. Mr. Chambers died November 13, 1813, aged seventy-two years, the death of both occurring in Trenton. They are buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard.

John Story Chambers, son of John and Elizabeth (Story) Chambers, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 18, 1782. At an early age he entered the mercantile business in Geneva, New York, and later was interested in the lumber trade in Trenton. He married, November 28, 1822, Elizabeth Scudder, born April 9, 1800, died December 24, 1878. They had a son John Story. From November 24, 1823, until 1834, Mr. Chambers was trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and president of the board two years, 1833-34. He was one of the trustees of the Trenton Academy from 1830 until his

death, 1834. He was secretary of the Hand and Hand Fire Company (volunteer department). His wife Elizabeth was the daughter of John Scudder, of Scudders Falls, Ewing township, and of his wife, Mary (Keen) Scudder, born February 3, 1766, died October 3, 1839, married November 21, 1791.

John Scudder, of Scudders Falls, Ewing township, born August 31, 1765, died April 16, 1830, was the son of Amos Scudder, born February 14, 1739, died August 11, 1824, and his wife, Phoebe (Rose) Scudder, born September 27, 1739, died January 9, 1772; married, December 29, 1763; he was the son of John Scudder, born 1701, died May 10, 1748, and his wife Phoebe (Howell) Scudder, born September 28, 1707, died January 31, 1787, married, February 2, 1733; he was the son of Richard B. Scudder, born 1671, died March 14, 1754, and his wife, Hannah (Reeder) Scudder, died 1734; he was the son of John Scudder, died 1732, and his wife Joanna (Betts) Scudder, married 1669; he was the son of John Scudder and Mary (King) Scudder, born 1623, married about 1642; he was the son of Thomas Scudder, found at Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, where he resided until his death in 1658. Amos Scudder was one of the guides to General Washington at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776. (See "History of New Jersey," by Barber & Howe, page 296; and "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," by W. S. Stryker, page 456).

Mary (Keen) Scudder, born February 3, 1766, died October 3, 1839, was the daughter of Jacob Keen, died 1796, and Hannah (Holme) Keen, died July 11, 1828, interred in the First Baptist churchyard, Trenton, New Jersey, married February 5, 1760. He was the son of John Keen, born 1695, died February 22, 1758, married, November, 1713, Susanna Steelman, died November 9, 1753. He was the son of Matthias Keen, born 1667, died July 13, 1714, married Henricka Claasen. He was the son of Hans Keen, died in 1693. He was the son of Joran Keen, born in Sweden in 1620, and came to America in company with Governor John Printz, in the ship "Fama," which sailed from Stockholm, August 16, 1642, and arrived February 15, 1643. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine,"

volume ii, page 325). Governor Printz established settlements on the island of Tinicum, near the present Chester, Pennsylvania; at the mouth of Salem creek, New Jersey; and near the mouth of the Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania. (See "Encyclopedia Britannica," eleventh edition, volume vii, page 949). He was Governor of Pennsylvania under Swedish rule, 1642-1653. (See "Encyclopedia Britannica," volume xxi, page 113, and volume vii, page 950). Joran Keen was a soldier in the Governor's Guard at Tinicum in 1644, and afterward chief colonist at Upland. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iii, page 409). Hans Kyn or Keen, it may be in America, was endowed with two hundred acres of land in 1668, a part of the original tract. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume ii, page 332, and volume v, page 87). Matthias Keen married twice, and had five children by the first wife and one by the second. He was vestryman, Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and chairman of the committee in building, and a subscriber to the largest individual amount. He was a slave owner. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume ii, pages 450, 451-456). He was a member of the Assembly for Philadelphia county, 1713. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume ix, page 736, second series). He and his son, John Keen, signed a petition to the General Assembly of the Province relating to encroachments on lands held by the Swedes before the advent of the Quaker proprietors. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iii, page 335). His wife's father, Jan Claasen, of Swedish or Dutch extraction, was the original grantee in 1666 of Leasy Point. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume ii, page 454). John Keen was warden, Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, which is still standing on Swanson street, near the former locality of the navy yard. (See "History of Philadelphia," volume ii, page 1235). Jacob Keen, born in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, was one of the executors of his father's will. He moved to Trenton, New Jersey, about 1773, and lived on King, now Warren street, about opposite Chauncey street. Private in Captain Reading's company, Second Regiment, Continental troops, Jersey Line. (See "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," by W. S. Stryker, page 225).

Mr. Keen was not at home on the day of the battle of Trenton, New Jersey, being with the Jersey troops at Morristown. (See "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," by W. S. Stryker, page 8). He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and passed the winter at Valley Forge. Was with General Lafayette in New Jersey in 1778, and at the battle of Monmouth. He was present at the siege and surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, and returned home on the proclamation of peace. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iv, page 355). He was vestryman, United Swedish Lutheran churches of Wicococa, Kingsessing and Upper Marion, their charter being from Thomas and Richard Penn, 1765. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iv, page 357). His daughter, Mary (Keen) Scudder, was one of the thirteen flower girls who represented the several States at the reception tendered Washington by the people of New Jersey, at Trenton, April 21, 1789. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iv, page 357, and "Washington's Reception by The People of New Jersey," by W. S. Stryker, page 16).

His wife, Hannah (Holme) Keen, was a woman of singular fortitude, illustrated while a portion of the English army was quartered in Trenton. A company of Hessians came to her house, commanded her to unlock her bureau where her money was kept and her silver deposited. With perfect composure she resisted their demands. They were pointing their bayonets at her with every sign of violence. Turning to one of her children, she secretly told him to go for an English officer, meanwhile she diverted the Hessians from their purpose by giving them something to eat. In a short time the officer came, and the soldiers speedily left the house. (See "Funeral Sermon, Hannah Holme Keen," in the possession of Miss Matilda Scudder, 25 Prospect street, Trenton, New Jersey). She was a zealous Baptist, and one of the organizers of the Baptist church in Trenton. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iv, page 357). She was the daughter of John Holme, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, born September 20, 1706, died 1775, and Jane (Morgan) Holme, died May 18, 1798. He was the son of John Holme, died 1741, and Martha (Jaquis) Holme; he was the son of John Holme, died 1701, a



native of Somersetshire, England, who came to Philadelphia in 1685. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly for Philadelphia county, 1692-93; justice of the peace for Salem county, New Jersey, at the time of his death in 1701. The village of Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, derives its name from this family. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iv, page 356). Jane (Morgan) Holme died May 18, 1798, aged eighty-four, was a daughter of the Rev. Abel Morgan, a native of Alltgoch, in the parish of Llanwenog, county of Cardigan, Wales, born 1673, died December 16, 1723, and Priscilla (Powell) Morgan, of Abergavenny, Wales. He was pastor of the United Baptist churches of Pennypack and Philadelphia, 1711 to 1722, and was the chief organizer of the churches at Brandywine, Chester county, Pennsylvania; and Montgomery, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; and aided in forming the church at Hopewell, Mercer county, New Jersey. (See "Pennsylvania Magazine," volume iv, pages 356-357). The greatest work of his life was the preparation of a Welsh Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, which was dedicated to the Hon. David Lloyd, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

John Story Chambers, son of John Story and Elizabeth (Scudder) Chambers, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, November 27, 1823, in a house which stood where Monument Park is now located. He was educated at the Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville High School. Ten years he devoted to farming, owning a farm on the Brunswick road in Lawrence township. June 23, 1856, he was elected treasurer of the Trenton Gas Light Company. This was the first company formed in Trenton for the purpose of lighting the city. June 8, 1857, he was made a director and general manager, and these offices he held until 1898. In early life he took a great interest in military affairs, and in 1843 became a corporal in Captain Samuel R. Hamilton's troop of cavalry, Mercer brigade. He was also a member of Captain Samuel Dickinson's company of infantry, and in 1846 a sergeant. In those times the members of the company paid their own expenses. In 1861 Mr. Chambers joined Company A, City Battalion, National Guard, and was made second sergeant. He was with the company when it went to Harrisburg with the

emergency men. The officers of the company at that time were: Captain William R. Murphy, First Lieutenant Robert C. Belleville, Second Lieutenant Joseph Ott. Mr. Chambers was also interested in the affairs of the Fire Department, and was elected a member of the Union Fire Company in 1841. His popularity led to his election as secretary of the company in 1846, and as president in 1860. In 1859 he was elected a trustee of the Trenton Academy, being made secretary at the same time, and in 1872 was made treasurer. These offices he held until December 11, 1889, when the association was dissolved by the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the petition of the proprietors.

Mr. Chambers was a manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, elected January 15, 1859. He resigned the office, March 13, 1860, and the same day was elected secretary and treasurer. Resigning these offices, August 28, 1869, he was elected the following September 4, to again fill the office of manager, and he resigned from this January 24, 1871. He was elected manager for the third time, October 21, 1884, and served as a member of the finance committee until his death, February 23, 1901. Recognizing his worth, the management of the Mechanics' National Bank elected him a director in January, 1879; was elected vice-president in 1888, and declined a reelection to either office in January, 1889. In January, 1899, he was elected a director of the Trenton Banking Company, an office he was still holding at the time of his death.

July 14, 1865, he was elected Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, by the Common Council of the city of Trenton. Messrs. T. W. Hill, R. H. Shreve and C. W. Van Syckel were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Chambers and ask him to accept the office, as he was the unanimous choice of the Common Council. The amount of the fund turned over to him by his predecessor, the late Henry W. Green, was seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars, and when he resigned, April 13, 1899, he turned over to the finance committee bonds and cash amounting to one million eleven thousand and six dollars and thirty-eight cents. This fund was entrusted to him without the requirement of security, nor was it ever the subject of a moment's regret or suspicion upon the part of his fellow citi-

zens. As Commissioner of the City Sinking Fund, Mr. Chambers established a great record, having served the city faithfully thirty-four years, and without compensation. February 27, 1897, the Common Council passed a resolution appointing a committee to convey to Mr. Chambers the grateful acknowledgments of the Common Council for his management of said fund, and express their desire to have his portrait to be placed in the council room, "to the end that public memory of his services and of his example of citizenship ever may be preserved, and that the committee make all provisions for the painting and framing of such portrait and that payment therefore be made out of the contingent fund." A portrait was painted by the artist, Charles W. Wright, hung in the council chamber, unveiled in the presence of council, and received September 7, 1897, by the mayor on behalf of the city. When Mr. Chambers retired in 1899, the common council passed resolutions expressing the appreciation of his great public service as follows:

Whereas, John S. Chambers, of the city of Trenton, was duly appointed and entered upon the duties of the "Commissioner of the Sinking Fund" on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and from that time served with great efficiency and fidelity until the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, a period of thirty-four years, and until the creation of the Sinking Fund Commission, which was created by reason of the resignation of the said John S. Chambers, and

Whereas, said John S. Chambers, throughout the said entire period of thirty-four years, served without compensation and safely invested millions of dollars entrusted to his care without the loss or expense to said city, and

Whereas, Common Council deems it but just that some memorial be placed upon the records of the city in attestation of the patriotic and splendid services of her most distinguished fellow citizen, John S. Chambers, therefore be it

Resolved, That Common Council hereby tenders to John S. Chambers, Esquire, its grateful appreciation of the work which he has so faithfully performed during his long and unprecedented term of public service, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions, suitably engrossed, be presented to the said John S. Chambers.

He was elected a director of the Merchants' Transportation

Company, commencing his duties February 5, 1883, and was elected as president of the same company, December 10, 1884.

Joining the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, he engaged actively in its religious work. A mission school connected therewith was situated on Princeton avenue, on a lot which was the gift of Mr. Chambers, and for thirteen years he was a faithful teacher within its walls. He was clerk of the board of trustees from 1857 to 1874; was trustee from January, 1865, to 1874, and elder from 1866 to 1874. Resigning from these offices, he became interested in the movement to organize the Fifth Presbyterian Church on Princeton avenue, near his home. The first meeting of the trustees was held at his house, but he later reunited with the First Presbyterian Church, was again elected trustee, December 13, 1899, and was in office at the time of his death.

Mr. Chambers married, October 28, 1846, Emma M., a daughter of the late Benjamin Fish, of Trenton. They had four sons: John Story Jr., a civil engineer, died March 30, 1904; William Moore, died August 23, 1871; Benjamin Fish, a counsellor-at-law, who died August 22, 1885; and Thomas Stryker, concerning whom see forward. John S. Chambers died February 23, 1901, and was interred in the Ewing Presbyterian churchyard. In life he was eminently useful, possessing intelligence, thrift, piety and a high sense of duty and honor. The many organizations, religious, commercial, financial, military, etc., which he served, bear testimony to his worth and the esteem in which he was held. His wife, Emma M. (Fish) Chambers, born December 27, 1825, died April 16, 1910, was born, educated and married in Trenton. She was for many years an interested member of the society for organizing charity (which sprung from the old Dorcas society), of the Trenton Female Tract Society, and a faithful member of the First Presbyterian Church, assisting her husband in his religious work and in the organization of the Fifth Presbyterian Church. Her father, Benjamin Fish, was born November 15, 1785, in Ewing township, upon his father's farm. He came to Trenton in 1808, when it contained but one thousand people, and engaged in business in South Trenton, then called Bloomsbury, establishing a line of vessels be-

tween that point and the city of Philadelphia. During the construction of the first railroads in the United States he undertook to connect New York and Philadelphia by rail. His rule was to wait one hour for a train and then send a locomotive to look for it. During the war of 1812 he transported stores and ordnance for the government, and later was connected with various enterprises as follows: Union Line Stage & Steamboat Company, 1825; Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, 1830 to 1880; an organizer and director of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company; Camden & Philadelphia Ferry Company; Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad Company; president of the Delaware Bridge Company; director of the Trenton Banking Company, 1833 to 1880; trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, 1825 to 1880, and president of the trustees, 1864 to 1880; member of the House of Assembly, 1835; president of the Delaware Fire Company, 1821; manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society; president of the Merchants' Transportation Company; senior partner in Fish & Green, lumber merchants, 1837 to 1877. He attended services at the First Presbyterian Church for more than seventy years. He was a subscriber to "The Presbyterian," when it was first published, April 7, 1833, and continued to be until 1880. His daughter, Mrs. Chambers, continued the subscription, and which is continued by her son, Thomas S. Chambers, to the present time. Mr. Fish married Maria Moore, April 7, 1812. Their family numbered five sons and one daughter. Mr. Fish died June 22, 1880, and is buried in the family lot within the Presbyterian churchyard at Ewing. He was the son of Benjamin Fish, born August 10, 1740, died July 2, 1808, and his wife, Abigail (Howell) Fish; he was the son of Benjamin Fish, born May 12, 1697, died October 18, 1773, married, January 11, 1728, and Sarah (Moore) Fish, born September 29, 1706, died March 17, 1790; son of Nathan Fish, died August 1, 1734; son of Jonathan Fish, died about 1663. The English family of Fish is a branch of a Saxon family, Fisch. Jonathan Fish came to America in 1637, landed at Cape Cod, removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, from thence to Newtown, Long

Island, 1659. He was one of the magistrates under the Dutch in 1661-1662.

Abigail (Howell) Fish was born March 15, 1750, died November 11, 1822. She was the daughter of Joshua Howell, born October 11, 1722, and his wife, Rebecca (Reed) Howell. Son of Daniel Howell, born 1680, died April 25, 1732. Son of Richard Howell, born 1627, and Elizabeth (Halsey) Howell. Son of Edward Howell, baptized July 22, 1584. Son of Henry Howell, died July 20, 1625. Son of William Howell and Anne (Hampton) Howell. The Howell family came from Wedan, Marsh Gibbon Estate, England. Edward came to America in 1637, settled in Boston, removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, 1640, and thence to Southampton, Long Island. He was one of the magistrates and member of the Colonial Legislature at Hartford, Connecticut. Elizabeth (Halsey) Howell was the daughter of Thomas Halsey, who served in the Colonial assemblies of Hartford, and was an officer in the militia of Southampton.

Maria (Moore) Fish, born April 26, 1792, was the daughter of William Sackett Moore, born September 23, 1758, died February 3, 1825, and Elizabeth Moore, born February 3, 1758, died November 14, 1828. He was the son of Benjamin Moore, born September 3, 1716, died June 5, 1792, and Mary (Hart) Moore, born 1716, died December 5, 1789, daughter of John Hart, of Pennington. He was the son of Joseph Moore, born December 11, 1679, died July 10, 1756, and Elizabeth (Sackett) Moore, his first wife. He was the son of Samuel Moore, who died July 25, 1717, and Mary (Reed) Moore, who died May 4, 1738, a daughter of Thomas Reed. He was the son of the Rev. John Moore, died 1657, and Margaret (Howell) Moore, baptized November 24, 1622. The Rev. John Moore came from the county of Kent, England, in company with Mr. Stephens, in the "Defence," which vessel arrived at Boston, 1635. He settled at Cambridge. He attended meeting at general court, Massachusetts; was representative at Hartford, Connecticut, 1644; deputy to negotiate union with the New England colonies; appointed to collect subscriptions for

Harvard College; was the first minister at Newtown, Long Island, and died there, 1657.

Elizabeth (Sackett) Moore was the daughter of Captain Joseph Sackett, born February 23, 1656, died 1719, and Elizabeth (Betts) Sackett, daughter of Judge Richard Betts, died November 18, 1713. Judge Betts emigrated to New England, 1648, and is found at Ipswich. Later he located on Long Island, where he occupied positions of honor and trust. Was high sheriff of Yorkshire, Long Island, 1678-81. For a series of years he performed the duties of magistrate, and was a member of the High Court of Assize, then the supreme power in the province. Captain Sackett was the son of Simon Sackett, died July 1659, and Sarah (Bloomfield) Sackett, daughter of William Bloomfield, a man of estate who came with the first Puritan emigration to this country, settling in Massachusetts and finally in Newtown. One of the Colonial governors of New Jersey bore this name and doubtless sprang from the same parent stem.

Elizabeth Moore, mother of Maria (Moore) Fish, wife of Benjamin Fish, was the daughter of Benjamin Moore, born November 19, 1732, died November 9, 1813, and Elizabeth Moore, born May 17, 1729, died January 8, 1803; he was the son of Nathaniel, born March 14, 1687, died September 6, 1759; married (first) December 1, 1713, Joanna Prudden; he was the son of Samuel Moore, died July 25, 1717, and Mary Reed, died May 4, 1738.

Elizabeth Moore, born May 17, 1729, was the daughter of Captain Samuel Moore, died January 3, 1758, married, April 1, 1705, Charity Hallett, born March 16, 1685; he was the son of Samuel, died July 25, 1717; Charity (Hallett) Moore, was the daughter of Captain William Hallett Jr., of Flushing, and Sarah (Woolsey) Hallett.

Joanna (Prudden) Moore was the daughter of the Rev. John Prudden, son of Rev. Peter Prudden, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Boston, with Davenport, 1637, and was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony, and pastor of the First Church at Milford, 1639, over which he presided until his death, 1656.

He was a man of remarkable tact, and renowned as a peace maker. He served as Colonial Judge, 1641, and as a preacher of election sermons, 1653. On August 25, 1889, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Church, of Milford, Connecticut, a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Peter Prudden was unveiled. On August 28, 1889, a memorial bridge in honor of the founder of the town was dedicated. One of the parapets contains a stone inscribed to the Rev. Peter Prudden. In the Memorial Hall at Hartford is a memorial window to Hooker, Davenport and Prudden. The Rev. John Prudden was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey, succeeding the Rev. Abraham Pierson, in 1701, and served twelve years. He was graduated from Harvard, 1668, and was a member of the New York Assembly, 1672. He died December 11, 1725, and is buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard, Newark, New Jersey.

John Story Chambers Jr., eldest son of John Story and Emma M. (Fish) Chambers, was born April 1, 1848. His early education was obtained at the Trenton Academy, from whence he went to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1881, as a civil and mechanical engineer. He learned the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Phoenix Iron Company, Trenton, New Jersey, after which he worked in the railroad shops at Bordentown, from 1870 to 1872. He was called to Lynn, Massachusetts, by Morris Tasker & Company, to assist in the construction of the Gas Works, September, 1872, to April, 1873. He was on the surveying staff for the Germantown branch of the Pennsylvania railroad from 1881 to 1884. When the Market street bridge across the Schuylkill was rebuilt in 1884 he was made one of the inspectors. February, 1885, he was made inspector of structural iron work for the Pennsylvania railroad, and in May, 1888, he was specially located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was a member of Company A, National Guard, under Captain Stevens. During the riots of 1877 the Governor ordered this company, July 23, to New Brunswick, to guard the bridge. Later it was ordered to Phillipsburg for a similar duty. Mr. Chambers accompanied his comrades in arms upon both expedi-



tions. He was a man of scholarly attainments, and an interesting conversationalist. His sudden death, March 30, 1904, came as a great shock to his friends. His remains were brought to Trenton and interred in the family plot in Ewing Presbyterian churchyard.

William Moore Chambers, second son of John Story and Emma M. (Fish) Chambers, was born March 22, 1849. He completed his education at an early age, then entered the Trenton Gas Light Company and displayed marked ability and diligence. Mr. Perdicaris, a large stockholder in the Orange Gas Light Company, urged him, at the age of twenty, to go to Orange, New Jersey, as treasurer of that company, a position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of Company A, National Guard, under Captain Robert C. Bellville. He died August 23, 1871, young and full of promise.

Benjamin Fish, third son of John Story and Emma M. (Fish) Chambers, was born August 15, 1850. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, and was graduated in the class of 1872. He studied law with James S. Aitken, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and as a counsellor in 1878. He was a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, under Captain Thomas S. Stevens, March 17, 1873, and served as a private, corporal and sergeant. He was appointed by Colonel A. W. Angel, judge advocate on the staff, with the rank of captain, March 25, 1879. On April 1, 1879, he was elected major of the regiment. The following year, 1880, he was elected lieutenant-colonel. April 24, 1882, he was appointed by Major-General Mott upon the division staff as colonel and assistant adjutant-general, and remained on the staff until the death of General Mott. He resigned April 7, 1885. He went to New Brunswick and Phillipsburg with Company A during the railroad riots of 1877. In the fall of 1888 he was elected a member of the Legislature. During this session he was chairman of the committee on militia and a member of the committee on the revision of laws. He was a member of Column Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, member of the Republican Club, and of the Trenton Battle Monument Association. He was clerk of the

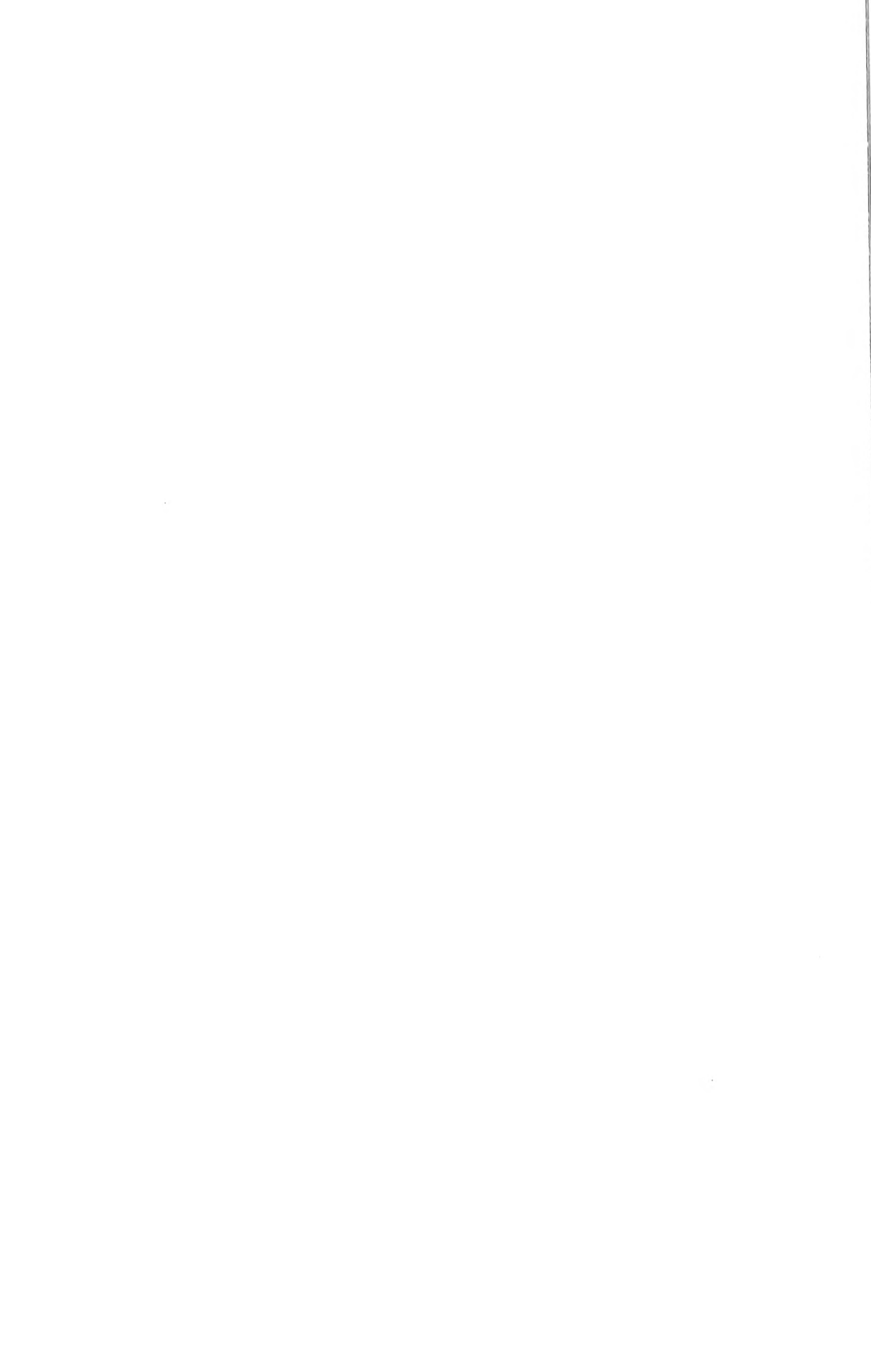
board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, January 11, 1876, until his death, August 22, 1885. He was also teacher of a class in the mission school connected with the First Presbyterian Church. His untimely death severed many useful relations and brought sorrow to a host of friends.

General Thomas Stryker Chambers, fourth son of John Story and Emma M. (Fish) Chambers, was born in Lawrence township, Mercer county, in 1852. He was educated at Trenton Academy under George S. Grosvenor, and after finishing the course, entered the office of the Trenton Gas Light Company, 1870, and served as clerk and secretary until 1898. He enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 1873, under Captain Thomas S. Stevens; elected second lieutenant, March 28, 1878. February 18, 1880, Brigadier-General William J. Sewell appointed him captain and aide-de-camp; June 30, 1881, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general on Second Brigade staff. When General Sewell was promoted, April 15, 1899, to the position of major-general of the National Guard, Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the division, with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned colonel and adjutant-general, Adjutant-General's Department, December 10, 1907, to rank April 15, 1899, and detailed as chief of staff of the division under command of Major-General Peter F. Wanser. In 1898 he entered the army for the war with Spain, being appointed by Governor Voorhees major in the Fourth New Jersey Infantry, United States Volunteers, during which service he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and remained with the regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out at Greenville, South Carolina, April 6, 1899. March 31, 1913, upon his own request, he was relieved from duty and placed upon the retired list with rank of brevet brigadier-general. The General Order published by the adjutant-general concludes with this paragraph: "The retirement of Colonel Chambers terminates a period of thirty-five years efficient and honorable service as an officer in the National Guard."

General Chambers was elected a director of the Trenton Banking Company, February, 1892, and resigned in February, 1899. He



*Thomas S. Chamberlain*



is a member of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, succeeding his brother, and served on the building and dedication committees, also for arranging the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone. He was one of the committee to secure appropriations from the original Thirteen States. Connecticut and Pennsylvania responded through their legislatures to the appeal for financial aid. He is now treasurer and secretary of the Association. Colonel Chambers was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Republican Club (now the Republican Club) and was its president, 1886-87-88. He was secretary and treasurer of the Mercer County Republican Executive Committee, September 24, 1887, to June 30, 1898, vacating both offices upon entering the United States Volunteer service during the Spanish-American War. He was elected to the House of Assembly for the year 1889 by the Republicans, and served on the committee for militia. He was a member of the Board of Health for Trenton from its organization, July 19, 1882, and its president from December 6, 1909, to December 20, 1911, when the duties of the board were assumed by the City Commissioners. He is past master of Column Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, March, 1885, to 1899, was elected trustee April 29, 1901, and was a teacher and librarian in the mission chapel connected therewith. On November 22, 1899, he was appointed State Bank Examiner by Hon. William Bettle, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, which position he resigned to assume the duties of manager of the Clearing House for the Banks of Trenton, in September, 1911. In June, 1913, he was elected a manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society.



## HON. GEORGE RICHARDS

---

TO attain distinction in a certain line of enterprise argues the possession of those qualities which invariably imply a constant progress toward that success which distinguishes the goal of every man's ambition and urges him to seek the highest altitude of human endeavor. It is, therefore, a matter of particular gratification when one has not only achieved renown in a single branch of industry, but has acquired prominence in various lines of business necessitating the expansion of more than an ordinary amount of intellectual force and executive ability. In this connection it is peculiarly appropriate to introduce the name of Hon. George Richards, who stands conspicuously identified with the commercial and financial interests of Dover.

Hon. George Richards, banker, railroad president, mine operator, manufacturer and merchant, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is a son of Henry Richards, a mine operator of that city. He received a common school education and, being at an early age thrown upon his own resources, his eighteenth year found him employed in an iron mine at Hurdtown, New Jersey, operated by the Glendon Iron Company, which had extensive interests throughout Northern New Jersey, as well as in Pennsylvania. It was at the Hurdtown mine that Mr. Richards laid the foundation for that practical knowledge which characterized his subsequent endeavors, and it was not long before his close attention to the duties assigned him received recognition at the hands of his employers, the logical result of which was his promotion from weighmaster to shift boss. This was at that time considered a position of great importance, yet it fell far short of the measure of young Richards' capacity, and his promotion to the office of superintendent, in 1853, before he had reached his majority, was a fitting acknowledgment of the remarkable industry, energy and ability displayed by him in the brief time he had been in the employ of the company.

Not long after becoming superintendent Mr. Richards was

made manager of the entire Glendon Iron Company's interests in mines in New Jersey, filling that position for upwards of forty years. But even the duties of this latter post, important as they were, were performed by him with perfect ease, and from time to time, as opportunity offered, he identified himself with other ventures, or, to be more exact, other ventures were originated by him, as, for example, when machinery was needed in the operation of the mines, Mr. Richards established a company to build it, and the Morris County Machine & Iron Company sprang into existence with Mr. Richards as president; lumber was required, and the Dover Lumber Company was formed, Mr. Richards being made its president. With this spirit of expansion dominating him, it was but a step to organize the Dover Iron Company, to work up, in part, the product of the mines under his superintendency; to organize various branch railroads for the transportation of ores, etc.; to organize a bank, which institution the multiplication of mining, manufacturing and mercantile institutions made necessary; until finally Mr. Richards' interests became diversified to an almost incredible degree, as will be seen by a perusal of the following array of posts of usefulness of which he was simultaneously the incumbent: President of the Dover Iron Company; the Dover & Rockaway Railroad Company; the Morris County Machine & Iron Company; the Ogden Mine Railroad Company; the Hibernia Mine Railroad Company; the Hibernia Underground Railroad Company; the National Union Bank; the Dover Lumber Company; the Dover Printing Company; and the George Richards Company, controlling four of the largest stores in Dover. He is a director in the following: Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Company; East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad Company; Cranberry Iron & Coal Company; Chester Iron Company; Ross & Baker Silk Mill, at Port Oram; the American Sheet Iron Company; and Lincoln Lithia Water Company, of North Carolina. These varied interests made Mr. Richards the most prominent man identified with iron and other industries in Northern New Jersey, and recognition of another kind followed as a matter of course.

In 1871 Mr. Richards was appointed State Director of the

United Railroads of New Jersey, his office being to supervise the vast trust funds of the State invested in those securities. During his term of office the important question of the lease of these roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad arose, and Mr. Richards' position in the controversy, as State Director, though at first decided adversely by Chancellor Zabriskie, was subsequently approved by the court of appeals. The point taken by him was that under a somewhat blind act of the Legislature, passed, however, for the purpose, it was not lawful for the old companies to make the lease. The final decision rendered further legislation necessary. Mr. Richards labored earnestly against the efforts of the monopoly and its adherents, and not only compassed their defeat, but went much further, and the general railroad law now on the statute books, one of the most beneficent laws ever enacted by the New Jersey Legislature, stands as a monument to the unremitting aggressiveness and excellent generalship displayed by Mr. Richards in the great fight of the people against that erstwhile dominant monopoly, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Richards' political affiliations are strongly with the Republican party, and he is the member of the Republican State Committee from Morris county. In 1872 he was appointed master in chancery by Chancellor Abraham Zabriskie; in 1873 he was made notary public by Governor Joel Parker, and in 1891 Governor Leon Abbett appointed him a member of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylums, and, although he was the only Republican on the board, his colleagues accorded to him the honor of being elected vice-president of the body. In 1894 the board was legislated out of office for the purpose of instituting a non-partisan organization, and Mr. Richards was the only member of the old board who was honored with reappointment by Governor Werts, officiating under the new regime as president. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Geological Survey, he is a life member of the Washington Association, of Morristown, and his interest in agricultural matters led him to become a member of the State Agricultural Society.

The marriage of Mr. Richards was solemnized in 1860, when he was united in matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Ann McCarty, of



Morris county, and they have one son, George Richards Jr., who is connected with one of his father's numerous mercantile enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Richards reside in a beautiful mansion in Dover, situated on a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, in the cultivation of which Mr. Richards finds unlimited pleasure. His charming and cultured wife presides over the domestic arrangements with infinite grace and entertains with cordial hospitality their many friends.



## HENRY ROSENOFF, D. D. S.

---

ONE of the most progressive young professional men in the city of Hoboken, New Jersey, is to be found in the person of Henry Rosenoff, a son of Isaac Rosenoff, a lumber dealer in Russia.

Dr. Rosenoff was born in the town of Mogilow, Russia, December 2, 1880, and was educated in private schools of his native country until his entrance into the Dental College conducted by James Levy, at Warsaw, Russia. He was graduated from this institution in the class of 1903, then studied for the period of one year at the University of Harklow, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He then took and successfully passed the necessary examination, in order to obtain the Imperial license to practice. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Russia, but after a very short time decided to come to America. He arrived in New York in May, 1904, opened offices for professional practice, and continued this until 1907, at which time he entered upon a two years' course (post-graduate) at the University of Pennsylvania Dental College, being graduated in the class of 1909, and receiving his diploma and the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. While a student at this university he became an active member of the Leffman Dental Society and the Alpha Omega dental fraternity. For one year after his graduation he held the position on the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital of oral surgeon, then opened his present offices at No. 520 Washington street, Hoboken, New Jersey. These, and the laboratories connected with them, are finely equipped with the most modern appliances known to the art of dentistry, and everything possible is done to ensure the comfort and convenience of the numerous patients treated there. The practice of Dr. Rosenoff is large, and he keeps well in touch with all progress that is made in the methods in vogue in his profession. He is a member of the New Jersey State Dental and the Central Dental societies, and retains his interest and member-

ship in the Alpha Omega dental fraternity, and the University of Pennsylvania Dental Alumni.

Dr. Rosenoff married Lillian E., daughter of Isaac Barkam, of Jersey City. Mrs. Rosenoff was graduated from the Jersey City High School and St. Dominic's Academy. She is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, the American Aid Society, the Hoboken Aid Society, and a number of other organizations.

In the world of politics, Dr. Rosenoff entertains exceedingly high ideals of public service, and as a member of the Fifth Ward Republican Club he endeavors to put these into practice as far as lies in his power. He is progressive in his ideas, but thinks reforms should be made gradually, as the effect will be attained more readily than by more drastic measures. He is a member of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons; National Lodge, No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Workmen Circle, of Hoboken; Brith Abraham Congregation of Jersey City; National Volunteer Emergency Service; and is a stockholder in the Jefferson Trust Company and the Young Men's Building & Loan Association.



## BENEDICT PRIETH

---

**B**ENEDICT PRIETH, son of Gabriel Prieth and Anna Frank-Prieth, was born January 27, 1827, at Graun, Tyrol, in Austria, a village in the heart of the Tyrolean Alps. His father was a lawyer, parish clerk, and descended from ancestry native to that picturesque and historic region—a region of mountain passes, swift running streams, and the gateway of nations, that has been the vantage ground sought by contending armies time after time for a thousand years.

The region was originally inhabited by the Taurisci, a Celtic tribe, before the opening of the Christian era. They were conquered by the Romans about 14 B. C. under Drusus and Tiberius, and were later organized into the Roman province of Raetia. In the fifth and following centuries the northern portion was Teutonized mainly by the Baiouarii (Bavarians), but the Teutonic Longabordi, who pressed up from the south, themselves became Romanized, so that the double character of the inhabitants of Tyrol appears in early time. They underwent considerable vicissitudes during the Frankish reigns and down to and including the middle ages. This region was one of the few places where the waves of Protestantism never reached, and the peasants of the Tyrolean mountains ever remained firm adherents of the Roman Catholic church, even in time of the harrowing period of the Thirty Years War. The people of that country still remain true to the faith of their fathers; and Benedict Prieth, also other members of his family in America, still adheres to the Roman Catholic church.

He received preparatory instruction in the schools at Innsbruck, Tyrol; and studied at several Austrian and German universities, and received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence at Tübingen, in Germany. He took up journalism as a profession, and wrote for newspapers in Vienna, also for Swiss papers, until he came to America. During the turbulent period of the revolutionary upheaval of Central Europe in 1848, he was active in the revolutionary outbreak

which resulted in the siege of Vienna, September-October, 1848; and, after the capture of the city by the Imperial troops, October 30, 1848, he was imprisoned as a political offender for a year, at Salzberg, Austria. After his release he came to the United States and settled at Newark, New Jersey. In 1858 he acquired by purchase the property of a German newspaper in Newark, and changed its name to the "New Jersey Frei Zeitung," which he edited thereafter until his death.

Benedict Prieth married Theodora Sautermeister, daughter of Thaddeus Sautermeister and Maria (Kuhlmann) Sautermeister, in 1859, at Newark, New Jersey. Of this union five children were born, two sons and three daughters, namely: Anna Prieth-Frank; Benedict Prieth, born April 18, 1868, at Newark; a daughter; Edwin S. Prieth, born November 22, 1876; and Gabriel Prieth. The sons have succeeded their father in the editorial and business management of the newspaper established by him, in Newark, New Jersey.

Benedict Prieth attained a position of influence in the community in which he lived; was a director of the State Banking Company of Newark, New Jersey; a member of the Oriental Lodge of Free Masons; and died October 29, 1879, at Newark, New Jersey. In his demise there passed a valiant champion of human liberty, and a respected citizen.



## WILLIAM ELMER POTTER

---

**W**ILLIAM ELMER POTTER, the subject of this sketch, was a descendant of Matthew Potter, who emigrated from Scotland to Ballyeaston, county Antrim, Ireland, during the year 1733. He previously had married Jane McCreight, of Edinburgh. They formed a part of the great Presbyterian exodus from Ireland to this country in 1740, and settled in Philadelphia, where the records of the First Presbyterian Church of that city show they were members of that denomination. Matthew Potter resumed his occupation as a merchant, and died in Philadelphia many years before his wife, with a reputation for honesty, integrity and fair dealing. His wife lived to be over ninety years of age, dying on August 11, 1800, leaving seven surviving children. David Potter, a fifth child of Matthew, was born November 27, 1745, and died December 10, 1805. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Mason, from the West Indies, who was born in 1749 and died in 1783. Soon after this marriage David Potter removed to Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, then known as Bridge Town, establishing himself as a merchant, and quickly attained a leading position in the community, becoming very influential in all matters political and civic throughout the county, serving for many years as high sheriff, that office being then one of much honor and distinction. After the death of his first wife he married Sarah Boyd, daughter of James and Mary Boyd. James Boyd, father of Sarah Boyd, emigrated to the vicinity of Bridge Town about 1766, from Ballyeaston, his family being Scotch. He soon established himself and sent for his wife and children, three in number. Upon their arrival they found that James Boyd had died previously. Mrs. Boyd was a woman of great force of character, and opened a general store in Bridge Town, and by her thrift and industry managed to support her family in comparative comfort. Her second daughter, Mary, married Maskell Fwing, of Greenwich township, they becoming the progenitors of the famous Fwing family of Ohio. The only son,



*Wm E. Potter*





James Boyd Jr., died in early manhood in Philadelphia, a victim of cholera.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in the spring of 1775, David Potter was elected captain of one of the volunteer militia companies, and in the autumn of 1776 was appointed colonel of the Second Battalion of Cumberland County, which later became a part of what were known as "State Troops." He was some time afterwards offered a commission as brigadier-general, but declined that office, expressing a desire to remain with his local troops. He was taken prisoner by the British either at Germantown or some of the skirmishes preceding it; but a journal which he kept for many years was lost or destroyed early in the nineteenth century, and the facts of his capture are now uncertain. It is known, however, that he was a prisoner in Philadelphia, then upon Long Island, and later in the prison hulk "Jersey," in New York Harbor. After more than a year had elapsed he was paroled and was so held for several years, as appears by copies in his letter-book; he protesting against the injustice of holding him on parole as late as March, 1781, as he was thereby restrained from entering into business for fear his parole might be recalled. In the "State Gazette," published in Trenton in 1805, is to be found a eulogium written after his death in the somewhat florid style of that day, in which it speaks of his great zeal, fidelity and integrity in various offices held by him. In disposition he was humane and generous, of liberal and unvarying hospitality, and dignified and upright of deportment. He had four sons who grew to manhood: David, who was drowned at the age of twenty-one; James Boyd, Robert Bail and William. Robert Bail was in early life a merchant in Bridge Town and later in Philadelphia. William served with distinction as a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and died in Ohio.

James Boyd Potter, fifth child of Colonel David and Sarah (Boyd) Potter, was born in Bridge Town, February 7, 1796. He married Jane Harper Barron, of Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Susanna (Ferguson) Barron, who was born May 23, 1798. John Barron was born November 10, 1755, and died February 9,

1820. His wife, Susanna Ferguson, was born in Scotland, January 28, 1761, and died July 23, 1842. John Barron had emigrated to Pennsylvania from county Antrim, Ireland, and was of the immediate family of Commodore Barron. James Boyd Potter and Jane (Barron) Potter had ten children, seven living to maturity. James Boyd Potter died October 26, 1865. He was a prosperous merchant in Bridge Town, (or Bridgeton, as it afterward became), for fifty years, as well as president of the Cumberland National Bank. No citizen of that part of the State was more generally known or more highly esteemed. He was of upright character, a fervid patriot, an enterprising citizen, and an earnest, sympathetic friend. He had five sons and two daughters, as follows: David, James Barron, Francis Henry, Robert Barron, William Elmer, Sarah Boyd and Margaret Elmer. Of these, the eldest, David, was one of the most prominent men of his community, and was familiarly known as "General" Potter, by reason of his being for years in command of one of the brigades of State troops prior to and during the Civil War. James Barron became the leading physician of the community, while Francis Henry was engaged in the banking business in Philadelphia and died in Iowa. Robert Barron was a journalist of note and a writer upon many subjects, and served with distinction as a lieutenant in the 24th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Sarah Boyd married William G. Nixon, who succeeded his father-in-law as president of the Cumberland National Bank, and William Elmer is the subject of this sketch, and the only son who married.

William Elmer Potter, youngest son of James Boyd and Jane (Barron) Potter, was born on June 13, 1840. His early education was acquired at Harmony and West Jersey Academies in Bridgeton. Having determined upon law as a profession, in 1857 he entered the law office of Hon. John T. Nixon, afterwards United States District Judge for New Jersey, but later attended Harvard Law School and was graduated therefrom in 1861 with the degree of LL. B. Although fired with patriotism, and of legal age, he adhered to the wishes of his father and entered the junior class of Princeton College, but under the spur of patriotic ardor he abandoned college in

June, 1862, and enlisted in the 12th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. In July of that year he was commissioned second lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant August 6, 1862, and captain of Company G of that regiment, February 4, 1864. On May 1, 1865, by order of the President of the United States, he was brevetted major for "meritorious services." While in the field with his regiment he was detailed as ordnance officer of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and acted as such in the campaigns of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, on the staffs of Major-General William H. French and Brigadier-General Alexander Hays. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, while in command of his company, but reported for duty again within a month thereafter. He served as aide-de-camp to Colonel Thomas A. Smyth, Third Brigade, Second Army Corps, and later as Judge Advocate on Major-General John Gibbons' staff. At the close of the war he was Judge-Advocate-General of the 24th Army Corps. He was present at the surrender of General Lee, and by order from headquarters was detailed with five other officers to deliver to Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, the entire stand of colors surrendered by General Lee. This ceremony occurred May 1, 1865, at Washington, and his selection for this duty was considered by Colonel Potter as the greatest compliment paid him during his military service. Upon the close of hostilities he was tendered a commission as captain in the regular establishment, but declined. After the war he served on the staff of Governor Marcus M. Ward, of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and forever thereafter was known and spoken of as Colonel Potter.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon him by Princeton College in 1863, and of A. M. in 1866. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as attorney in 1865, and as a counsellor in 1869, and in 1870 formed a partnership with his nephew, James Boyd Nixon, which existed throughout their respective lives.

In politics Colonel Potter was a Republican. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, and again in 1876 at Cincinnati, and in 1880 was an elector on the

Garfield and Arthur ticket. His active participation in politics ceased in that year, but he was thereafter freely consulted upon political matters by the leaders of the party in his section of the State, and his services were frequently demanded and never refused in the party councils. He frequently was urged to allow his name to be used for Congress but persistently declined on the ground that his growing family required his strict attention to his profession. Immediately upon his admission to the Bar he forged to the front both as a trial lawyer and as an advocate, and during the later years of his life there were few cases of any importance throughout the southern part of the State in which he was not engaged. In the late 60's and early 70's he was Prosecutor of Pleas for both Cape May and Atlantic counties, serving with much distinction. As counsel for the largest interests in Atlantic City, he was a potent factor in the development of that resort. He was a man of letters, with a remarkable memory and an ability to obtain the gist of a book in a rapid survey, gifted in oratory, and with a fund of historic and poetic lore which caused him to be in great demand as a speaker for patriotic celebrations. During his military career he displayed gallantry and judgment which won him the highest encomiums from his superior officers. If he had not been a lawyer of such marked ability, he might easily have won laurels in literary work, as he was a ready writer of verse, and his prose articles were recognized as being of great merit. He possessed a warm, generous heart, ready to do a favor, or respond to charity, often to an extent beyond his means. He was conscientious in business and in his profession, and though unusually reticent on religious subjects, he was a member of the Presbyterian church and loyal to its traditions, and the faith of his fathers was unshaken. His view of the essentials for success may best be expressed in his own words uttered while addressing a graduating class: "For success a man needs a healthy constitution, a bright active mind, good memory, with the dominant qualities of honesty, integrity, a high sense of honor and general manliness of character. With these, success in law as in other business is assured by two things—opportunity and hard work, including continuous

study. A laggard in study may earn something, but he will be found in the rear ranks. A broad and liberal education is very important, although not an absolute essential element of success." Summing up, Colonel Potter may be said to have been a patriot, an orator, a scholar, an able lawyer and a gentleman. He died November 9, 1896. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of Meade Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Brearly Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey.

In May, 1869, Colonel Potter married Alice Augusta Eddy, daughter of Rev. Alfred and Catharine (Wilcox) Eddy. The Rev. Dr. Eddy was a direct descendant of Samuel Eddy, of Cranbrook, Kent county, England, who arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in October, 1630, on the Ship "Handmaid," John Grant, master. A son of Samuel Eddy, also named Samuel, married Lydia Alden, granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden. Catharine (Wilcox) Eddy was a direct descendant of John and Elizabeth Spofford, the first settlers of Georgetown, Massachusetts, in 1638.

William Elmer Potter and Alice Augusta (Eddy) Potter had five children: Alfred Eddy, born March, 1870, died March, 1908, unmarried; James Boyd, born January, 1873; David, born December, 1875; Alice, born February, 1877; and Francis Delavan, born May, 1880.

James Boyd Potter, second son of William Elmer Potter, was graduated from West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton in 1889, and from the United States Naval Academy in 1893. He served in the Navy until July, 1895, when he entered the law office of his father, and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1896, and as a counsellor in 1899. He practiced his profession in the City of Bridgeton until January, 1907, when he removed to New York City and was admitted to the Bar of that State during that month. He was corporation counsel of Bridgeton for three successive terms, and while never occupying any other political office, took active part in politics, his affiliations being Republican. He served in the

New Jersey Naval Reserve as lieutenant, junior grade, lieutenant and commander, being now on the retired list of that State with the latter rank. He served throughout the entire incumbency of Governor Foster M. Voorhees on his staff with the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered his services and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy, being ordered to duty at League Island Navy Yard two days before the declaration of war. He served throughout the entire period of hostilities, being honorably discharged with the thanks of the Navy Department, in October, 1898.

He is a member of the Naval Order of the United States, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and of the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He is past master of Brearly Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey, and past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 733, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He maintains offices at No. 149 Broadway, New York City, and in the Essex Building, Newark, New Jersey, and resides at Plainfield. In May, 1907, he married Florence Augusta Greenleaf, of California, a descendant of the New England Greenleaf family, and of the family of James Monroe, one time President of the United States.

David Potter, the third son of the subject of this sketch, was graduated from the West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton in 1892, and from Princeton University in 1896. He entered the law office of his father and later that of his brother, and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1897. He at once formed a partnership with his brother, which, however, was shortly severed by reason of his receiving a commission as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in February, 1898. He served throughout the Spanish-American War, and immediately thereafter was ordered to duty in the Philippine Islands, where he bore an active part in the Aguinaldo insurrection. At present he is division paymaster of one of the divisions of the North Atlantic Fleet, stationed on board the U. S. S. "Minnesota." He is the author of several novels. In 1904 he married Jane Grey, a daughter of Hon. Martin P. Grey,

of Salem, New Jersey, then one of the Vice-Chancellors of that State.

Francis Delavan Potter, the youngest son of Colonel William E. Potter, was graduated from the West Jersey Academy in 1907 and has since been engaged in commercial life. In the summer of 1912 he became identified with the Progressive party, being a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, pledged to Theodore Roosevelt, and a delegate to the convention held later in the same city at which the Progressive party really had its birth. He later received the nomination for Congress from the Second Congressional District of New Jersey, and in spite of his youth and the handicap of a new party, he came very near being elected. At present he is the Organizing Secretary of the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

Alice, the only daughter of the subject of this sketch, married Charles T. Elliott, in October, 1903. She now resides with her husband in Plainfield, and has three children: Charles T. Elliott Jr., William Potter Elliott, and David Pearson Elliott.



## JOHN J. GARDNER

---

**T**HE subject of this review is known and honored as one of the public spirited and representative men of the State of New Jersey, and has been a resident of Atlantic City all his life. He has taken an abiding and practical interest in all that concerned the welfare of the community in which he resides as well as that of the entire State, and for the greater number of his mature years has been prominently in the public eye as the holder of official position.

John J. Gardner was born in Atlantic county, New Jersey, October 17, 1845. In his youth he had but few opportunities for obtaining an education, but being naturally ambitious, he made up for this lack by close observance, and an energy and industry which were well worthy of emulation. August 9, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was mustered in August 26. He was enrolled as a corporal in Company F, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, January 1, 1862, being mustered in in this rank, February 7, 1862. February 11, 1865, he was mustered out of service, with the general commendation of those under whom he had served, for modesty and bravery.

Shortly after his return to Atlantic City, he was elected mayor of the city, and served in this office 1868-1872, inclusive, and 1874-1875. Upon the expiration of the last named term of office, he was elected as a councilman, and about the same time as one of the coroners of the county. He was elected to the State Senate from Atlantic county in 1877, and was elected to succeed himself for five consecutive terms, this being the only case of the kind on record in Atlantic county. He was considered the leader of his party in the Senate and was chosen as president of that body in 1883. He served as chairman of the committee which was entrusted with the investigation of the election frauds in Hudson county, this resulting in a number of ballot box stuffers being sent to the State's prison. In 1884 Mr. Gardner was chosen as a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the National Convention at Chicago. He was the member of the State





J. J. Gardner



Committee for a number of years, and served four terms as a Congressman.

Mr. Gardner married, January 1, 1873, Mittie, daughter of Andrew Scull. Of their five children—Larner, Mary, Josephine, Thomas and Albert—the two eldest died young, and the youngest was killed at a grade crossing at Egg Harbor City, December 8, 1899. Mr. Gardner claims Atlantic City as his place of residence in legal matters, but his home is in Galloway township, near Egg Harbor City, where the family is mostly to be found. Mr. Gardner is a truly selfmade man. The prosperity which he has achieved is the logical sequence of well directed and honorable effort. He has a pleasing personality which has readily won him friends, but this is also owing to his warm heart and sympathetic nature, which makes him ever quick to see distress or sorrow in others, and anxious to relieve it if it is in his power to do so.



## WILLIAM C. CLARK

---

**T**HE name of Clark has been so closely and successfully identified for many years, both in this country and in the Old World, with the manufacture of thread, that a more extended mention of this industry in this review seems unnecessary. The late William C. Clark, of Newark, New Jersey, was no exception to the ability which has characterized the other members of his family in this particular field of industry, and was president of the Clark Thread Works in Newark at the time of his death.

He was born in Paisley, Scotland, son of James Clark, a thread maker, and grandson of ——— Clark, also a thread manufacturer. He received a fine education in the private school of Dr. Bryce, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen years. Here he completed his education by a two years' course at Rutgers College, after which he became actively interested in the Clark Thread Works, with which he was associated in various capacities until his death, when he had filled the office of president for a considerable length of time. Mr. Clark was but forty-nine years of age at the time of his death, this being directly brought about as the result of an automobile accident two years previous, in which Mr. Clark had received a severe injury to his hip. From that time he was under constant medical care until his passing away. He bore his intense sufferings with marvelous patience, and his mind retained its brilliancy until the end. The Clark Thread Works was not the only enterprise in which Mr. Clark was interested. So well was his executive ability recognized, that his services were in demand to fill official positions in other undertakings, and he held the office of director in a number of financial institutions.

Mr. Clark married, 1885, Estelle, daughter of the late Thomas T. Kinney, a newspaper publisher, and he is survived by her and two daughters. He was a man of advanced and liberal ideas and always took a strong stand for the cause of higher education. Self-



*Hamphill Clark*



sacrificing, earnest and conscientious, he took a leading part in every movement which tended to the advancement and improvement of the moral and social condition of the community. While in no way lacking the courage of his convictions, he would sacrifice his own interests rather than wound the feelings of another. He was a perfect type of a noble, American citizen, and manliness, patriotism, sincerity and friendship are instinctively associated with his name.

---

### WILLIAM FRANCIS PERPENTE, D. D. S.

---

**P**ROMINENT among the members of the dental profession engaged in active practice in West Hoboken, whose skill and ability have been the means of alleviating the sufferings of mankind, thereby making their work beneficial to a marked degree, may be mentioned Dr. Perpente, whose birth occurred September 18, 1883, son of August and ——— (Neubecker) Perpente, the former named born April 14, 1839, died December 24, 1910, a mechanical sheet and metal worker, and grandson of Karl Frederick Perpente.

Dr. Perpente obtained his preliminary education in the Jersey City High School, and then matriculated in the New York College of Dentistry, graduating from that well known institution in the class of 1905. In the year 1902 he served as an assistant with Dr. Kerr, D. D. S., and since his graduation has practiced in West Hoboken. Dr. Perpente is a member of Psi Psi Phi fraternity, and the Berkley Anchor Athletic Club, and he derives his greatest pleasure during his leisure moments from rowing and automobiling. He is thorough and painstaking in the performance of his work, of which he has a complete knowledge, and therefore well merits the generous patronage accorded him. He married, April 16, 1913, a Miss Howell.

## ISAAC FARLEE RICHEY

---

**I**SAAC FARLEE RICHEY, a noted corporation counsel of Trenton, New Jersey, is recognized as a keen student of human nature and a man of great force of character. These qualifications have undoubtedly been the secret of his professional success and he is to be congratulated upon the noble manner in which he discharges the difficult duties of his profession.

His grandfather, William Richey, was a prosperous farmer of Warren county, New Jersey. Augustus Godley Richey, father of Isaac F. Richey, was born March 17, 1819, in Warren county, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, January 15, 1894. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and for a number of years was the oldest practicing attorney in the city of Trenton, and had the largest practice in the entire county. He was the counsel for a number of railroad and other corporations, trustee of Lafayette College, and of the American Sunday-school Union, and held a number of high official positions in the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church of Trenton. He was elected Republican State Senator from Mercer county in 1865. He married Anna G., daughter of General Isaac G. Farlee, of Flemington, New Jersey, and their three children were: Isaac Farlee, Mary and Mrs. Charles J. Fisk.

Isaac Farlee Richey was born in Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, May 3, 1851. His academical education was obtained in the Lawrenceville High School and at the Trenton Academy, from which he was graduated, and he commenced the study of law in the offices of Richey & Emery, under the preceptorship of his father, and completed his legal studies at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1875. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, June 2, 1875, and as a counsellor-at-law, in November, 1878. Among the important corporations with which he has been connected in the capacity of counsel, and in some of which he holds other official position, may be mentioned: The Philadelphia & Reading and Delaware & Bound



---

Brook railroad companies; Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, Trenton Savings Fund Society, Trenton Gas Company, Enterprise Land Company, Penn Gas Coal Company of Philadelphia. The life of Mr. Richey has been one of unquestioned integrity, of fidelity to duty and of sterling worth, and the numerous admirers he has won in both public and private life bear testimony to this fact.

---

### JAMES A. BRADLEY

---

**S**ENATOR JAMES A. BRADLEY was born at Rossville, Staten Island, February 14, 1830, but went to New York City, which then occupied but a small fraction of Manhattan Island, for his education, which he received in the Madison Street Public School. He did not spend a great deal of time here, however, but went to New Jersey and hired out at twelve years of age, as a boy of all work on the farm and in the paper mill of William Davies at Bloomfield. But farming was not the work at which Senator Bradley chose to spend his life, and returning to the city, he became foreman at the age of twenty-one in the factory of Francis P. Furnald of Pearl street, New York, a manufacturer of brushes. During the seven years he remained here, he grew proficient in this trade and, appreciating the opportunity lying therein, he severed his connection with his employers and in 1857 established a similar business of his own and in 1860 located at 251 Pearl street. Fifty-three years in the same business at the same place is an unusual record, but it is Senator Bradley's, who is still actively engaged in the manufacture of brushes at the original address.

For many years the Senator was a Commissioner of the City of Asbury Park and for several terms Mayor. In 1893 he was elected to the New Jersey State Legislature.

## JOHN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

---

**T**HERE are no rules for building character; there is no one rule for achieving success. The man who can rise to a leading position in any line is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly; and when one man passes another on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. John Alexander Campbell, of Trenton, New Jersey, is a man of this caliber. He is not alone president of the important corporation known as the Trenton Pottery Company, but he is a leading spirit in a number of other business organizations and in social life. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Campbell are to be traced to Scotland, while those in the maternal line took a prominent part in the defence of the country during the revolutionary period.

The Rev. Peter Campbell, grandfather of Mr. Campbell, was born in Scotland, and became pastor of the United Presbyterian church in Florida, New York. His son, Peter Campbell, married Mary J. Montgomery, granddaughter of John Montgomery, who was an active participant in the battles of Saratoga and Bennington during the Revolutionary War.

John Alexander, son of Peter and Mary J. (Montgomery) Campbell, was born in Shushan, Washington county, New York, January 31, 1856. His preparation for the university was an excellent one and was acquired at the Collegiate School of Dr. Chapin, New York City. Upon leaving this institution he matriculated at Princeton University, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. Having made a thorough and practical study and investigation of the pottery industry he purchased in 1879 an interest in the International Pottery Company of Trenton. In 1893 he became the general manager of the Trenton Pottery Company, of Trenton, the largest concern of its kind in the world, and it

is due to his executive ability and his enterprising and progressive ideas that this company holds its present proud position. In financial matters Mr. Campbell has displayed the same ability to cope with difficult problems that he has shown in the industrial field, and he has been chosen as the president of the Trenton Banking Company, and honored with the position of manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society. All matters which concern the welfare of the city have engaged a share of his attention for many years, and he has thrown himself into everything of this nature with a spirit worthy of emulation. As a member of the Board of Education of the City of Trenton he has introduced a number of new and very practical ideas; his influence has been a beneficial and far-reaching one in his office of president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Trenton, and as a trustee of the Trenton Free Public Library he has also done excellent service.

Mr. Campbell married, October 30, 1879, at Shushan, Washington county, New York, Fannie Cleveland, and they have one child: Fannie Cleveland. Both in public and private life, Mr. Campbell is exact, methodical and judicious. One of his most marked characteristics is a stern sense of justice. This has come to be recognized by those whom he has in charge, and he has won the affection as well as the respect of the men under him.



## WILLIAM B. GOURLEY

---

**P**ROMINENT among the representative citizens of Paterson, who trace their ancestry to foreign countries from whence come so many of our successful men of affairs, stands out prominently William B. Gourley, a native of county Down, Ireland, his birth date being March 2, 1857.

He came to the United States in 1866, at the early age of nine years, settling in Paterson, New Jersey, his present residence. He obtained a practical education in the public schools, which was amplified by a course of study under private tutors. He chose the profession of law for his life work, and accordingly placed himself under the supervision of James Evans, who had served as city counsel of Paterson, and under Albert Comstock, a prominent lawyer of Paterson. He was admitted as an attorney at the bar of New Jersey in June, 1880, as counsellor in June, 1883, and subsequently was admitted to the bar of United States Circuit and District Courts. He engaged in active practice in the city of Paterson, and possessing the attributes of a successful lawyer, integrity of character, judicial instinct and a rare appreciation of the two sides of every question, soon became well known and built up an extensive and profitable practice, his specialty being corporation law, in which he has been eminently successful.

Upon attaining his majority he cast his vote with the Democratic party, and thenceforth was active and zealous in its behalf, performing effective work. When the Fourth Assembly District of Passaic county was formed in 1881 he became the independent candidate for the office of assemblyman, his opponent being Hon. Thomas Flynn, the regular nominee. Although he was defeated, he made a splendid showing, the chief reason of his failure being his age, he being only twenty-four years of age. Four years later he was regularly nominated by the Democratic party, and this time was successful, his plurality being 1,300, the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office in that county up to that time. He

served creditably and well until April 1, 1886. On one occasion he spoke continuously for five hours, winning great renown, his theme being against the measure to prevent the bridging of the Arthur Kill. For two terms of five years each he served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic county, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency and promptness in every detail. Prior to December, 1895, he served as chairman of the sub-committee on organization of the Passaic county committee for ten years, resigning therefrom in order to devote his entire time and energy to the office he was then called upon to fill. He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1898 to 1907, when he tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and from 1900 to 1908 he was a member from New Jersey on the Democratic National Committee, resigning from active participation in politics in the latter named year on account of ill health.

NC--39



## JONATHAN BONNEL

---

**J**ONATHAN BONNEL, whose eminent position in financial and railroad circles and prominence in general public life demand for him especial recognition in the history of Union county, is of the fifth generation of his family in this county, and is descended from ancestors who have been closely connected with the development and advancement of the communities in which they have resided. His ancestors, as tradition says, were French Huguenots who were compelled by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to seek protection in foreign lands. They came to America, settled on Long Island, and from that section Nathaniel Bonnell removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he was one of the first company of "Elizabeth Town Associates," which implied very early identification with the State interests. He was honored with the military title of captain, and his final place of residence was in Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey.

His son, Nathaniel Bonnel, was born in 1731, died in July, 1809. His son, also Nathaniel Bonnel, was born in June, 1756, died April 15, 1814. He married Martha Crane, also descended from an old and prominent family, and they became the parents of seven children.

Jonathan C., son of Nathaniel and Martha (Crane) Bonnel, was born in Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, September 29, 1790. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and at a comparatively early age he became actively identified with his father in the lumber business which had been established by the latter. After the death of his father, which occurred when young Mr. Bonnel was but a few years past his majority, he assumed full control of this business, and supplied many of the leading ship builders with the necessary timber during the War of 1812. The number of his workmen was considered very large for that time and his trade was an extended one. His business was located at a place now known as Stanley, Chatham township, and he conducted it



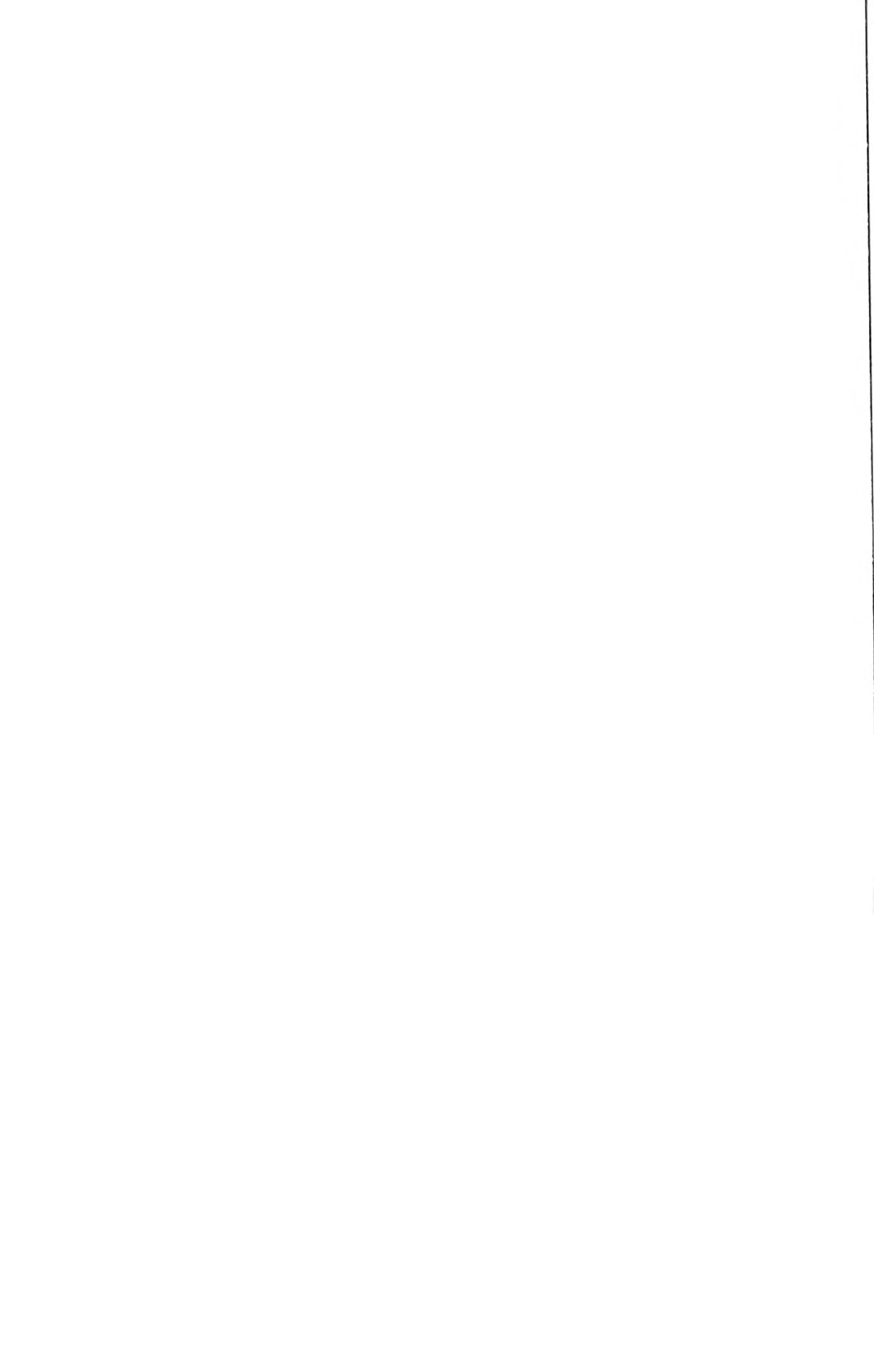


*J. G. Bonnel*





*Jonathan Bonnell*  
" "



there until 1840. He was one of the projectors, in 1836, of the Morris & Essex railroad, now a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and was one of the most prominent promoters of the enterprise in every direction. He always retained his residence in Chatham, but became so closely and prominently connected with the affairs of Union county as to be entitled to representation there. During his connection with the railroad interests mentioned above, he personally purchased two hundred acres of land in Summit township, Union county, and although he never became a resident of this county many of his interests centered there. He erected a large summer hotel in Summit in 1858, secured a very competent manager, and operated it very successfully. The beautiful little town of Summit was practically built about this hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1868. The town itself is located on a portion of the two hundred acre tract purchased by Mr. Bonnel, this being laid out in building plats and sold. He never cared to hold public office, but he was a staunch supporter of the Whig party, later transferring his allegiance to the Republican party. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith and served for many years as a trustee of the Presbyterian church in New Providence. He married, 1814, Phoebe, daughter of Ichabod and Ester Ward, of Chatham, descendants of old Morris county families. Children: Mehitabel, now the widow of William Littell, of Summit; Julia, widow of Dr. John S. Smith, of New Providence; Harriet; Charity F.; Emmaline, also of Summit; Jonathan; David Ward, of Summit, who is also prominent in the development of that town.

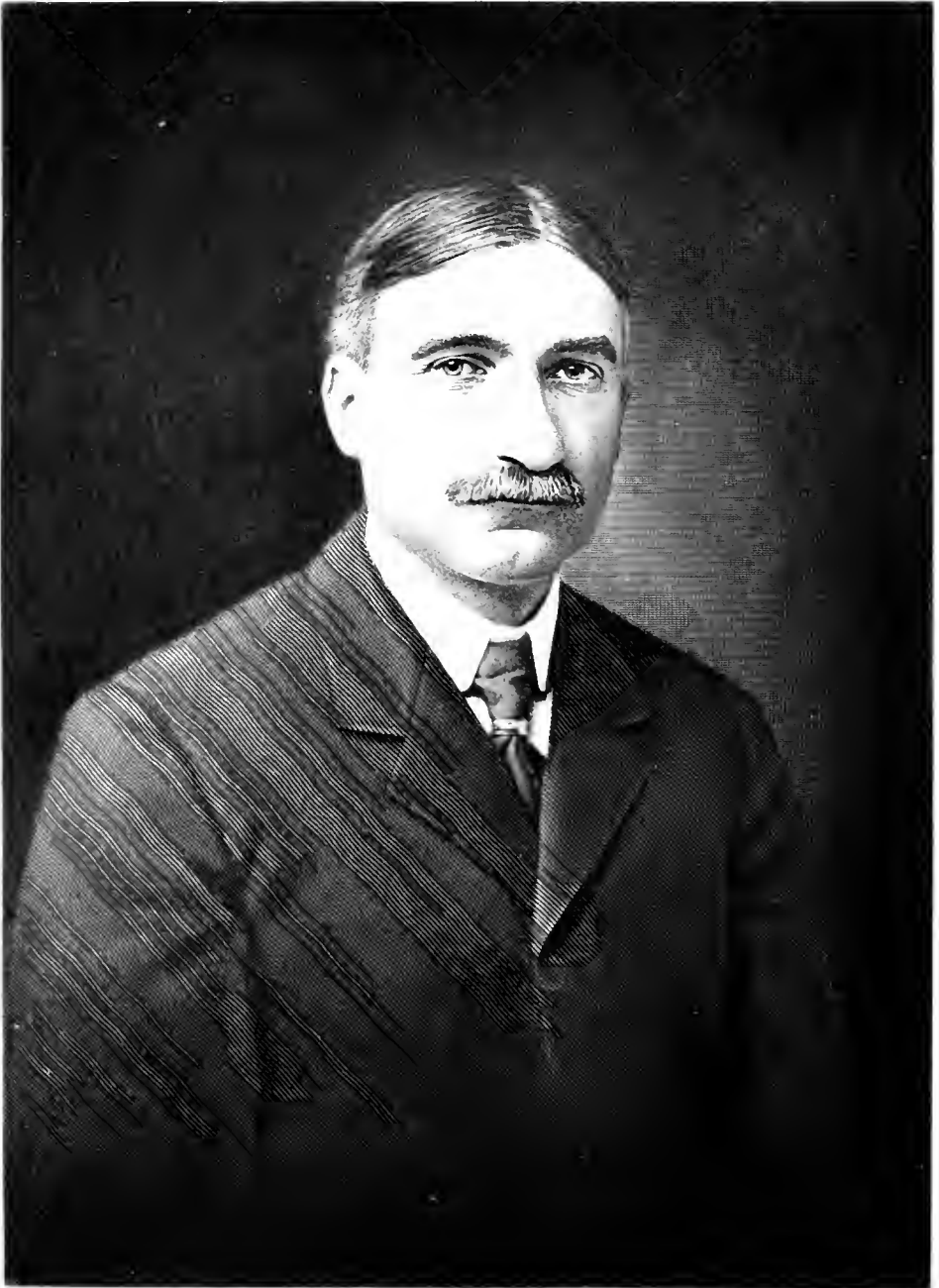
Jonathan Bonnel, son of the preceding, has been active in carrying on the work instituted by his father, and in adapting it in a practical and progressive manner to the changing needs of the present times. While his ideas are conservative to a certain extent, he keeps well in touch with the trend of the times, and incorporates in his plans for the development of the property in his charge the best ideas to be gathered from developments of a similar kind in various other sections. He is a man of strong convictions, which he advocates with emphasis; of strong principles, to which he consistently adheres; yet when the general good appears to demand it he can yield with grace to the will of the majority.

## ANDREW CROZER REEVES

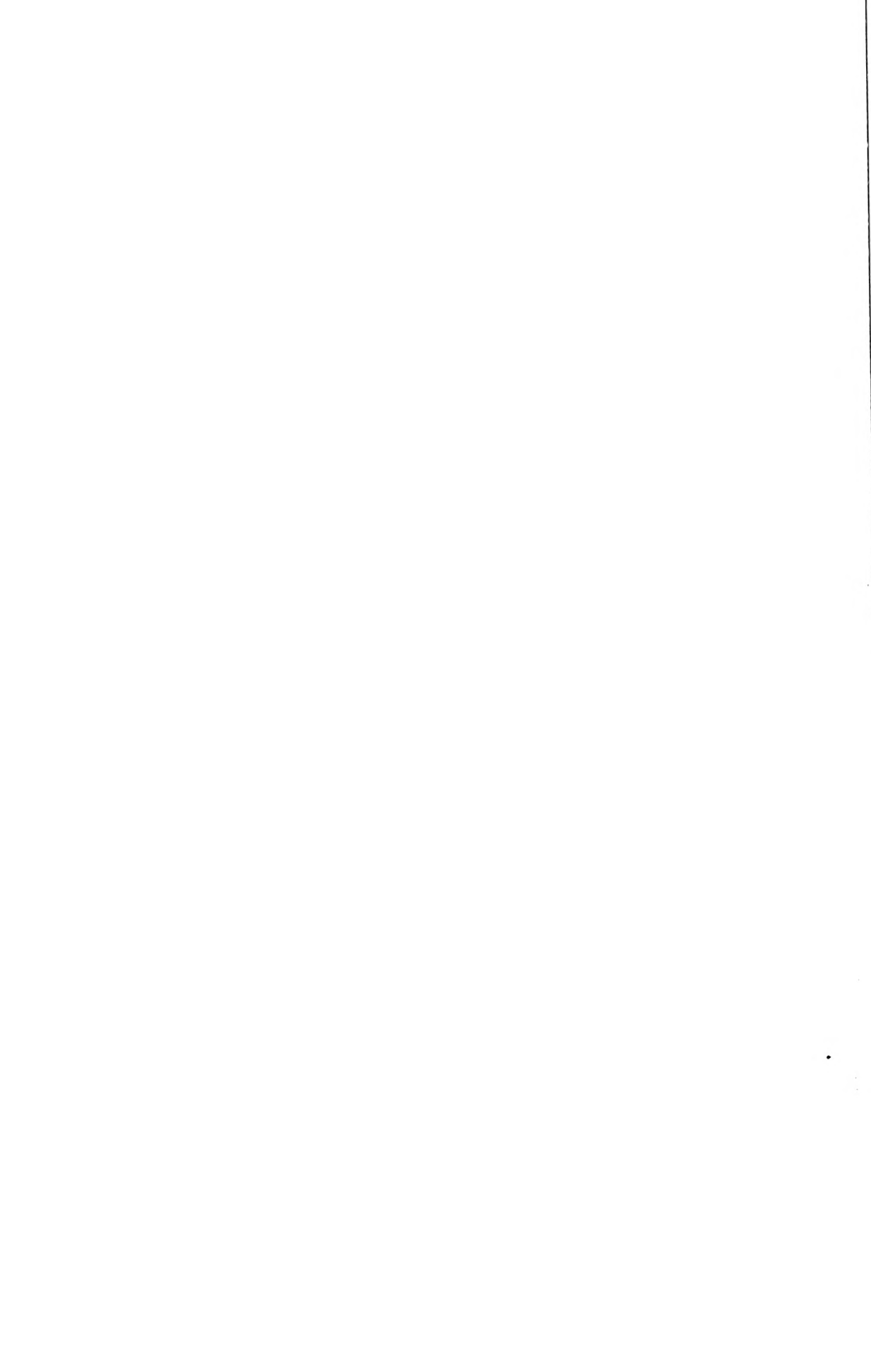
---

**A**NDREW CROZER REEVES, of Trenton, New Jersey, president of the corporation known as Muschert, Reeves & Company, and holding official position in numerous other corporations, has for many years been active in advancing the welfare of the city and county in many directions and is a representative of an old and honored English family. The name was originally spelled Reeve, and when the American pioneer of this family, Walter Reeve, came here, he settled in the province of West Jersey before 1682. He purchased a plantation on Rancocas creek and there erected his homestead. In all probability he came directly from England, but he may have lived for a time in Southold, Long Island. He was chiefly occupied with farming, but was also engaged to a certain extent in commerce. At the time of his death he was the owner of two plantations aggregating four hundred and sixty acres. John Reeves, a lineal descendant in the fourth generation, was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Burlington county, New Jersey, in the Continental line and the State militia.

Andrew Crozer Reeves, son of Andrew Crozer and Mary Jane (Moon) Reeves, a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from the emigrant ancestor, Walter Reeve, was born near Yardley, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Penns Manor, Pennsylvania, and the State Model School of New Jersey, and prepared for the entrance college examination. However, he changed his mind before the time to take the examination had approached, and decided to devote himself to business interests, feeling that he was better adapted to a life of that kind. He established himself as a commission merchant in Philadelphia in association with F. W. Muschert and in this enterprise was successful. When Jonathan Steward, a prominent resident of Trenton, New Jersey, failed in business, Mr. Reeves removed to Trenton, and in association with Mr. Steward established the firm of Jonathan Steward & Company, wholesale grocers. This firm was incorporated



*Andrews, Peter*



in 1907 under the name of Muschert, Reeves & Company, Mr. Reeves being chosen to fill the responsible office of president. As the city grew in importance the matter of transportation became one of the most important ones requiring consideration, and Mr. Reeves was one of the leading spirits in solving this difficult problem. As one of the organizers and directors of the Trenton, Lawrenceville & Princeton, and the Philadelphia, Trenton & Bristol roads, he rendered excellent service. In transportation matters in Philadelphia he was no less energetic, and was an official in the Southwestern Railway Company, the Billingsport & Philadelphia Ferry Company and the Washington Seaboard and Norfolk Railway Company. His official connection with other corporations is as follows: Director of the Broad Street National Bank and the School of Industrial Arts of Trenton; treasurer of the Sea-Degan Pump Company; director and former treasurer of the Reeves Engine and Machine Company; and president of the Times Publishing Company when that paper had the largest circulation of any south of Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Reeves married, October 28, 1891, Sara A., born April 29, 1867, daughter of David and Maria (Lefferts) Conard, and has three children: Marguerite, Mary Lucile and Dorothy. In the Masonic order Mr. Reeves has attained the thirty-second degree; he is a member of Mercer Lodge, No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been master of this lodge; Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Scottish Rite Consistory, Valley of Trenton. The business transactions of Mr. Reeves have been large and varied, but they have always been conducted in such a manner that the city has had at least as much profit from the successful carrying out of the enterprises with which he was connected as he himself derived.



## WOOD McKEE

---

**W**OOD McKEE, prominent among the members of the legal fraternity in the city of Paterson, and equally prominent in public affairs, is a native of the city in which he now resides, born November 10, 1866, son of James Willis and Margaret (Bush) McKee, grandson of William and Eliza (Willis) (Berdan) McKee, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, from whence have sprung so many of our best citizens.

Wood McKee attended the public schools of Paterson, and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by attendance at Father McManus' Seminary. Deciding upon the profession of law for his life work, he placed himself under the competent guidance of Judge Francis Scott, and in 1888 was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar. He lost no time in entering upon the active practice of his profession and it soon became evident that he was a man of ability and energy, which coupled with his high character would win for him merited distinction in his chosen line of work. From year to year his practice grew in volume and importance. He is a man of the highest integrity, greatly respected in the community, has attained a high standing in the profession and enjoys a merited reputation as an able and reliable attorney. Since attaining his majority he has taken an active interest in politics, his allegiance being given to the Republican party, and he has served as a member of the lower house of the State Legislature and as a State Senator, his tenure of office in the first-named position being from 1897 to 1899, and in the latter from 1900 to 1906. Mr. McKee inherited from his father a talent for vocal music, and is capably filling the position of basso in the choir of St. Peter's Church, Paterson. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons; Adelpic Chapter, No. 33, Royal Arch Masons; Terry Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters, Melita Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Silk City Conclave, No. 232, Order of Heptasophs; Fabiola Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Pioneer Camp, No. 7734, Modern Woodmen of America; Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent



---

and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Mecca and Hamilton clubs, of Paterson.

Mr. McKee married Margaret Ayres, born February 22, 1868, died May 22, 1908, daughter of James G. and Ellen (Watson) Ayres, the former of whom was for many years superintendent of the Cooke Locomotive Works, of Paterson. Children: Dorothy, born June 24, 1896; Jessie, July 3, 1898; Margaret, July 23, 1906.

---

### JUDGE THOMAS P. COSTELLO

---

**T**HOMAS P. COSTELLO, the present Judge of the Police Court of Passaic, is a representative of that class of men who by the force of their own ability and will rise to positions of honor, trust and responsibility. He is a native of New Jersey, born in Passaic, June 4, 1877, son of Martin and Annie (Hearn) Costello.

He received his education in a parochial school and in St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey. Having determined upon the profession of law as a life vocation, he entered the New York Law School, and after duly pursuing the prescribed course was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1899. He began the practice of his profession in Passaic, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the same, having won an honorable place in the front rank of his profession. In January, 1910, he was appointed to the position of Judge of the Police Court of Passaic, to the duties of which he brings a wide and varied experience. The dignity and efficiency he manifests in performing his onerous tasks commend him highly to the consideration of the residents of Passaic. He is well and favorably known in the community, and is universally respected by all who know him. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, believing they are conducive to the best form of government. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, and the Passaic Club.

Mr. Costello married, April 15, 1903, Mary D. Meade, daughter of Nicholas and Annie Meade. They have had two children: Mary Anita, Thomas P. Jr., died May 23, 1908.

## WILLIAM MANEWAL

---

**W**ILLIAM MANEWAL, photographer, of Hoboken, New Jersey, whose extensive business interests place him among the leaders in his particular field of art, has achieved that success which is the logical result of enterprise, systematic effort, resolute purpose and straightforward dealing. Upon the ladder of his own building he has climbed to prominence and reputation, as well as material prosperity. He is regarded as an expert in his art by far more than local admirers, and his patronage comes to him from far and wide.

William Manewal was born in Germany, September 6, 1872, son of John Manewal, who held public office in the city in which he resided. When he had completed the prescribed course of study at the common and high schools of his native city, William Manewal became a student at an art school, where he was busily engaged for a period of three and a half years, followed this with studies along the same lines in Paris, France, for seven months, and concluded this thorough study with ten months spent in Venice, Italy. In 1890 he came to America, and located in Hoboken, New Jersey, where he opened a photographic art gallery. So successful was he in this undertaking that in the course of a very few years he was enabled to purchase the place outright, and develop it to its present proportions, making it one of the largest and best equipped studios of its kind in the entire State. Mr. Manewal is constantly adding to his knowledge of the photographic art, and has been the pioneer in introducing many new ideas. In addition to his art studies and the management of his business, Mr. Manewal is devoted to athletic sports of all kinds, whether on land or in the water. For a period of ten years he was at the Hoboken Turn Verein as an instructor in athletic sports, and his reputation in this field is established in both this country and abroad. He has made numerous and extensive trips throughout the country in the interests of athletics, and has been a delegate to Turn Verein tournaments in Germany. He is a promi-

---

nent member of the New Jersey State Photographic Art Association, and is a member of the Hoboken Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Oarsmen's Club; Rheinheim Society of Hoboken; Deutsche Club of Hoboken; and the Hoboken Academy. With his family he attends the German Lutheran Church of Hoboken.

Mr. Manewal married Albertina Wassner, and they have children: William Jr., Addie and Alice. Mr. Manewal has keen discrimination and power of control, and this combined with his unusual executive ability has resulted in bringing to him the patronage which he so eminently deserves. His wealth has been worthily achieved, and not only in business circles, but also in all the relations of life, he commands the esteem and respect of all.

---

### WALTER A. KIPP

---

**W**ALTER ADRIANCE KIPP, a practicing lawyer of Rutherford, New Jersey, who has attained distinction in his chosen profession as a result of ability, natural and acquired, was born in New York City, February 25, 1877, son of Stanley C. and Sadie (Adriance) Kipp.

Walter A. Kipp received his education in the public schools of Rutherford, New Jersey, where his parents moved in his boyhood, and also the High School, and after completing his studies there began the study of law under the guidance of E. J. Luce, this course qualifying him for admission to the New Jersey bar, of which he became a member in 1899, since which time he has been engaged in active practice in partnership with his preceptor. They appear under the firm name of Luce & Kipp, and are accorded a large share of patronage in the community. Mr. Kipp is a Republican in politics, serving as a member of the Republican County Committee. He holds membership in the Bergen County Bar Association, Union Club of Rutherford, and the Yountaka Country Club. Mr. Kipp married, in 1906, Janet, daughter of George Streat. Children: Virginia and Walter Adriance Jr.

## COLONEL WILLIAM BARBOUR

---

THE lists of public men of New Jersey would be incomplete if they did not contain the illustrious name and record of Colonel William Barbour, whose distinguished career has been one of usefulness and honor to his city and State. He is one of those restless, energetic business men, whose entire life is an incessant battle, whose clear brain brings order out of chaos, and whose touch transmutes the baser metals into gold. It is needless to say that he exerts a great influence on the affairs of his adopted city.

Colonel William Barbour was born in New York City, September 9, 1847, son of Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth Barbour, and a direct descendant of an old and honored family of Paisley, Scotland. John Barbour, one of the early members of the family, removed to Lisburn, Ireland, about 1768, there engaged in flax spinning for a number of years, and in 1784 founded what is now the oldest linen thread manufacturing establishment in the world. Thomas Barbour, a descendant of John Barbour, came to the United States about 1840, and was the American agent of the Lishurn establishment until about 1864, when he was joined by his brother Robert (born in Lisburn, Ireland, in 1826, died in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1892) and the two soon afterward established extensive thread works in Paterson, under the firm name of the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company.

Colonel William Barbour obtained his preliminary education in a private school in Paterson, New Jersey, whither his parents removed when he was a child, and later attended the High Street Academy in Newark, New Jersey. He then spent three years in Europe to acquire a familiarity with the languages of the old world, two in Hanover, Germany, and one in Tours, France. Upon his return to Paterson he became an employee of the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company, which is one of the leading industries of its class in the world, and has since been connected with the various Barbour interests. The company was a success from the beginning, and the thread manufactured by them has attained a world-wide reputation,

finding a ready market everywhere. Under the capable management of Colonel Barbour the business has increased to a large extent, gaining new honors with each passing year.

Colonel Barbour's business interests are not confined to the above-named company, of which he is the capable head, as he holds a number of offices in other important enterprises, namely: President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Paterson; president of the Linen Thread Company of New Jersey and manager director in the United States of the Linen Thread Company, Ltd.; vice-president and director of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and director in the Hanover National Bank of New York, the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company, First National Bank, Paterson Savings Institution, Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and various water companies of New Jersey, and governor of the Society of Useful Manufactures of Paterson.

In 1884 Colonel Barbour was a delegate from New Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and has been a delegate from the Sixth District of New Jersey at every National Convention since that date. He was a close personal friend of the late President McKinley. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated John W. Griggs for Governor of New Jersey, and after Mr. Griggs' election Mr. Barbour was appointed a member of his personal staff, with the rank of colonel, a dignity that he resigned when Mr. Griggs was appointed attorney-general of the United States. He is a member of the Union League, Republican and Merchants' clubs of New York, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, and the Central Presbyterian Church of New York.

Colonel Barbour married, November 8, 1883, Julia Adelaide, daughter of John H. Sprague, of New York City. Children: Thomas, connected with Harvard University; Robert, a graduate of Columbia University; William Warren, assistant treasurer of the Linen Thread Company; Fritz Krupp, named after the famous Prussian gun maker, a close friend of Colonel Barbour. It can be truly said of Colonel Barbour that he has served with credit, fidelity and distinction in every capacity that he has been called upon to fill.

## ISAAC A. HALL

---

IF "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the city in which they reside, and in this connection it is compatible that mention be made of Isaac A. Hall, one of the leading citizens of Paterson, equally well known in business and social circles.

Isaac A. Hall was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 9, 1860, son of Albert Hall, who emigrated from Staleybridge, England, arriving in Paterson, New Jersey, in September, 1857, and three years later started to operate an establishment for the manufacture of reeds and harness for silk weaving, the first of its kind in this country. He conducted the business successfully until his death, August 4, 1870. The business was conducted in a small way until January 2, 1883, when the present proprietor was admitted to partnership and the firm of I. A. Hall & Company was formed.

On the night of January 2, 1883, the company's factory, then situated at No. 185 Division street (now Hamilton avenue) was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents, it being almost a total loss owing to the fact that very little insurance was carried on the property. The members of the company, nothing daunted by this mishap, shortly resumed active operations, having an annex at No. 110 Straight street. On May 6, 1886, Mr. Hall purchased entire control and removed the business to more extensive quarters at Nos. 4-6-8 West street, where he conducted business until 1888, in which year he erected a spacious structure adapted for the work, located at Nos. 30-36 Hamilton avenue. He manufactures general weavers' supplies, which are in great demand in the city of Paterson, owing to the number of mills located there, but are also used universally throughout the entire country, and considerable quantities are shipped to the principal European countries. He is the owner of many valuable patents, and gives employment to several hundred operatives,



Isaac A. Hall.





this being one of the principal industries of that thriving city. He is also manufacturers' agent for large French and English interests.

Mr. Hall is also the owner of the well known Hall Mill in Fulton street, Paterson, which was erected by him in 1898 for renting purposes; this consists of four stories and basement, fifty by three hundred and thirty feet, operated by a great Corliss engine and three boilers, and has a lighting system generated by a direct connected high speed engine and dynamo capable of producing one thousand seven hundred lights. Mr. Hall is also the owner of New Hall Mill, situated on Harrison street, exactly similar to Hall Mill. He has also a manufacturing interest at Allentown, Pennsylvania, similar to the one at Paterson, the mill being four stories and basement in height, fifty by one hundred and sixty feet. These facts, briefly set forth, denote the business sagacity and acumen of Mr. Hall, who is scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, and who bears a reputation for public and private integrity second to none.

Mr. Hall is a Republican in his political affiliations, but has always declined public office, although his name has been advanced for the high offices of mayor of Paterson and Member of Congress. He was appointed Commissioner of Public Instruction in February, 1893, resigning in March, 1897, to become one of the members of the Board of Park Commissioners, in which capacity he has served ever since, bearing an enviable reputation for performing well his duties, and he is also chairman of the Eastside Park Committee.

Mr. Hall is president of the Union Transit Company, vice-president of the Hamilton Printing Company and the Title Guarantee Land Company, a director of the Passaic County Building Association and other land companies, a director of the Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Company, a member of the advisory board of the Paterson General Hospital, and an associate member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, being a past sachem of Osseo Tribe; member of Paterson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chapter Rose Croix, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, of Paterson Lodge of Perfection, of

the Sovereign Consistory (Jersey City) and of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine (New York). He also holds membership in the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the North Jersey Country Club of Warren Point, the Livingston Club of Allentown, Pennsylvania, the North Jersey Agricultural and Driving Association, the Mecca Club of Paterson, the Paterson Cricket Club, the Hibernia Bowling Club, the Paterson Silk Industry Association, the Silk Association of America, the Lake Hopatcong Club, the Lotos and Knickerbocker clubs of New York City, and the North Jersey Automobile Club. He was appointed by Governor Fort to be one of New Jersey's commissioners to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and spent several months at the Exposition, performing the duties required in a highly satisfactory manner.

This brief resume of Mr. Hall's many spheres of activity proves the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as employer, official business associate or clubman, he is always found to be true to himself and to his fellows.







*Richard Morrell*

## RICHARD MORRELL

---

**R**ICHARD MORRELL, who through his long line of distinguished ancestors (he being in the sixth generation) has inherited many excellent characteristics, they having exemplified in their lives the traits of honesty, thrift, sagacity and enterprise, is a native of New Jersey, his birth occurring in Jersey City, January 27, 1859, son of Richard and Emily Louise (Randal) Morrell, the former of whom was a member of Morrell & Post, lumber merchants, for many years, later a member of Morrell & Vanderbeek, lumber merchants; and the latter named, after the death of her husband became the wife of Dr. Richard A. Terhune.

Richard Morrell, who was born after his father's death, was reared by his mother and stepfather. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, at the Military Academy at Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing, New York, and at the Passaic Classical Institute. In early life he evinced a decided talent for business, and his first employment was as clerk in a banking house in Wall street, New York City, in which capacity he served for a number of years, gaining a valuable experience along those lines. In 1881 he made a complete change of business, forming a partnership with David Campbell, of Passaic, who was at that time conducting a small flour and feed store on Passaic street, under the style of Campbell & Morrell. Their business gradually increased in volume and importance, and they added thereto various commodities, namely, coal, and building materials, conducting a wholesale as well as retail trade. In 1886 the business was formed into a corporation entitled Campbell & Morrell Company, and shortly afterward Mr. Morrell and the other members of the company purchased the interest of the senior partner and still further expanded the business, which subsequently became one of the leading concerns in the city of Passaic. In 1884, prior to the firm becoming a corporation, Mr. Morrell secured the eastern agency for the sale of anthracite coal mined by the Erie Railway Company, holding the position for a number of years, and

during this time they supplied all the large mills in Paterson, Passaic and other manufacturing centers of eastern New Jersey with that necessary commodity, from which they derived a handsome income. In like proportion their sale for the other articles they handled grew, extending throughout the State, their facilities for carrying on their great work being of the best.

Men of wide and varied experience, of business sagacity and acumen, are always chosen for membership on the boards and committees of prominent institutions, and accordingly Mr. Morrell served as director in the People's Bank and Trust Company, in the National Brick and Terra Cotta Company of Passaic, the Passaic Board of Trade, and in the Passaic & New York Railroad, also as treasurer of the General Hospital Association, founded by Dr. Terhune, his stepfather. In 1881, at the early age of twenty-two years, he was elected School Commissioner from the Second Ward of Passaic, thus gaining the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected on that board in Passaic. So faithfully did he perform his duties that he was reelected, without opposition, this demonstrating clearly his fitness for the office. Mayor Charles M. Howe appointed him Police Justice of Passaic, and he served with credit for three years, from 1887 to 1890. He was an active factor in the organization of Company B, Fourth Regiment National Guard, State of New Jersey, known as Passaic Guards, in 1879, this being the first company organized in the city. By faithful service he rose through the various ranks until he attained a first lieutenancy, and after a number of years he resigned from this post, in order to devote his entire time to business affairs, which were exceedingly pressing, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the governor in 1885.

Mr. Morrell married, July 29, 1885, Josephine A., daughter of John A. and Jane Ann (Torrey) Willetts, of Passaic, the former of whom was at one time mayor of the city, prominently connected with its various interests. Children: Louise Willetts and Richard Willetts.

## JESSE B. THOMPSON, M. D.

---

**T**HE world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Thompson occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession in Atlantic City and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him.

Dr. Jesse B. Thompson was born at Hurffville, Gloucester county, New Jersey, January 17, 1857. His early educational training was obtained in the public schools of his native place and at the age of seventeen years he left school in order to become a clerk in a general store. He was employed as clerk in various cities for the ensuing ten years and at the expiration of that time decided to enter the medical profession. He was admitted to practice in the State of New Jersey in May, 1888, and immediately located in Atlantic City, where he has since resided and where he has won distinctive prestige as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this section of the State. His medical training was obtained in the University of Pennsylvania.

In addition to his professional work Dr. Thompson has been deeply interested in real estate operations. He was one of the foremost promoters of the addition known as Chelsea, and has received large returns on his investments made in that section when it was practically an undeveloped tract of land. Chelsea is now one of the most attractive sections of Atlantic City and one of its famous hostleries is the Hotel Chelsea, which was erected by Dr. Thompson in 1899 and which was later increased to three times its original size.

In politics Dr. Thompson maintains an independent attitude. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves

abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In community affairs he is active and influential and his support is readily and generously given to many measures for the general progress and improvement. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Atlantic City.

---

### FRANK BERGEN

---

**A**MONG the attorneys of note, actively engaged in the practice of their profession in the city of Newark, is Frank Bergen, whose birth occurred in Hillsboro township, Somerset county, New Jersey, son of Peter S. and Rebecca M. Bergen.

Frank Bergen acquired a practical education in the schools of Somerville, and he prepared for his profession under the competent preceptorship of Isaiah N. Dilts. He was examined before the Supreme Court of New Jersey at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1873, and as a counsellor at the November term, 1876. He began the active practice of his profession in Elizabeth, New Jersey, continuing for many years, his patronage increasing in volume and importance, and later opened an office in Newark, where he is now actively engaged as general counsel for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, having been appointed June 1, 1903. He served as city attorney of Elizabeth from January 1, 1881, to March 1, 1890, and during that time conducted much important litigation arising from local indebtedness. He gave studied preparation to all his cases, was eloquent and convincing before a jury, and therefore merited the success which crowned his efforts. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, Essex Club of Newark, Mattano Club of Elizabeth, the Town and Country of Elizabeth, Lotos Club of New York, and Somerset Hills Country Club.

Mr. Bergen married, May 24, 1887, Lydia M. Gardiner, daughter of Robert and Louisa M. Gardiner, of Mystic, Connecticut.



## JACOB HAUSSLING

---

**J**ACOB HAUSSLING, serving at the present time (1913) as mayor of Newark, in which capacity he is giving eminent satisfaction by an administration in which all the best interests of the people as a whole have been ably and zealously defended and advanced, is a native of Newark, born February 22, 1855, in the ward in which he has ever since resided.

Henry Haussling, the father of Jacob Haussling, was a native of Bavaria, from whence he came to this country in 1848, in young manhood. He learned the trades of blacksmith and locksmith, and for a number of years after his arrival in this country worked along these lines. Later in life he engaged in the mineral water business, an industry which has been carried on by his son upon a more extensive scale. In the beginning one horse and wagon was all that was necessary for the deliveries, but as their patronage increased others were added from time to time, and it is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city. Mr. Haussling's business sagacity saw the need for the manufacture in large quantities of the machinery for making soda water, and consequently he organized a corporation for that purpose which has proved a highly successful venture. Mr. Haussling was a man of marked influence and popularity in the German-American community of Newark, and he bore a reputation for public and private integrity which was indeed enviable.

Jacob Haussling was educated in St. Mary's Parochial School, the Second Ward Grammar School, and then pursued a course in Stratton's Business College. He then served an apprenticeship at the trade of marble cutting, thus following the old German idea of his father to learn a trade to have as a resource upon which to fall back upon in case of need. It is said that the sons of the Kaiser are all taught a trade, the Crown Prince being an expert cabinetmaker. At the age of seventeen, after serving his apprenticeship, Jacob Haussling went into business with his father and has continued in the same to the present time, achieving a large degree of success, the result of industry, perseverance and excellent business methods.

In 1888 Mr. Haussling, having formerly allied himself with the Democratic party, received the nomination for the office of sheriff, and was elected by a large plurality vote. In 1889 he received the nomination for county register, but after a hotly contested fight was defeated by a margin of seventeen by the Republican candidate, Richard Coogan, the total number of votes polled being 62,000. In 1896 the Democratic party had been decimated by the defection of many of its number through the free silver agitation, and it was with reluctance that Mr. Haussling consented to stand as candidate for sheriff; he was defeated by his opponent, Mr. Doremus, although Mr. Haussling ran 8,000 ahead of his ticket. In 1898 he was nominated by his party for the Assembly, the ticket of that year being popularly known as the "Big Ticket," on account of all the Democratic nominees being men of such prominence. In 1899 Mr. Haussling ran as shrievalty candidate for the third time; his opponent, the Republican nominee, John Bonnell, retired a week before the election, but the Republicans nominated George Virtue in his place and Mr. Virtue received the larger number of votes. In 1900 he again ran for the office of sheriff and was elected with a plurality of 3,000 over his Republican opponent, Henry M. Doremus. In 1906, at a time when political excitement ran high, Mr. Haussling consented, not without considerable urging from his friends, to run for the office of mayor. The recent legislation with regard to the liquor traffic by the bill known as the Bishop's Bill, and the heavy increase in the taxes in Newark, had combined to produce an exceedingly tense feeling in the political situation. Notwithstanding this Mr. Haussling received the nomination over a number of other candidates at the primaries, and in the election was victorious, gaining the majority over the votes cast for the Republican and Independent opponents. His term as mayor of Newark began January 1, 1907, and he was again elected in 1908, the second term dating from January 1, 1909, and in 1912 was again reelected with a majority of 6,300, this fact testifying to his popularity and his efficiency. Mr. Haussling is a man of ability and tireless energy, which, coupled with his high character, have won for him merited distinction.

Mr. Haussling married, January 11, 1874, Ellen Elligott. Children: Henry J., Elizabeth, Jacob, Josephine.

## ADAM EXTON

---

**A**MONG those of foreign birth who became prominent in business circles in Trenton, New Jersey, was Adam Exton, whose success in all his undertakings was so marked that his methods must be of interest to the commercial world. He based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in a work treating of the business life and substantial development of the city of Trenton. His own energy and willing hands made him what he was, and his work was of great benefit to the entire community. A number of the ancestors of Adam Exton held high official position under the British government, and his grandfather was an officer in the British army and was present at the battle of Waterloo. His father, William Exton, was a preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist church, a leader in the reform labor movement in England, and a man whose mental and moral qualities were of an unusually high order. He married Mary Turner.

Adam Exton was born in Euxton-Barth, Lancashire, England, July 5, 1823, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, August 17, 1887. He was from his earliest years of more than ordinary ambition and energy, and not satisfied with the education he had acquired in the day schools found employment for himself in a cotton mill and with the money so earned paid for his tuition in night school. Every sum of money he could possibly spare was put aside with one object in view, this being the idea of going to America where he felt instinctively there would be a better opportunity for him to develop the ideas with which his brain was teeming. By the time he was eighteen years of age he had saved a sufficient amount to pay his passage to America, and having persuaded his brother William, who was his senior by two years, to accompany him, they sailed from Liverpool, April 4, 1842. Upon landing in New York, May 10, they intended going directly to Philadelphia, but decided to first call upon Robert

Sumner, of Paterson, New Jersey, who had been a friend of their father. This gentleman gave them a very cordial reception but it was not in his power to aid them in finding employment, so they left in his care such articles as they could not conveniently carry with them. It had been their intention to make their way to Philadelphia on foot and seek their fortune in that city, but at Trenton they met Joshua Wright, a warm-hearted Quaker, who was deeply impressed with the manly traits displayed by Adam Exton, and secured employment for him on the farm of his brother-in-law, William Lee, not far from the city. A year and a half were spent here, during which a strong friendship was cemented between Mr. Exton and the family of his employer, and at the expiration of this time he came to the conclusion that it was advisable to seek more lucrative employment and one in which his naturally inventive and mechanical mind would have better opportunities for development. A print factory was the next scene of his activity, and there he remained somewhat more than one year, and during this time he so frequently worked overtime that he averaged eight and a half working days per week. A better position having been offered him in a nearby cotton mill, he accepted this, and so highly were his talents and skill valued that he remained in this mill until he established himself independently.

In 1846, in association with his brother-in-law, Richard Apsden, Mr. Exton purchased some land on which he erected several frame houses in one of which he operated a cake and cracker factory. Mr. Apsden died in less than a year after this establishment was opened, and Mr. Exton conducted this enterprise alone with such consummate ability that he found it advisable in 1850 to abandon all other enterprises with which he was connected, and devote himself exclusively to this venture. He invented a machine in 1861 which did away with the necessity of hand labor to a large extent in the cracker industry, and obtained the patent rights on this invention. His delicate health would not permit him to take an active part in the Civil War, but he assisted the government to the fullest extent of his power by supplying wholesome breadstuffs for the army and navy until his health broke down entirely under the heavy strain. In 1866 he invented two other cracker making machines, which enabled him to more than

treble his output. In 1872 Mr. Exton admitted his brother John, and his son-in-law, William H. Brokaw, to partnership with him on most liberal terms, and the firm name was changed to read Adam Exton & Company. Later he devised a system of profit-sharing with his employes, but the novelty of the idea did not appeal to them and this idea was abandoned. In 1876, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, an award was made to the output of the factories of Mr. Exton, and a number of similar awards were subsequently bestowed.

Mr. Exton married, February 17, 1845, Elizabeth Apsden, a noble-minded woman, who played the dual role of counselor and companion. Children: Mary E., married Stephen A. Bainbridge, of Philadelphia; Ann, married William H. Brokaw, of Trenton; Elizabeth, married Wesley H. Owens, of Trenton; Catherine J., married Charles Youmans Bamford, of Trenton; Sarah, married Dr. H. B. Costill, of Trenton; Elinor, married Dr. Robert C. Hutchinson, of Trenton.

Loyally devoted to the welfare of the community, Mr. Exton was a firm believer in the principles of popular government. He was Republican in his political affiliations, and held a number of public offices, which he filled with dignity and efficiency. Among these were the following: City councilman for a number of years; chairman of the highway committee; a member of the Trenton Board of Trade from the time of its organization; at the time of his death he was chairman of the Republican County Committee and president of the Republican Club. One of the plans for the public good which he had very closely at heart was that of housing the working classes with more comfort than the conditions of that time permitted. He gave this idea much and careful consideration and came to the conclusion that the only way to improve matters would be to provide transportation facilities so that the working classes could live in less crowded sections which were not within walking distance, and yet be able to get to their places of business at small cost. In accordance with this idea he organized the City Railway Company in 1875, and was the president of this until his death. The marketing problem also engaged his attention, and the Washington Market Association

having been organized and been unsuccessfully managed for some time, he associated himself with this enterprise and put it in good running order. The present market was erected by Mr. Exton, and he presented to it a marble bust of Washington which had been exhibited at the Centennial Exposition. Intensely patriotic from his earliest years, this feeling increased as the years passed by, and he conceived the idea of celebrating the past, especially the battle of Trenton, by an annual accurate reproduction. The "Exton Guards," with a membership of about four hundred, was organized by him, and he provided their complete equipment and defrayed all the expenses for a number of years. In matters connected with public charity the name of Mr. Exton was always found at the head of the list or very near it, and in matters of private charity none but the recipients will ever know the extent of his benefactions, for he loved to give in a quiet, unostentatious manner.



## JAMES JOHN BENSON, M. D.

---

**A**LTHOUGH not a native of this section, Dr. James J. Benson, who has resided here in the practice of his profession for many years, has grown to be one of the leading citizens of West New York, and a man who thoroughly possesses the confidence of the community in professional as well as in civic matters.

He is a native of Troy, New York State, where he was born December 18, 1876. His father, John Benson, was a brick manufacturer in that city, and his mother was a Miss Margaret Farmer before her marriage. Dr. Benson received his primary education in the schools of Troy, and in 1893, at the age of seventeen years, entered Union College. Here he remained for three years, being graduated in the class of 1896 and receiving his degree of B. A. Turning his attention to the study of medicine, he was admitted to the Albany (New York) Medical College, where he acquitted himself with great credit and was graduated in 1899, with the degree of M. D. While at college he was exceedingly popular among his fellow students, entering into the social and fraternal interests, as well as the studious pursuits of those by whom he was surrounded. He was a member of the Phi Chi fraternity, and still retains his membership in that body. After his graduation Dr. Benson entered Cohoes City Hospital as interne, remaining there for a year; for the following nine months he was in the Albany Hospital in the same capacity.

After having thus served as interne for a period of nearly two years, Dr. Benson entered regularly upon the practice of his profession, spending some time in Massachusetts, and then locating at his present offices in West New York, New Jersey. He has remained in this city for the past twelve years, in command of a large and constantly growing practice; and has acquired the highest respect and esteem of the community amid which he has cast his lot. He has performed most important services in civic affairs as well as along medical and professional lines, contributing to the welfare of his

fellow citizens in many ways. He has been president of the Board of Health, having served in that capacity for a period of five years; and is a member of the leading medical societies here, being president of the North Hudson Medical Society, and a member of the North New Jersey Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Alumni Associations of Union and Albany colleges.

Dr. Benson is closely concerned in the interests of several of the leading hospitals in this city; and is a member of the staff of North Hudson Hospital and of the Burns Private Hospital. He is the examining physician to the Order of Iroquois, the Elks, and Junior Order of American Mechanics, in which he holds membership. He has membership in other fraternal organizations, belonging to the Masons, Foresters of America, Red Men, and the Royal Arcanum. His civic services included the presidency of the Board of Education of West New York, which office he held for a year. He is an Independent in politics, and has strong opinions of what he deems best for the public good. Dr. Benson married Bertha E. Eggers, of Cohoes, New York, and they have one son, Harold J. Benson, now a most promising student at Hoboken Academy.





## WALTER G. ALEXANDER, M. D.

---

**A**MONG the best known and most able physicians of Orange, Dr. Walter Gilbert Alexander takes a most conspicuous place in the esteem and confidence of the community, being not only a physician of unusual qualifications, but a leading factor in the social and fraternal life of the city in which he has continued the practice of his profession for so many years.

Dr. Alexander was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, December 3, 1880. His father, Royal Alexander, a hotel keeper of Lynchburg, gave him the best possible educational advantages; and he attended the schools of Lynchburg until he was fifteen years of age. Having thus acquired a solid fundamental and general education, he entered Lincoln University in 1895. Completing the four years' curriculum and distinguishing himself by his application to his studies, he was graduated in 1899, obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Determining upon the adoption of a medical career in life for which he was eminently fitted by taste and inclination, he was immediately after his graduation admitted to the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons. Here he continued his studies for the ensuing four years, being graduated in the class of 1903 and obtaining his degree of M. D. He then entered the North End Hospital and Dispensary in Boston as interne; and at the conclusion of his residence there entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has since continued with so much distinction.

Dr. Alexander is a member of the Essex County, New Jersey State, and the American Medical societies, and enjoys the highest regard and esteem among his associates in the medical fraternity. He is also a member of the William Pierson Medical Library Association of Orange, manifesting a keen interest in the status of medicine in his adopted city and exerting a very beneficial influence in the association. His voice is also one of authority in civic and political matters, and as a member of the Progressive Republican party, his name appeared on the Essex county ticket in 1912 as a candidate

for the State Assembly. He is a director of the Orange Building and Loan Association. In fraternal circles Dr. Alexander holds a very exalted position, being past noble grand ruler of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, past chancellor and conductor of the Knights of Pythias, and past exalted ruler of the Elks. He takes keen interest in out-of-door sports, and is an enthusiastic automobilist, being a member of the New Jersey Motor Club. He is a member of the Orange Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife, who was a Miss Elizabeth Henning, of Boston. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander have a delightful home at No. 14 Webster Place, and are the center of a wide circle of friends to whose social enjoyment and wellbeing they are such able contributors.



## WALTER J. WOLSKI

---

**W**ALTER J. WOLSKI, who has had a most active and varied business career, is one of the rising young men of his generation in this part of the State. He is now only in his twenty-seventh year, yet is one of the best known and most enterprising of the sons of Jersey City, and bids fair to have a much more widely extended fame before very many more years have passed over his head.

Mr. Wolski was born in Jersey City, August 17, 1887, son of Anthony Wolski, who was for a period of twenty-nine years a foreman with the American Sugar Refining Company. Young Wolski's education was received chiefly in St. Peter's Parochial School, Jersey City, after which he took a six months' commercial course in Drake's Business College, Jersey City, acquiring a complete knowledge of stenography. He then became employed in the law offices of Messrs. Vredenburg, Reid & Carey, where he remained for three years; after which for one year he was employed in a similar capacity in the law offices of Messrs. Queen & Tennant. He then entered the preparatory department of Fordham University, and after a thorough grounding in his studies was admitted to the collegiate department. Here he pursued the full course and was graduated with honor in 1907, receiving his degree of A. B., and subsequently that of A. M. After his matriculation he received an appointment to the Marine Corps of the United States, by Congressman James A. Hamill, and, passing his examination at Washington, was assigned to the rank of second lieutenant in the navy. Here he served for a period of seventeen months, when he resigned on account of illness in his family.

He then entered the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in order to acquire a knowledge of the real estate business, remaining with them for a period of two years. At the end of this time, feeling himself fully equipped for following this line of business, he connected himself with the McVicker-Gillard Realty Company, at No. 49 Fifth Avenue. He continued with this firm for a year, resigning in order to enter the employ of Mark Ralfsky &

Company, where he remained three months. In February, 1910, determining to enter business on his own account, he opened an individual office in Jersey City, where he has ever since continued most successfully. He is actively interested in properties in Long Island City, Tangiers, and Normandy Park; and is now specializing in Cranford and other suburban property in New Jersey. His fields of labor are constantly widening and he bids fair to become one of the most prosperous real estate dealers in this section. He is a member of the Jersey City Board of Trade, and the Jersey City Business Men's League; he is also president of the Wolski Concrete Company. Beside his business associations, Mr. Wolski is connected in various ways with a number of social and fraternal bodies. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance, by reason of his ancestry; and has served as secretary, vice-president and treasurer of the Jersey City Polish Young Men's Dramatic Society, of which there are about seven hundred members. He is also secretary of the Young Men's Choral Society of Jersey City, and one of the organizers of the Harmonia Society of this place. In New York City his affiliations are with the University Settlement League and the New York College Men's Democratic League, and he is a member of the Alumni Associations of Fordham and St. Peter's.

Mr. Wolski is a prominent member of the Democratic party, and organized campaign clubs in New Jersey to promote the candidacy of Governor Wilson for the presidency. He organized such clubs also in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and Maryland; and was a very active campaigner both before and after the nomination. On July 7, 1913, he received from John Purroy Mitchel, Collector of the Port, the appointment of deputy collector, and entered upon the performance of his new duties with energy and enthusiasm. Mr. Wolski has a promising future before him in many ways, not only as a politician but as an able man of the world and a leading figure in its social life. His talents are many and varied, including a pronounced taste for music and a delightful personality. He is as yet unmarried.

## C. IRVING SIMON, M. D.

---

**D**R. C. IRVING SIMON, one of the oldest established physicians of Hoboken, has held a conspicuous position before the public for more than thirty years in this part of New Jersey, having given the last twenty-five years of this time to the welfare of this city; his medical career began, however, in Boonton, New Jersey, his native city, where he continued in practice for the four first years after obtaining his degree.

He is the son of Jacob Simon, a native of Germany, who coming to this country became one of the leading jewelers of Boonton; and here Dr. Simon was born on April 23, 1857. Every educational advantage was given him and he acquitted himself with great credit at Mount Schooley Seminary, which he first attended. He then entered the collegiate department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the course; after which he entered the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York, in 1879. Remaining here two years, he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D., immediately afterwards entering upon the practice of his profession in Boonton, where he continued four years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Hoboken, where he has remained ever since, having acquired a wide and lucrative practice and occupying a most enviable position in the public regard.

For fourteen years Dr. Simon held the office of City Physician of Hoboken, during which time he performed all of the duties of fire and police surgeon, health officer and inspector, work which now requires the services of nearly a dozen men. He is connected with a number of medical societies and institutions, and is a member of the Hudson County, New Jersey State, and American Medical societies. For many years he has been prominently identified with the Democratic party of Hudson county, and has taken an active interest in all that concerns the public welfare in city and state.

Dr. Simon married Elizabeth Benton Norris, of Boonton, in the early days of his professional career, and they are the parents of

a son and two daughters, all of whom have received exceptionally fine educations and reflected great credit upon their home influence and upbringing. Charles N. Simon, the only son, is a graduate of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, also a graduate with the degree of LL. B. of Columbia Law School; he is now in the bond and mortgage department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn, with a promising future before him. Mary N. Simon, the eldest daughter, is a graduate of Vassar College, and is now married to Mr. Carl G. Bingham, a printer's roller manufacturer of Chicago, in which city they are at present residing. Jessie N. Simon, the younger daughter, after graduating at Gardner Seminary, New York City, became interested in settlement and social work in connection with the church, and has become very prominent in the good which she has effected. She is a directress of the Bay Nursery, and is on the board of managers of the Old Ladies' Home. Miss Simon is also a very active member of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, and of the Woman's Club, of Hoboken. In the Episcopal church, of which she and all of her family are members, her activity has been productive of much benefit.



## JAY BRAISTED ROE SMITH

---

**J.** B. R. SMITH has won distinction as a representative of the legal fraternity. His devotion to his chosen calling is deep and abiding, and his ability, both natural and acquired, has won him recognition as a most capable member of the Essex County Bar. His entire life has been passed in New Jersey, and since 1912 he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the City of Newark. He was born in Branchville, Sussex county, New Jersey, March 24, 1869, son of Samuel Smith, born February 21, 1829, a merchant, and a man of exceptional character and judgment, and his wife, Letitia W. (Roe) Smith, born November 10, 1834; and grandson, on the paternal side, of Daniel Smith, and on the maternal side of James Roe.

J. B. R. Smith acquired a practical education in the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and at the same time assisted his father in the management of his business at Branchville. Later he supplemented this knowledge by attendance at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he pursued the regular course. In 1890 he was admitted to partnership in his father's business, and this connection continued until 1893, when he became editor and publisher of the "Warren Tidings," continuing the management of that paper until 1907, during which time the circulation largely increased. In 1897 he was appointed clerk in charge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in New Jersey Department of State, serving in that capacity until 1902, when appointed Assistant Secretary of State, the duties of which office he capably performed until 1912. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and at once engaged in active practice in the City of Trenton, specializing in Constructive Corporation Law, and there continued until 1911, and the following year located in the city of Newark, where he has built up an extensive corporation practice, and the success he has achieved is the direct result of his own unaided efforts. In 1907, by Legislative Act, commissionership of

motor vehicles was created and combined with that of Assistant Secretary of State and he organized and managed the department of motor vehicles, a department that soon became one of the most important in the State government. His leisure time is largely devoted to legal, historical, scientific and philosophical reading, and he is the author of "The Nature, Organization and Management of Corporations of New Jersey." He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Smith married, July 11, 1905, Anna Leslie, daughter of James M. and Zerviah (Stires) Myers. His home is in Summit, New Jersey, in the affairs of which he takes a keen interest, doing all in his power to improve and build up its enterprises and societies, especially those which tend to better mankind. His office is in the Essex Building, Newark, New Jersey.





## WILLIAM PENNINGTON

---

**B**Y his own honorable exertions and moral attributes, William Pennington, of Paterson, attained for himself a high position in the ranks of his profession, that of law. Permanent success does not grow out of mere activity, perseverance and judicious action, but personal virtue, combined with these.

William Pennington was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in August, 1839, son of Aaron S. and Catherine (Colt) Pennington, and grandson of Hon. William S. Pennington, who served as Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Judge of the District Court of New Jersey, Governor of the State, and at the time of his death was serving as Chancellor. Aaron S. Pennington was born in 1800, graduated from Princeton College in 1820, received his license to practice law in the same year, and was engaged in active practice in Paterson until his death in 1869, attaining a high degree of success and great pecuniary gain. He married a daughter of John Colt, a prominent citizen of Paterson. Aaron S. Pennington was a brother of Governor William Pennington, who served from 1837 to 1843.

William Pennington in his early years attended private schools in his native city, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at Yale College, from which well known institution he graduated in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became a student at Columbia College Law School, concluding the course in one term, and in June, 1863, was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey bar, seven years later being admitted as a counsellor. He opened an office for practice in Paterson, and in due course of time gained a distinctive clientage, he being recognized as a man of ability and tireless energy, looking well to the interests of his clients. He entered into business relations with John S. Barkalow and John R. Beam, both now deceased, the former named having been for many years Presiding Judge of the Passaic County Court, and they conducted their affairs for many years under the style of Barkalow, Pennington & Beam. Mr. Pennington, although repeatedly requested to allow

---

his name to be used as a candidate for public office, always declined the honor, preferring his profession to all else. He died at Paterson, New Jersey, February 17, 1912.

---

### GEORGE PHILIP RUST

---

**A**MONG the successful practicing attorneys of Passaic is George Philip Rust, whose careful preparation, supplemented by close application to his profession, has enabled him to gain high rank among his professional brethren. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 9, 1861, son of Andrew Conrad and Henrietta Clementine (Gerber) Rust.

He attended the public schools of Passaic and graduated from the Passaic High School at the age of fifteen. Immediately thereafter he entered the law office of Henry K. Coddington, an eminent lawyer of Passaic, and continued with him until his admission to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1882, becoming a counsellor at the same term in 1885. He at once engaged in active practice of the law in the city of Passaic, and has continued there to the present time (1912). He was appointed corporation attorney of Passaic at the age of twenty-six, and continued serving in that capacity for seven years. Among his more important cases were those of the Newark Aqueduct Board *vs.* The City of Passaic, and in the matter of the application to confirm an assessment for the construction of a sewer in the city of Passaic. He has also assisted in the organization of the People's Bank & Trust Company, which now has assets of over \$3,000,000; the Hobart Trust Company, which now has assets of over \$1,000,000; and the Guarantee Mortgage & Title Insurance Company, which has a capital and surplus of over \$300,000, in which Mr. Rust is now serving as general counsel. He is connected with the Presbyterian church, Passaic, and is a member of the Passaic Club and the Acquackonk Club of Passaic, and the Republican Club of New York City. Mr. Rust is unmarried.





*Engelmann*

## CRAIG ADAMS MARSH

---

CRAIG ADAMS MARSH, one of those able and upright lawyers who have helped to make justly respected the bar of New Jersey, was born in Plainfield, December 8, 1856, son of the late Warren Marsh. He was of English Puritan and Quaker stock, a direct descendant of the Samuel Marsh, of Essexshire, England, who arrived in Boston, 1641, and is later mentioned in the records as one of the Town Associates of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

Beginning his education in the public schools of his native place, he graduated at the age of fifteen from the Plainfield High School, with the class of 1872, and took a year's additional post-graduate study, as the college declined to admit him before he reached the age of sixteen years. He matriculated the following year at Union College, Schenectady, New York, entering the sophomore class, and graduating in 1876 with the degree of A. B., when nineteen years of age. In 1885 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of M. A. His academic work at an end, young Mr. Marsh entered upon the study of law under the tutelage of Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd and J. Hervey Ackerman, of Newark, New Jersey, working under these gentlemen for a year. At the end of that time he entered the Columbia Law School, graduating from that institution with the class of 1879. In the November term of that year he was admitted as attorney to practice in the New Jersey courts. This was followed in June, 1880, by his opening an office in Plainfield in the building occupied by the "Central New Jersey Times." This continued to be his professional headquarters until 1898, when he moved into his own building at 201 Park avenue. In the November term, 1882, he was made counsellor, and later appointed Special Master in Chancery and Supreme Court Commissioner. His ability, coupled with his unswerving fidelity to every trust, a characteristic of the man in all the periods and details of life, won early recognition, and success was his from the start. More than once he won flattering notice from those high in authority. Early in the course of his practice he

was admitted in the United States Circuit and District Courts, and more than once Mr. Marsh declined the honor of an appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court.

In May, 1882, when only twenty-five years of age, he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Plainfield by L. V. F. Randolph, then mayor of Plainfield. He served the city in this capacity throughout all changes of administration for twenty-eight years until his death, a fact that is in itself high testimony to the confidence reposed in his integrity and legal wisdom by his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Marsh made a specialty of corporation and municipal law. He was a most careful and conscientious lawyer, and it was a noted fact that he never went into court unprepared. Such was the thoroughness of his method of attacking a case, such the keenness, clearness and directness of his mind, that he had few equals as a lawyer at the bar. His reputation in jury cases, especially in damage suits, was of almost invariable success; this was manifested particularly in winning a number of difficult suits which arose from the celebrated Westfield wreck in 1903, on the New Jersey Central railroad. His advice in divorce and will proceedings was eagerly sought, and his opinion almost invariably sustained by the courts. A common saying in Plainfield was, "If Mr. Marsh says it's so, it is so." The ability of his mind to go to the real point of the case, and to save and concentrate his fire, made him a most formidable opponent.

Mr. Marsh had a clear-sighted view of the evils of gambling and speculation in their corrupting effect upon the character. He was an active opponent of the celebrated Race Track Bills, taking a prominent part in securing their repeal in 1892-93. A speech he then delivered is referred to by a hearer as follows:

I especially remember a most notable gathering at Trenton on the occasion of the protest before the committee of the House of Assembly against the enactment of additional legislation in favor of the race-tracks. Mr. Marsh attended, as did hundreds of others . . . in the endeavor to save the State from that further disgrace.

The House was filled to overflowing . . . One of the most striking speeches, which has remained in my memory with the greatest distinctness, was made by Mr. Marsh; and after portraying the indignant

protest of the people throughout all the State against the proposed legislation, he closed in language that thrilled the audience, and which few who heard him will be likely to forget. He said:

In closing, Mr. Chairman, let me say with all reverence, but with all the earnestness I can command, that in this protest, the voice of the people is the voice of God!

Mr. Marsh was a charter member and a director of the State Bar Association. Among the famous addresses delivered before that learned body was the speech he made at the banquet at its 1910 meeting at Atlantic City. In response to the toast, "Legal Ethics via Act of the Legislature," he made a patriotic appeal that the association should wage a stern and uncompromising war against corruption at the polls and in the halls of legislation. This was afterwards published in the "New Jersey Law Journal."

Mr. Marsh had also been identified with the Union County Bar Association, which organization he had served as president for three consecutive years. He was active on the executive committees of both the County and State Bar Associations. He was a member of the Union College Alumni Association, of the Columbia Law Alumni, and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 149, Free and Accepted Masons, and was connected with many societies. He was a regular attendant of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield. Mr. Marsh died November 12, 1910.

For many years he had derived great pleasure from his vacation trips, spending the summer in Europe, and visiting especially such unusual places as Iceland, Lapland, and the North Cape. In 1895, with a party which included Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, he went to Spitzbergen in the second group of tourists that ever visited that distant region.

Not only in the ethics of his profession and in his political convictions did Mr. Marsh stand for the highest ideals, but in all the complex relations of life he was a standard-bearer for the loftiest moral principles. Straightforward, honest and truthful, he was never known to break his word. A man of the finest culture and a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, he was a public-spirited citizen, and active in every movement that looked towards human

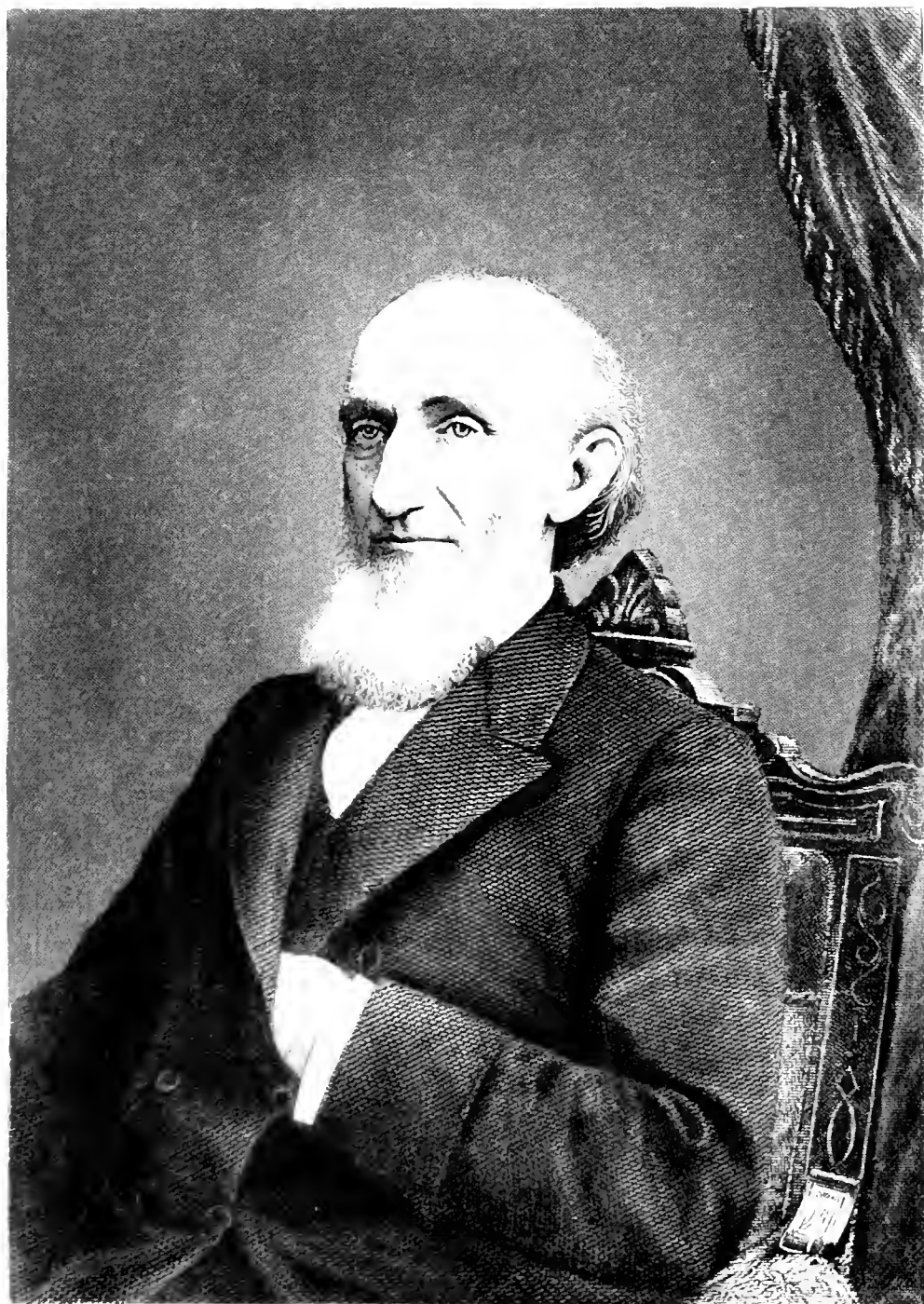
progress and the service of the unfortunate. The Plainfield Bar Association Memorial said of Mr. Marsh: "He has left behind him a record and a memory of fearless, conscientious and upright conduct, which will be an inspiration and a help to all of us." Ex-Chancellor Magie also rendered the following testimonial: "He was essentially a high-minded man. He did not think or act in a narrow way. He brought every question to the test of probity and honor, and no one ever met him without feeling he was a man to be implicitly trusted."

Mr. Marsh, while still a student at Union College, met Mary Catherine, daughter of Ransom Baldwin Moore, of Troy, New York, and they were married January 10, 1877. A son, Craig Adams Marsh Jr., was born to them March 3, 1878, and died July 9, 1879.









George Mead

## AMZI DODD

---

CIVILIZATION will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity, was Amzi Dodd, who endeared himself to the citizens of New Jersey by his devotion to duty as a public man and by his many kind acts in private life. Hon. Mr. Dodd served the State of New Jersey as Vice-Chancellor on two occasions, for ten years was a special justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in 1882 became the president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark.

A native son of New Jersey, Judge Dodd was born in Essex county, March 2, 1823. The emigrant ancestor of the Dodd family in America was Daniel Dodd, an English Puritan who came to America in 1646, and whose son Daniel was one of the founders of Newark, whither he came as a member of the party from Branford, Connecticut, headed by Rev. Abraham Pierson, in 1666. The younger Dodd gained fame as an able mathematician and he was a surveyor by profession; in 1692 he served as a member of the Colonial General Assembly. General John Dodd, grandfather of Amzi Dodd, was a lifelong resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he did considerable work as a surveyor and where he served as magistrate for many years. His son, the late Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, was graduated in the medical department of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), as a member of the class of 1813, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the active work of his profession at Bloomfield and for nearly a third of a century devoted his attention to a large and lucrative practice here, where his death occurred September 5, 1847. He married Maria,

daughter of the Rev. Stephen Grover, who was for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, New Jersey.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Judge Dodd was descended from a distinguished ancestry, many of his forefathers having been extremely well read and learned. He was the second son of his parents and was carefully nurtured in a home of refinement and culture. As a youth he attended the Bloomfield Academy, and in 1839, at the age of sixteen years, he was admitted to membership in the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, in which excellent institution he was graduated in 1841 with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement in September of that year. He was a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Potter, of Ohio; and Professor A. Alexander Hodge. After completing his collegiate course he began teaching school, being thus engaged in Virginia for the ensuing four years. During all his spare time and in vacations he read law, also doing service for a time in the office of Messrs. Miller & Whelpley, prominent attorneys at Morristown, New Jersey. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in January, 1848, and shortly afterward entered into a partnership alliance with the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then a practicing lawyer of prominence and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Judge Dodd was made clerk of the Common Council of Newark and he retained this position for three years, in the meantime carrying on an individual law practice. With the passage of time his legal work grew to such tremendous proportions that he was forced to withdraw from the above office and devote his entire attention to the demands of his clients. Although an able and popular public speaker his legal work seemed to be confined mostly to corporation and fiduciary affairs. In 1851 he delivered a wonderful Fourth of July oration in the First Presbyterian Church at Newark and subsequently he delivered a literary address at commencement at Princeton, a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, and in the strenuous period

preceding and during the Civil War he made many strong speeches in favor of abolition.

As a "Free-Soiler" he aided in the founding of the Republican party, of whose principles he was an active exponent. In 1856 he was chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress in the district composed of Essex and Hudson counties. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex county to the New Jersey Legislature, serving in that capacity for one term. In all his political campaigning he won renown as a strong and forceful public speaker and in view of this fact it was remarkable that he preferred to act as counsellor rather than as advocate in his professional work. However, he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind was early skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. As a lawyer he was not one who relied upon antecedent cases but went down to the fundamental principles and applied them to the case in hand, whether similar questions had been adjudicated adversely or not.

So widespread had Mr. Dodd's fame as a lawyer become that in 1871, when the business of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey became so pressing as to oblige Chancellor Zabriskie to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was immediately chosen for the position. He received his appointment from Governor Randolph and served as Vice-Chancellor with the utmost efficiency until 1875, when he handed in his resignation. In 1872 he had been nominated by Governor Parker and confirmed by the Senate as one of the special justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. His term of office as justice lasted six years, and in 1878 General George B. McClellan, then governor of New Jersey, wrote Judge Dodd the following letter, which is here reproduced in full:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
TRENTON.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Newark.

January 18, 1878.

Dear Sir:—Although your term of office as a member of the Court of Appeals does not expire for several weeks, there are reasons which seem

to render it advisable for me to take measures to fill the appointment at an early day. I do not care to make a nomination without first ascertaining the wishes of the party most interested, and I therefore write to say to you that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to be permitted to nominate you as your own successor. Perhaps you will pardon me for saying that I am led to this determination by the estimate in which you are held by all who have been thrown in contact with you.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Judge Dodd returned an affirmative reply to the above letter and after Governor McClellan had made the appointment he sent with the commission the following brief note :

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
TRENTON.

February 7, 1878.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Court of Errors and Appeals :

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the new commission for the office you now hold. This appointment was made solely in consequence of your eminent merit and without solicitation from any quarter, and it is very gratifying to me that you have consented to accept it.

Very truly your friend,  
(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

From 1875 to April, 1887, Judge Dodd was a member of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners, receiving that appointment from Governor Bedle. In 1881 he was again called upon to serve the state as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon. He retained this position for only one year, however, and in 1882 also resigned his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so in order to assume the duties as president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, of which prominent corporation he had been mathematician for the preceding twenty years. That all Judge Dodd's public offices were held by merit and never by political influence is evident when it is here stated that all his appointments were received from Democratic administrations, he, himself, being an uncompromising Republican. For a period of eleven years, from 1871 to 1882, Judge Dodd was engaged in judicial duties. His

opinions as an equity judge are to be found in the New Jersey Reports, volumes 22 to 34 inclusive; and as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, his opinions are in volumes 36 to 42 inclusive. "They are regarded by legal men as possessing superior merit and belonging to the best class of judicial productions. Some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions." One of the most notable cases decided by him was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* the National Railway Company, tried in 1873. Judge Dodd's opinions in this notable case are recorded in volume 7, C. E. Gr. 441. His decision was never appealed and the result of the injunction issued against the defendant prohibiting the construction of the proposed road was the passage soon after of the general railroad law of the State. In a historical account of New Jersey legislation the above case is spoken of as follows:

Chancellor Zabriskie was in Europe at the time, and the application for injunction restraining the construction of the new road was made to Amzi Dodd, the Vice-Chancellor, the peer of the Chancellor in legal skill and learning. The hearing extended during several months. The Chancery Court rooms, the morning he read his opinion, were crowded to suffocation. The excitement created by the decision was simply enormous. Coming on the eve of the decisive battle between the two corporations in the halls of the legislature, then in session, its importance may be imagined, but its effect can scarcely be described. The Vice-Chancellor was praised and denounced by turns, commended for having stamped on a vicious abuse of the State's highest prerogative, and denounced by the men who had expected to profit by the fraud. His decision helped to give new force to the drift of public sentiment. The people had been impatient of the monopoly that sought to keep every competing line out of the State, and their sympathies had been given to those interested in the new line movement. But the suspicions with which the revelations made during the course of this litigation had covered them, now made them objects of distrust. The only escape from these men on the one side and the legislative monopoly on the other was a bill that should open the way for the use of the soil to all roads with wise restrictions; and so an enormous impulse was given to the demand for a free and general railroad enactment.

In addition to his great professional learning Judge Dodd was a skilled mathematician. He succeeded the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as mathematician for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which he became

president in 1882. As head of this great and powerful insurance company he was enabled to give vent to his splendid executive and business talents and under him the above concern has flourished until now it is one of the largest insurance companies in the east.

In 1852 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dodd to Jane Frame, daughter of William Frame, formerly of Newark, but after 1860 a resident of Bloomfield. Judge and Mrs. Dodd became the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living, in 1912, namely: William S., a lawyer; Edward Whelpley, engaged in business; Joseph Smith, a medical practitioner; Caroline, wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant; Julia, wife of H. B. Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton (Virginia) Normal and Agricultural Institute; Louise, who is unmarried, resides with her mother at Bloomfield.

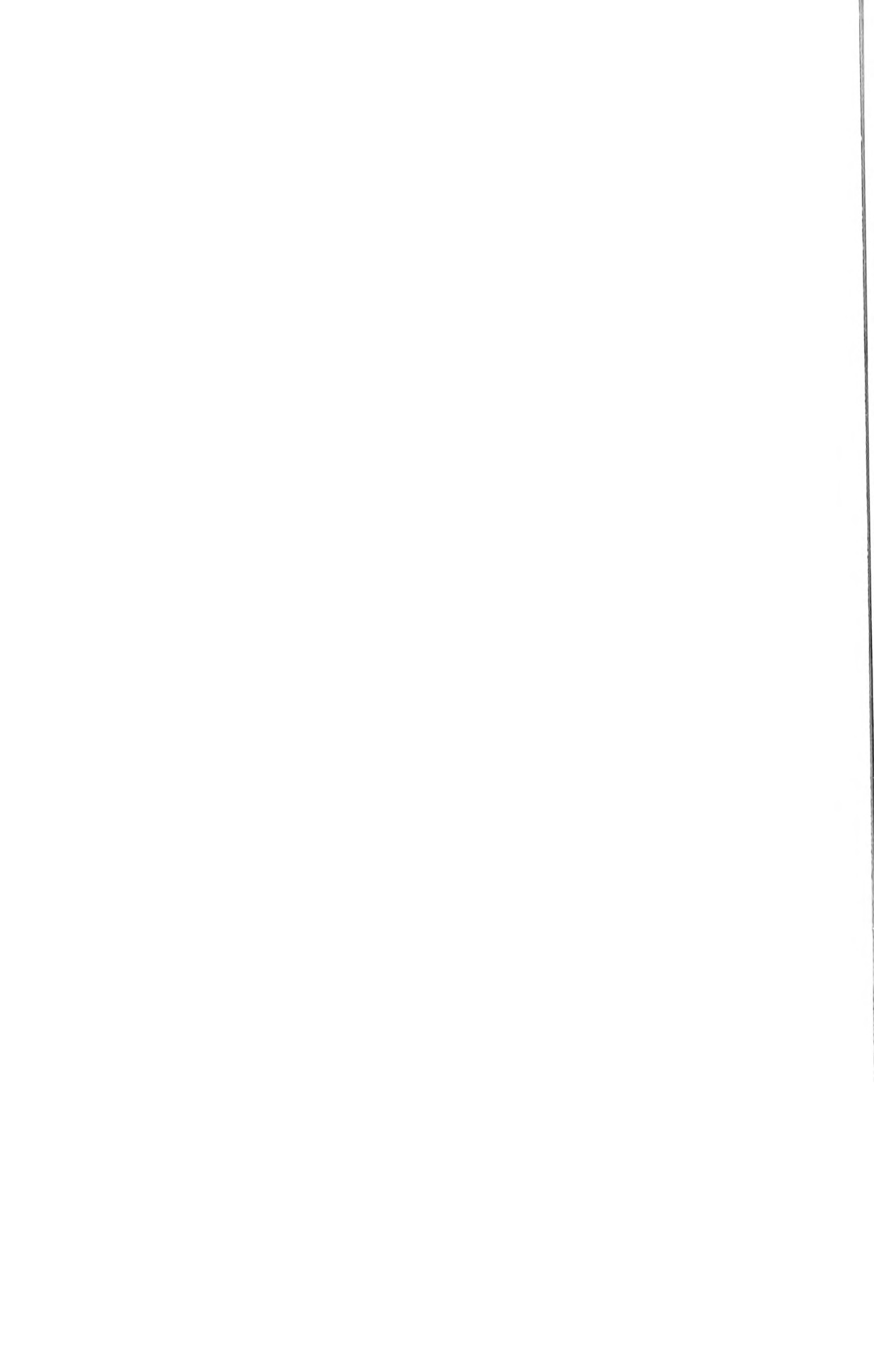
In 1874 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Dodd by his *alma mater*, the College of New Jersey. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, of which position he was incumbent to the time of his death. Judge Dodd was a man of broad human sympathy and innate kindliness of spirit. Charity in its widest and best sense was practiced by him, and his benevolence made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he was distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His was a noble character, one that subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his was a most attractive personality. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and was deeply beloved by his fellow citizens in Bloomfield.







Edw. J. Moore







*Thomson*

## EDWARD THOMAS MOORE

---

**E**DWARD THOMAS MOORE, lawyer and legislator, was born in Passaic, New Jersey, July 3, 1881, son of Thomas M. and Sarah J. (Wickham) Moore.

He obtained an excellent education, attending in turn the public schools of his native city, the Stevens Preparatory School, Hoboken, and Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1903. He read law under the excellent direction of his father, and in the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1906, and he was the same year admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and in 1909 as a counsellor. In 1905 he formed a partnership with Henry C. Whitehead, which was dissolved in 1908. At present he is a senior member of the firm of Moore & Davison, his partner being Mr. John S. Davison.

Aside from his profession, Mr. Moore has been prominent in political, military and legislative circles. A Republican in politics, he was second assistant secretary of the National Republican Committee in 1908. He was elected to the Assembly in 1908, and in 1910 was reelected by a plurality of 2,894 over Klenert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. In his last term he was particularly active, serving on the Committees on Militia, Printed Bills, Railroads and Canals, and Sinking Fund, and as chairman of the Committee on Deaf Mutes. In May, 1911, he was appointed major and judge advocate of the First Brigade National Guard of New Jersey. Mr. Moore is a member of the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, the Republican Club, Yautakah Golf Club and Acquackonk Club of Passaic, and the Zeta Psi, a college fraternity.

## FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK

---

**T**HIS name is distinctively Dutch in form, and appears with many spellings in the Dutch records of early New York, such as Van der Beek, Van der Beeck, Van der Beck and Van der Beecke, Vander Beek, Vander Beeck, V dr Beek, and v. d. Beek. The records show that the original immigrant to New York came from Bremen, Germany, but it is presumable that he was of Dutch parentage, since the name still exists in Holland, while it cannot be found in Germany. Paulus Van der Beek may have been born in Bremen, of Dutch parents, or he may have sailed from that port on his first journey to this country. He was the ancestor of the large family now in the United States and especially in New York and New Jersey, and wrote his name Poulus Van der bek.

(I) Paulus (Poulus) Vander Beek came to America about 1643, and died at his home on Long Island in 1680. He resided in Brooklyn in 1655, and in 1660 was engaged in the butchering business in New Amsterdam. In 1661 he was farming on Long Island and in 1662 was ferrymaster. He purchased plantation lot No. 17 at Gravesend, the deed bearing date October 24, 1663, and appears on the assessment roll of Brooklyn in 1675, and among patentees in 1677. He sold one-half of the farm at Gowanus, August 6, 1679, for three thousand guilders. His farm was subsequently in possession of the Bergen family down to a comparatively recent date. He married, October 9, 1644, in New Amsterdam, Maria Thomas (or Baddie), a widow who had previously had two husbands, Thomas Farden and William Adrianse Bennett. Children: Coenradus, mentioned below; Aeltie, born May 30, 1649; Paulus, November 17, 1650; Hester, December 15, 1652; Isaac, November 6, 1656; Catherine.

(II) Coenradus, eldest son of Paulus and Maria Vander Beek, was baptized September 1, 1647, at Gowanus, where he resided, and was a member of the Brooklyn Dutch Church in 1677. He was on the assessment list of that town in 1675-76, but within a few years removed to New York, where he was a measurer in 1699. He probably died in the latter part of the year 1708, as his will, made July 17, 1706, was proved January 9, 1709. He married (first) Elsie Janse, and (second) October 20, 1702, a widow, Cath-

erine Cook. Children: Anna Margaret; Paulus; John Maria, baptized May 10, 1679; Abraham, April 1, 1682; Isaac, June 3, 1685; Jacob, died young; Coenradus, November 5, 1693; Maria, May 10, 1699; Jacob. The last named may have been a child of the second wife.

(III) Paulus (2), eldest son of Coenradus and Elsie (Janse) Vander Beek, was born about 1674-75, in New York, and resided there in early life. Before 1708 he settled at Hackensack, New Jersey, where he received a deed of land from John Berdan in 1709. He and his wife were admitted to the Reformed Dutch church on letters from New York, September 30, 1710. He married Jannetie Springsteen, but record of the marriage has not been discovered. They had two sons baptized at Hackensack: Abram, April 25, 1708; Isaac, mentioned below.

(IV) Isaac, second son of Paulus (2) and Jannetie (Springsteen) Vander Beek, was baptized March 3, 1712, at Hackensack, where he resided and was admitted with his wife, upon confession of faith, to the Hackensack church, February 23, 1737. He married, at Hackensack, May 29, 1736, Annaetje de Boog, a native of New York. Her name is also written in the Hackensack records as Vanderboog, but search of the church records of New York fails to find her birth under either heading. Children, baptized at Hackensack: Paulus, mentioned below; Barent, May 13, 1739; Jannetie, November 8, 1741; Isaac, November 13, 1743; Jacob, March 2, 1746; Solomon, February 12, 1749; Ragel, February 9, 1752; Abram, April 19, 1756; Hendrick, February 25, 1759.

(V) Paulus (3), eldest child of Isaac and Annaetje (de Boog) Vander Beek, was baptized March 20, 1737, at Hackensack, and resided in that vicinity. At the annual church meeting in 1768 he was made church and house master, in 1770, an elder, and in 1780, a deacon. He married, September 11, 1760, at Schraalenburg, Sara Berdan, also spelled Bardan. Their children, baptized at Hackensack, were: Annaetje, October 2, 1762; Jan, August 23, 1765; Corstyntje, March 27, 1769; Isaac, mentioned below; Hendrick, December 7, 1773; Paulus, February 28, 1779; Vreleck, April 10, 1782.

(VI) Isaac (2), second son of Paulus (3) and Sara (Berdan) Vander Beek, was baptized October 20, 1771, at Hackensack, and

resided in that town. He married, September 12, 1798, at Schraalenburg, Susanna Blanchard, and their eldest child, Paulus, was baptized there February 16, 1800. Susanna Blanchard was born April 29, 1771, died March 27, 1865. Other children were: Solomon, Rynir, Paulus, Henry, Mary Ann, and Isaac Isaacson (son of Isaac), mentioned below.

(VII) Isaac Isaacson, son of Isaac (2) and Susanna (Blanchard) Vander Beek, was born September 25, 1808, in Hackensack, died February 8, 1893. He was extensively engaged in the lumber business throughout his active business life and founded an establishment which provided handsomely for his descendants. He was first established in Passaic, was sheriff of Passaic county in 1842-43-44. In 1846 he removed to Jersey City in order to extend his facilities, and there joined in forming the firm of Morrell & Van der Beek, which was established on Greene and Steuben streets, Jersey City, on property purchased in 1850 from the heirs of Robert Fulton, where the great inventor built his first steamboat. October 6, 1863, Isaac I. Vander Beek bought the interest of Mr. Morrell in partnership, and took in his son, Francis I., forming the partnership of I. I. Vander Beek & Son. This continued until about 1870, when the lime and brick business, which had been an important part of the assets, was discarded, and a planing mill and box factory was added to an already extensive lumber business. The ground space of the concern had previously been largely extended, adding to the original Fulton plot. At this time (1870) his son-in-law, William E. Pearson, became a member of the firm. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church; and from the time of the organization of the party, a steadfast Republican in politics. He married, December 26, 1832, Ann Oldis, born July 24, 1807, died December 16, 1888. They had two children: Francis Isaac and Susan Ann. The latter became the wife of William E. Pearson and left two sons: Francis and Isaac Vander Beek Pearson.

(VIII) Francis Isaac, only son of Isaac Isaacson and Ann (Oldis) Vander Beek, was born October 9, 1833, in Hackensack, died October 23, 1909, at Port Jervis, New York. As previously related, he joined his father in the lumber business in 1863, and after the latter's death continued as the head of the firm until his retirement in 1904. After the death of his father the business was continued under the same name until the death of William E. Pear-



son in February, 1904, when Mr. Vander Beek retired from active business. On the first of March of that year a new firm, known as Vander Beek & Sons, was formed by his cousin, Isaac P. Vander Beek, who still continues this establishment. This has long been one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in the metropolitan district and has always been conducted on a high moral plane. Mr. Vander Beek was affiliated with the Dutch Reformed church and was identified in politics with the Republican party from the time of its organization, about the time of his majority. He married, October 4, 1866, Louisa McMunn, daughter of Dr. John Blake and Eleanor (Dolson) McMunn, of Port Jervis, New York. The latter was a daughter of Theophilus Dolson and his wife, Liana Austin, whose father was Eusebius Austin, a prominent physician and surgeon under General Washington at Valley Forge in 1778. Children of Francis I. Vander Beek were: Francis I. and Eleanor McMunn. The latter, born May 16, 1874, is the wife of Dr. Dorwin Le Roy Culver and is the mother of two children: Dorwin Le Roy and Francis Vander Beek.

(IX) Francis I. (2), only son of Francis I. (1) and Louisa (McMunn) Vander Beek, was born February 12, 1870, in Jersey City, and continued from the age of six to twelve years under the instruction of a private school. Following this he was for two years a student at the Hasbrouck Institute, after which he studied four years at Steven's Institute in Hoboken. Having arrived at the age of eighteen years, he entered the employ of his father's firm in the lumber business in Jersey City, which had been established by his grandfather in 1846. After seven years of faithful service he was admitted to a partnership and thus continued until the dissolution of the original firm of Vander Beek & Sons, March 1, 1904. At this time he retired from active connection with the business, although he is now one of the directors of the corporation bearing the old name. He is now president of the Dielectric Company of America, whose factory is located in Belleville, New Jersey, and produces insulated wires and cables. Since 1893 he has resided in Glen Spey, town of Lumberland, Sullivan county, New York, of which town he was elected town superintendent in 1909 and again in 1911. Politically he is a Republican, and with his family is affiliated with the Dutch Reformed church. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America and of the Holland Society of New York, and is affli-

---

ated with Jersey City Lodge, No. 74, Free and Accepted Masons, and Enterprise Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, of Jersey City.

He married, April 19, 1893, in Jersey City, Rebecca Elsey Mackenzie, born January 1, 1871, in Jersey City, daughter of George Ross and Rebecca (Elsey) Mackenzie, of that city. Rebecca Elsey, wife of George Ross Mackenzie, was born September 12, 1827, in Wadsworth, Surrey, England, and was married, May 31, 1847, in New York City, at the Floating Chapel, foot of Dey street, to Mr. Mackenzie. They had children: John Ross, born February 3, 1848, in Jersey City, died at sea in 1889; Grace, December 30, 1849, married, October 3, 1876, John Ewing; James Stone, April 6, 1852, died August 31, 1907; Alexander, May 8, 1854; George Ross, born May 23, 1856, died June 28, 1857; Hugh Ross, April 9, 1858; Edward Easton, May 24, 1860; Margaret Ross, August 26, 1862, married Charles Elkin; Jessie, July 19, 1864, married Peter Alexander; Isabella, October 25, 1866, married B. P. Craig; Simon Ross, born September 10, 1868, died December 10, 1875; and Rebecca Elsey, above mentioned as the wife of Francis Isaac Vander Beek. Mr. and Mrs. Vander Beek have two sons: Francis I. (3), born January 22, 1897; Gordon Mackenzie, February 7, 1904.



## JOHN WILLIAM FERGUSON

---

**N**O man can take credit for the incidents of birth and family, yet when an ancestry of honorable and distinguished record may be justly claimed it is surely a matter for pardonable pride. John William Ferguson, of Paterson, New Jersey, whose record as a contractor, engineer and general business man, is one on which he may pride himself, is descended from an ancient Scottish family.

Rev. John Ferguson, his immigrant ancestor, was born in Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, December 9, 1788, and was about seventeen years of age when he came to this country. The grandfather of Rev. John Ferguson came from the North of Scotland and was a soldier under the Duke of Marlborough, in the Scotts Greys, a regiment of heavy cavalry in Queen Anne's wars. The father and uncle of Rev. John Ferguson emigrated to America, settled at Newport, Rhode Island, but the father returned to Scotland as he was averse to warring with his mother country. Later, however, at about the age of seventy years, he returned to Newport with his wife, Anne (Briggs) Ferguson, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, and his family. Rev. John Ferguson turned his attention to religion at an early age, and while he was obliged to abandon his plans for a number of years he never gave up the idea of entering the ministry. His first sermon as a candidate was preached at Attleboro, Massachusetts, his subject being "The Lord is a Man of War," and his text and the treatment of the subject were in harmony with his warlike character. Some time after his ordination he settled in Whately, Massachusetts, and was looked to for counsel and advice by pastors and churches as well as by laymen. He was known far and wide as "the champion of the oppressed" and "as a lover and maker of peace." "He was very often solicited to appear as advocate before ecclesiastical courts, and many a time as he has done this have the coolness and shrewdness, the wit and wisdom with which he advocated the course extorted the exclamation 'what a lawyer he would have made'." He almost always defended the weaker party, his sympathies frequently inclining to the unpopular side. "He was always ready to grasp the shield and poise his lance for the injured

and defenceless. In all such cases he sniffed the battle like the war horse and fought with all the chivalry and the courtesy of a Christian knight." He published a number of discourses and for the use of Sunday schools a "Memoir of Dr. Samuel Hopkins," the celebrated theologian. His death occurred November 11, 1858. He married (first) Mary V. Hammett, of Newport, (second) Margaret S. Eddy, of Providence, and had two children by the first, and nine by the second marriage.

Peter Ferguson, the fifth son by the second marriage, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 20, 1823, died in Zanesville, Ohio, June 30, 1891. He became a student at Amherst College, but left before completing the course in order to accept a position with the Cleveland, Toledo & Norwalk Railroad, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. After his marriage he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1853 became chief engineer of the Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroad, and removed to Tiffin. He was engaged in railroad construction work on this road until financial depression caused its abandonment, when he became an engineer for bridge structural work, in which he was successful. His removal to New Haven, Connecticut, was caused by his desire to give his children better educational advantages than they had out west, and he built the Chapel Street bridge over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the swing draw bridge over Mill River, these being among the pioneer iron bridges of the entire country. During the Civil War he was in charge of reconstruction work at Fort Hale, which guards the eastern entrance to New Haven Harbor. He was engaged in numerous other important pieces of reconstruction work, and then became the superintendent of the, at that time, large contracting firm of MacIntire Brothers, and removed to Buffalo, New York. Bethel, Connecticut, was his next place of residence, and finally, Zanesville. He was deeply interested in religious work, and was frequently called upon to conduct religious services. He married Maria Jeanette Bixby, of Keene, New Hampshire, had eight children.

John William Ferguson, son of Peter and Maria Jeannette (Bixby) Ferguson, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, December 19, 1857. He removed with his father's family to New Haven, Connecticut, where the earlier years of his life were spent, and received his education in the public and private schools of the city, taking a course of study preparatory to entering the Yale Scientific School. He did not enter

college, however, but turned his attention to the study of practical engineering. In 1877 he secured a position as rodman in the engineering Department of the old Boston & New York Air Line Railroad. At the end of one year, 1878, he was employed in the same capacity in the Engineering Department of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. He was associated with this company until the early part of 1891, and during that period was advanced from one position to another, until he held that of assistant chief engineer of the entire system. In 1892 he established himself in business in Paterson, New Jersey, as civil engineer and building contractor, in a comparatively limited way at first, but gradually increased the scope of his operations and the magnitude of his enterprises until he came to be recognized as one of the most extensive building contractors in the East. This business was conducted under his personal management until 1905, then passed to the proprietorship of the John W. Ferguson Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. During this latter period he has continued at the head of the corporation as its executive and managing officer.

Among the numerous and more important structures erected by this company may be mentioned the following: The New Jersey State Armory, Hamilton Trust Company, United Bank Building, Colt Building and the Meyer Brothers' Department Store Building, all in Paterson; the Kings County Power Building, Brooklyn, New York; Hackensack Trust Company Building, Hackensack, New Jersey; the Babbitt Soap Factory Building, Babbitt, New Jersey; the Babcock and Wilcox Plant, Bayonne, New Jersey; the Newark Warehouse, Newark, New Jersey; the Gera Mills and the recent large addition to the already vast building of the Botany Mills, both of Passaic, New Jersey. Mr. Ferguson is also a director in the Paterson National Bank, and in 1913 was elected as vice-president of the Manufacturing Association of New Jersey.

Aside from his business and personal concerns Mr. Ferguson has been closely identified, during his residence in Paterson, with the growth and prosperity of the city in many directions, and has been and is still connected with several of the best institutions of the city. He has never been a politician in any sense, or a seeker after political honors. He was one of the principal organizers of the Taxpayers' Association of Paterson in 1903, and a guiding spirit of the policy

and excellent good work accomplished by that body. He is now chairman of its Executive Committee. He holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the New Jersey Chapter, Society of Sons of the American Revolution; life member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York; the North Jersey Country Club; Hamilton Club of Paterson; Engineers' Club, Hardware Club, and the Railroad Club of New York; Arcola Country Club.

Mr. Ferguson married, in Paterson, New Jersey, May 26, 1893, Jennie Beame, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1864, daughter of William and Lydia (Stitt) Cooke, and they have children, all born in Paterson: John William Jr., May 12, 1894; Arthur Donald, February 17, 1899; Jean, April 11, 1906. Progressive and public spirited as a citizen, Mr. Ferguson is thoroughly in touch with modern advancement and a close student of all questions which have to do with the public welfare. In his profession he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, and in private life he has that strength and nobility of character which throughout the world command the highest esteem. He is held in the highest regard by all by reason of his many admirable traits and true manly principles.







Sincerely yours  
John A. Walker



## JOHN A. WALKER

---

**T**O the subject of this review, the late John A. Walker, of Jersey City, New Jersey, came the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with great material industries of the nation, and his efforts were so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seemed at any one point of his progress, which he made through his own efforts, to have realized at that point the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment. This is to be regarded as a truly successful life. His distinctive and forceful individuality left its impress upon all those with whom he came in contact.

Of honorable Scotch parentage, Mr. Walker was born in the City of New York, September 22, 1837, and died at his home in Jersey City, May 23, 1907. The public schools of Brooklyn, New York, furnished his early education, and he was then prepared for college at a private school. Commercial life, however, had always possessed a great fascination for him, and he preferred to enter directly upon a business career, rather than spend several years in a college. For some years he was identified with business affairs in New York City, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War, abandoned his business connections in order to give himself with his whole heart to his country's service. Upon the close of this struggle Mr. Walker returned to the more peaceful pursuits of life and, in 1867, became associated with the firm of Joseph Dixon & Company, in Jersey City, in the manufacture of graphite products, an association which was continued uninterruptedly until his death. As the greater part of his time was now spent in Jersey City, he removed to that town, and had his residence there until he passed to his eternal rest. In the year 1868 the firm of Joseph Dixon & Company was incorporated under the title of The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and Mr. Walker was chosen as secretary of this corporation. From that time all the energy and executive ability with which he was so richly endowed were devoted to the interests of this company. In addition to his secretarial duties he acted as manager of the company until 1891, when he was elected, unanimously, by his associates to the dual office of vice-president and treasurer, he having already practically filled

the latter position for a considerable length of time. During the remainder of his life he filled both of these offices, and was also actively identified with the general management of the concern. When the management of the company was first entrusted to his capable hands, its affairs were in anything but a satisfactory condition, but his progressive, yet safe and conservative methods, placed the finances of the company on a reasonably satisfactory basis in a comparatively short space of time, and the concern has gradually achieved a world-wide reputation. A well-known biographer wrote of Mr. Walker in the following terms:

"In intellect he was keen, clear, critical, intuitive. In business he was thoughtful, cautious in looking ahead and preparing for emergencies. He had what is known as a wiry organization. His moral brain made him a just man. He was of the staunch Presbyterian school. What he believed to be right he did—no matter what others might do or say. Yet he was not contrary, nor set in his ways, nor unreasonable. While his sympathies were keen and easily aroused, and his hand ready to open, yet no one found him wasting anything. He was shrewd, energetic, liberal-minded and greatly enjoyed a good joke and plenty of fun in its place. Nothing escaped his eye."

Mr. Walker was one of those busy men who by means of their systematic manner of working always appear to have time to spare for still further efforts. So it was that The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company was not the only one which had the benefit of the counsel and labor of Mr. Walker. He was vice-president of the Colonial Life Insurance Company, director in the New Jersey Title and Guarantee Company, a director of the Pavonia Trust Company, a director of the Provident Institution for Savings, and president of the Children's Friend Society, all of Jersey City; trustee of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York; had served as first vice-president of the National Stationers' and Manufacturers' Association; was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York and of the Board of Trade of Jersey City; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cosmos Club of Jersey City; member of the Carteret Club, the Union League Club and the Lincoln Association, of Jersey City; member of the National Geographic Society; and associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Society for Psychological Research.

A staunch Republican in his political views, Mr. Walker took

a deep interest in public affairs, but was never desirous of holding public offices. Had he conformed to the wishes of his fellow citizens, he could have been the incumbent of the highest offices in their gift. Only on three occasions would he allow himself to break his self enforced rule in this direction—twice he was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, during which time he was honored with the presidency of that body, and he also served as one of the trustees of the Jersey City Public Library. His services in both of these offices were of inestimable value to the community. He was ever ready to take upon himself additional duties and work and to assist any project which had for its object the elevation of the community. In the world of literature he would undoubtedly have made his mark, had he decided to make that his life work. As it is, whatever came from his pen possessed decided literary merit and left a deep impression. Mr. Walker went abroad a number of times, but the more he saw of foreign countries, the more he loved his own, his naturally intense patriotism being only intensified. He was a ready, a forcible and a convincing speaker, and was frequently called upon to make addresses at large gatherings. One of the last he made was at the Traffic Club, in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, when, in speaking for "The Shippers," he said in part: "We are living now in the best days the world has ever seen—what might be called the halcyon days—in other words, the golden days referred to by the writers of the past—the days that the prophets looked forward to with wistful eyes. Not only this, but we happen also to live, as far as the bulk of the people are concerned, in the best land of the world, the best country that the sun shines upon.

\* \* \* The fundamental law of success was propounded by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who when they came to Him and foolishly asked which of these two men shall be greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven, said with good religion and with even better economics that he of the two that sinks most emphatically his own personal selfish ambitions and does the most unselfish work for the public welfare will be the important man anywhere and everywhere."

The "Colonial News," the official organ of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, devoted its entire first page of the issue which was published shortly after the death of Mr. Walker to an article entitled "His Words Abide," which reported some of the speeches of Mr. Walker. It also printed the following letter,

written by the manager of the above-mentioned company to the president of the same corporation:

New Brunswick, N. J., May 27, 1907.

Ernest J. Heppenheimer, Esq., President:

Dear Sir:—While the Company is to be congratulated upon almost reaching its tenth anniversary without a visitation of death among its Officers, still, it will be more than acknowledged when the grim reaper did appear, he aimed high and hit a shining mark when he gathered to his fathers the gentle, ennobling, inspiring John A. Walker, Second Vice-President of the Company. The writer learned much from his character. He was as sweet as country cream. His eyes, his face, his words seem before me and I think I can still hear his gentle, simple words—"without malice," pointing the road to success. He was a worker and worked in sympathy with all mankind, for he was a believer in the free and equal. When his remains are committed to mother earth, no sweeter sod was ever trod by man than the one that will cover John A. Walker. With sincere sympathy and respect, I am,

Respectfully,

(Signed)

J. HUGHES, Manager.

The official announcement of the death of Mr. Walker was made to the field force of the Colonial Life by its president, E. J. Heppenheimer, and one cannot but mark its sad eloquence: "Hardly past the threshold of our tenth year and grateful for the unusual immunity a kind Providence has thus far bestowed on the official family of this Company, it becomes my sad duty to announce the death of our much beloved second vice-president, John A. Walker. \* \* \* The members of the field staff, who will long remember his genial presence at our annual conventions, which he invariably attended, though often with great danger to his health, will receive this sad intelligence with profound sorrow. To the officers and directors of this Company, in whose councils his opinions and judgment were accorded deserved respect, the death of John A. Walker comes as a great personal loss."

In everything that he undertook Mr. Walker took pride in never shirking a duty or labor to be performed. But, better than all, he had won the love and affection of thousands of men, women and children, who had been benefitted by him in some form or other.





Wm. C. ...

## HENRY BARRETT CROSBY

---

**H**ENRY BARRETT CROSBY, one of the leading wholesale merchants in Paterson, was a native of the State of Vermont, born at Brattleboro, April 13, 1815, and died in Paterson, New Jersey. The old Massachusetts family from which he descended traces its interesting genealogy back to Norman times, soon after the conquest of England, when Ode de Crosseby was constable of Titchall, Yorkshire, in the year 1204, and a relative, Simon de Crosseby, appears in 1220 in the Lancashire records. Their coat-of-arms is described thus: Per chevron sable and argent three goats pass. countercharged.

Of the American line the immigrant, Simon Crosby, was born in England in 1608, and was by trade a husbandman. Sailing in May, 1635, from London, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," at the age of twenty-six years, with his wife, Ann, aged twenty-five years, and their son, Thomas, eight months old, he landed at Boston. They soon settled at Cambridge, and he was admitted a freeman, March 3, 1636, and subsequently was elected twice as a selectman. He had several grants of land, and his house was known later as the Brattle place, having passed into the hands of a member of the Brattle family. Simon Crosby died in 1639, and the oldest of his three sons, Thomas, born in England in 1634, was brought up in the household of his stepfather, Rev. William Thompson, of Braintree, who became the second husband of Mrs. Ann Crosby in 1646.

Rev. Thomas Crosby, son of Simon and Ann Crosby, graduated from Harvard University in 1653, and became a clergyman, succeeding Rev. John Mayo, at Harwich, now Braintree, Massachusetts. His salary at first was only five pounds per annum. His ministry at Harwich began in 1655 and terminated for unknown reasons in 1670. Removing to Boston he died in December, 1702, leaving a wife, Sarah, whom he married in 1662. She, according to the custom of the times, soon married (second) John Miller.

Joseph, fourth of the children of Rev. Thomas and Sarah Crosby, was born January 27, 1669, at Harwich, Massachusetts, died at Yarmouth, same state, May 30, 1725. He became a proprietor at Yarmouth, and a planter, and was a member of the First

Church. He married, February 16, 1692-93, Mehitable Miller, daughter of John Miller, and had one son, Theophilus.

Theophilus, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Miller) Crosby, was born at Yarmouth, December 31, 1693. He became a planter and also a fisherman, and is recorded as a cordwainer. He married, February 14, 1722-23, Thankful Winslow, of Harwich, and had several children.

Miller, son of Theophilus and Thankful (Winslow) Crosby, was born at Harwich, in 1738, receiving the family name of his grandmother as cognomen. He gained a very comfortable living in the summer by coastwise fishing and in trade at the various Massachusetts ports, and died about 1792, leaving his widow, Rebecca (Crosby) Crosby, very well off. She was the daughter of Eleazer Jr. and Lydia Crosby, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Crosby, and was born in 1744, died November 9, 1836. Her marriage to Miller Crosby occurred in 1769, and of their seven children the fourth was Watson.

Watson, son of Miller and Rebecca (Crosby) Crosby, was born at Harwich, November 7, 1776, died at Brattleboro, Vermont, about 1859, aged eighty-three years. He moved from Massachusetts to Brattleboro, Vermont, at the age of seventeen, with his widowed mother and her other children. As the eldest living son the greatest responsibility devolved upon him in regard to clearing and cultivating the land which they took up there. The remainder of his life was spent in Brattleboro, where he early learned the trade of shoemaker, and practiced it at the same time with farming. When his mother died in 1836, Watson inherited her farm, but through his endorsement of the note of a neighbor, which went unpaid, he was obliged to give up all his property in order to settle the debt. He then removed to a small farm in West Brattleboro. He was widely known for his honesty of dealings and shrewdness of wit. His athletic build made it possible for him to jump over the back of an ordinary chair, at the age of seventy years. In politics he was an influential Whig, and with his wife attended the Brattleboro Congregational Church. He married, November 28, 1804, at Hawley, Massachusetts, Desiah Bangs, born at Hawley, December 9, 1785, daughter of Deacon Joseph Bangs. Among their ten children was Henry Barrett Crosby. His brother, Jeremiah Mayo Crosby, was



also interested in the hardware business, and has been long connected with the Toledo Metal Wheel Company.

Henry Barrett, son of Watson and Desiah (Bangs) Crosby, gained such small education as his father could give him during his boyhood on their Brattleboro farm. When ten years old he began working for their neighbor, Deacon Russell Hayes, grandfather of President Rutherford B. Hayes, but two years later, when the family moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, young Crosby became employed in a cotton factory at Chicopee Falls. In 1829 he began to learn the paper-making trade with the concern of Ames Brothers at Springfield, but returned temporarily to farming when the introduction of machinery threw him out of work. About 1831 he went to Woodsocket Fall, Rhode Island, and served a six months' apprenticeship in a machine shop. A loom manufacturer in the same village next employed him for eight months. For a period of a year he became a workman on flyers for spinning frames in a machine shop at Chicopee Falls. The family having returned to Brattleboro, he revisited that place in June, 1834. His small earnings had by this time accumulated so that for six months he was able to enter Brattleboro Academy, and acquire a little more education. However, the necessity of self-support made him reluctantly give up the pursuit of book knowledge, and he again started in search of employment, having given his father a note for two hundred and twenty dollars for the remainder of his minority, about a year, which obligation he discharged with interest in due time.

At Ware, Massachusetts, an opportunity opened of obtaining employment with the Hampshire Manufacturing Company, in whose machine shops he became one of the contractors for the construction of flyers for that company's new cotton mill. In 1836 he journeyed to Central New York, but became so critically ill that he again was greatly reduced in capital. On his recovery he settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he had charge of machinery construction, until the panic of 1837 upset the business world. While residing at Ware, Massachusetts, he made the acquaintance of George Lawton, and by whom he was induced to remove to Paterson, New Jersey, where he was employed by Samuel Colt. Mr. Colt was then beginning the manufacture of revolving guns and pistols, for which he became so celebrated. On April 23, 1837, Henry B. Crosby arrived in Paterson, and three days later began work in Mr. Colt's old gun

mill, taking the contract to make certain portions of the lock work for guns; but he was again disappointed, and the only pay he received was a number of guns, which he sold. He then entered the grocery trade, and in May, 1843, opened his store on Main street, rigidly excluding liquors from the goods he offered for sale. He now achieved the success for which he had striven so long, and at the end of two years had won such a prominent position as a merchant in Paterson that he was obliged to move his establishment into larger quarters, opening his new store on Main street in 1855. For the next thirty years this business was the leading mercantile establishment in Paterson or Passaic counties, and finally among the foremost in New Jersey. After the admission to partnership of his son, J. Henry Crosby, in 1867, the firm name was changed to H. B. Crosby & Son. Mr. Henry Barrett Crosby withdrew from active management on April 2, 1888, when the firm was reorganized under the title of Crosby, Ackerman & Van Gieson.

A man of wide intelligence with regard to matters that affected the public good, Mr. Crosby used his large personal influence to secure the foundation of the splendid system of public parks that are the delight of Paterson, and he served long as the president of the Board of Park Commissioners. He was one of the founders of Cedar Lawn Cemetery, and president of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association from 1876. He was a director of the First National Bank; vice-president for many years of the Paterson Savings Institution; and one of the organizers of the Paterson Board of Trade. He was connected with the Produce Exchange and Chamber of Commerce of New York City. He was a member for more than forty years of the First Baptist Church of Paterson, which he joined at the time of its dedication. He was a strong adherent of the Republican party. In the early days of the party he was made a delegate to the Chicago convention, which became famous by its nomination to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln.

Henry Barrett Crosby married (first) at Paterson, February 27, 1840, Pauline Fairfield Hathorn, born September 3, 1821, at Smithfield, New Jersey, died January 23, 1872, at Paterson, daughter of Thomas W. and Anna (Hinckman) Hathorn, and granddaughter of General John Hathorn, of Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War, and a member also of the second and fourth congresses. He married (second) at Bridgeport, Connecticut, De-

cember 6, 1875, Harriet Eliza Rogers, born January 8, 1839, daughter of Noah and Catherine Rebecca (Clark) Rogers, of Cornwall, Connecticut. Noah Rogers was a farmer, a public-spirited man, and a descendant of the Rev. John Rogers and other Puritans, and his wife came of prominent Huguenot stock. Children of first wife: 1. Josephine Amelia, born January 8, 1842, died December 31, 1896; married, June 14, 1865, Samuel Coit Morgan Allen; children: i. Pauline Crosby, born August 14, 1866; married, October 10, 1888, Alexander Murray, and had a son, Alexander, born July 13, 1889, a member of the class of 1912, Yale. ii. Maud Josephine, born April 22, 1870. iii. Henry Crosby, born March 13, 1872. iv. Samuel Morgan, born October 5, 1874; married, April, 1899, Catherine Orr, and had children: Samuel Coit Morgan and Margaret Brewster. He engaged in mining in the San Juan district, Colorado. v. Elisha Morgan, deceased. 2. John Henry, born September 23, 1844, at Paterson; attended there a private school kept by Polly Hopkins on Broadway, then Elizabeth Cox's school, and later Master Hopper's school on Park street, then going to public school and the East Ward high school; when sixteen years of age he began studying bookkeeping with William Evans, then entering a year later the grammar school of the New York University for another year; then going for two years to the preparatory school of Russell's Military Academy at New Haven; about 1865 he entered his father's employ as a clerk and bookkeeper, and in 1867 became a partner in the firm, which then took the name of H. B. Crosby & Son; with the foundation of the firm of Crosby, Ackerman & Van Gieson on April 2, 1888, his father withdrew, and in 1893 John H. Crosby withdrew from active business and disposed of his interests; he then became bookkeeper for the Passaic Ice Company, remaining until January 1, 1900; he is now an expert and special accountant in Paterson and neighboring places; his present residence was purchased in 1870; he and his family are all members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, of Paterson; he is also a Republican; he is a member of the New York Produce Exchange; the Eagle Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Paterson Fire Department; Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, since November 1, 1871; was exalted in Cataract Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, at Paterson; and was a char-

ter member of Adelpi Chapter, No. 33, and served that body as excellent king; secured his Cryptic degrees in Terry Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; joined St. Omer Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, serving as warder; this last-named body is now known as Melita Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; he received his Scottish Rite degrees in Adoniram Lodge, Paterson, and thirty-second degree in Jersey City Consistory, Jersey City; received his shrine degrees in Mecca Temple, of New York City, in 1884; became a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in 1878; joined Fabaola Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias; and was a charter member of Lafayette Council, No. 545, in December, 1879, and gave the lodge its name; he married, September 5, 1866, Mary Harriet, born March 24, 1846, daughter of Joseph Tucker and Electa Montella (Vanderhoven) Crowell; children: i. Henry Crowell, born July 26, 1867. ii. Lillian, born September 25, 1869. iii. Joseph Addison, born June 4, 1874. 3. Annie Louise, born July 14, 1847; married, February 9, 1870, Isaac Newton Jr., born in Geneva, Switzerland, October 17, 1847; children: i. Josephine Crosby, born September 28, 1871. ii. George Hewett, born June 24, 1873. iii. Walter Russell, born April 2, 1875. iv. Henry Crosby, born June 29, 1877. v. Samuel Allen, born May 19, 1882, died May 20, 1882. 4. Isabella Stewart, born July 4, 1851, died April 2, 1887. Children of second wife: 5. Henry Barrett Jr., born September 8, 1876; an architect at Paterson; married, August 18, 1904, Mabel Marion, born July 10, 1880, daughter of Charles and Marion (Kemp) Barmore. 6. Florence Lyon, born January 17, 1879.







*Chas. F. Cutler*

## CHARLES FREDERICK CUTLER

---

**T**HE career of Charles Frederick Cutler exemplifies in a high degree the success attendant upon those sterling qualities which have made his native place a proverb and enabled so many of New England's sons to reach stations of power and distinction. Enterprise, constructive and executive ability, self control, these, together with an affability which added affection to respect, were the qualities which brought Mr. Cutler along the way which eventually led him to the position he occupied, a position of influence in the financial and industrial world of America's metropolis, and thus of America itself. He was a member of a family prominent in New England since early colonial times, or more explicitly since John Cutler came from England in 1637 and settled in Hingham. During the Revolution, the family was represented by Colonel Simeon Cutler, who served with that rank in the Continental Army in that historic conflict. A son of Colonel Simeon Cutler, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Elihu Cutler, who was a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1820, and long a member of the State House of Representatives and Senate. Mr. Cutler's father, Simeon Newton Cutler was also prominent in the affairs of Massachusetts, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1853, and for several sessions a representative to the General Court. He was a mill owner in, and a native of Holliston, Massachusetts, and through his marriage with Mary Fitts, formed for his children a relationship with the old New England family of that name, descended from Robert Fitts, who settled in Ipswich in 1635.

Charles Frederick Cutler was born in Ashland, Massachusetts, July 22, 1841, and was educated in the Ashland and Holliston high schools and later in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Sanbornton Bridge, New Hampshire. In 1865, at the age of twenty-four, he began his so successful business life, engaging with his father and brother in their grain shipping house, under the firm name of Cutler & Company. The central office of this concern was at Ashland, with branches in Boston, Chicago and throughout New England. In 1879, Mr. Cutler became interested in the telephone

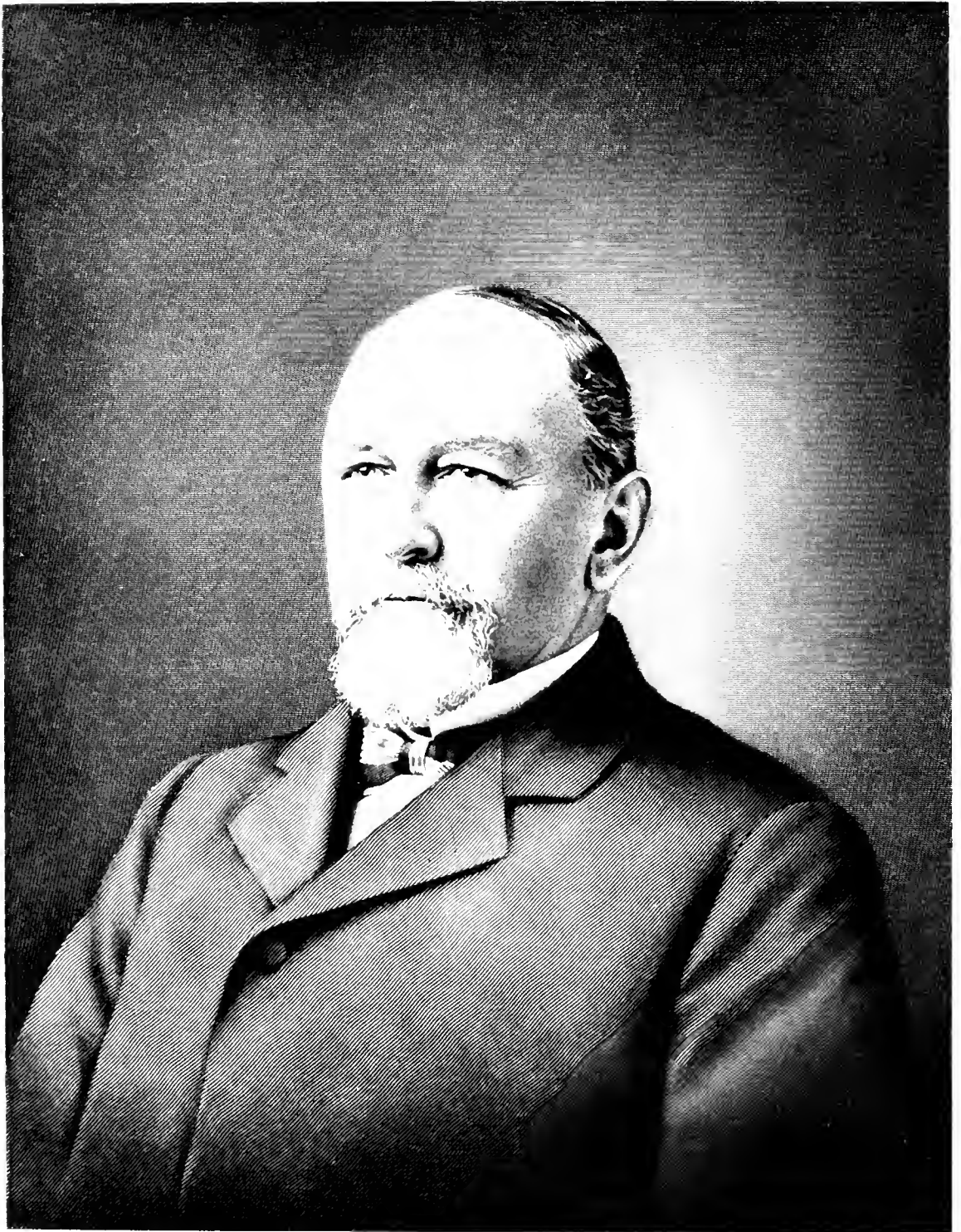
business, then in its inception, and organized some of the first local companies operating lines in New England. Four years later he was elected president of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company at the time of its organization, a position which he held until his death. In 1889 he was elected president of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which later became the New York Telephone Company. Those two concerns control the entire telephone system of New York City and its suburbs, and have grown to their present size and importance under the astute and capable management of Mr. Cutler, who played an important part in promoting the rapid growth of the industry in the region controlled by them. He was also president of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone Company. But Mr. Cutler's activity was not confined to the telephone industry, huge as it is. He was connected with many of the largest financial and industrial enterprises of the community. He was president of the Empire City Subway Company, which constructed New York's great system of subways, and of many other large corporations. He was also a director of the East River Gas Company, the Washington Trust Company, the Morristown (New Jersey) Trust Company and other smaller concerns.

Mr. Cutler was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Metropolitan Club, New York Riding Club, and the Electric Club. Through his residence in Morristown, New Jersey, he was also an active member of the life there, and belonged to the Morristown Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Whippany River Club and the Washington Association of New Jersey.

Mr. Cutler married (first) Lydia Garside, daughter of Joshua Garside, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts; (second) Ella S. Poole, daughter of Leonard Poole, of Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1885. Two children survive him: Jennette Cutler (Curtis), and Earle Newton Cutler. The death of Mr. Cutler, which occurred at Saranae Inn, New York, May 18, 1907, deprived Morristown of one of her foremost citizens, and New York City of one of its most capable men of affairs.







Israel G. Adams

## ISRAEL G. ADAMS

---

**I**SRAEL GUTHRIE ADAMS is a man of unusual enterprise and initiative and has met with such marvelous good fortune in his various business projects that it would verily seem as though he possessed an "open sesame" to unlock the doors to success. Selfmade in the most significant sense of the term, he has progressed steadily toward the goal of success until he is recognized as one of the foremost business men and citizens of Atlantic City, where he has resided since 1883, and where he is head of the real estate and insurance firm of I. G. Adams & Company.

A native of Bakersville, New Jersey, Captain I. G. Adams was born in 1843. He is descended from a fine old Quaker ancestry, his grandfather having been Jesse Adams, for many years a resident of Bakersville. Israel Scull Adams, father of Captain Adams, was the youngest of four brothers in a family of seven children, namely: 1. Clement, married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Baker. 2. Enoch, married Naomi Townsend. 3. Constant, married Sophia Morris. 4. Israel Scull, married Louisa C., daughter of the late Dr. Guthrie, a native of Connecticut, who lived and died in the south, his remains being interred at St. Augustine, Florida. 5. Abigail, married Charles Lake. 6. Elizabeth, married Pardon Ryon Sr. 7. Margaret, married (first) John Baker, (second) Andrew Frambes. Mr. and Mrs. Israel Scull Adams became the parents of two sons, namely: Israel G., of this notice; and John Baker, of Camden, New Jersey.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place, Israel G. Adams pursued a course of study in Pennington Seminary. As a youth he was attracted to life on the high seas and before he had reached his legal majority he was master of a vessel. For many years he was engaged in trade, principally at West Indian and Mexican ports. In February, 1865, he was shipwrecked off Cape Lookout in a severe storm and nearly lost his life. His vessel, the schooner "Spray," struck the shoals eleven miles from shore and from Monday until Thursday afternoon Captain Adams and his five men were lashed to the rigging in great peril, nearly frozen and starved, gigantic waves breaking over them. The ship in distress was finally sighted by Admiral Porter, who was on his

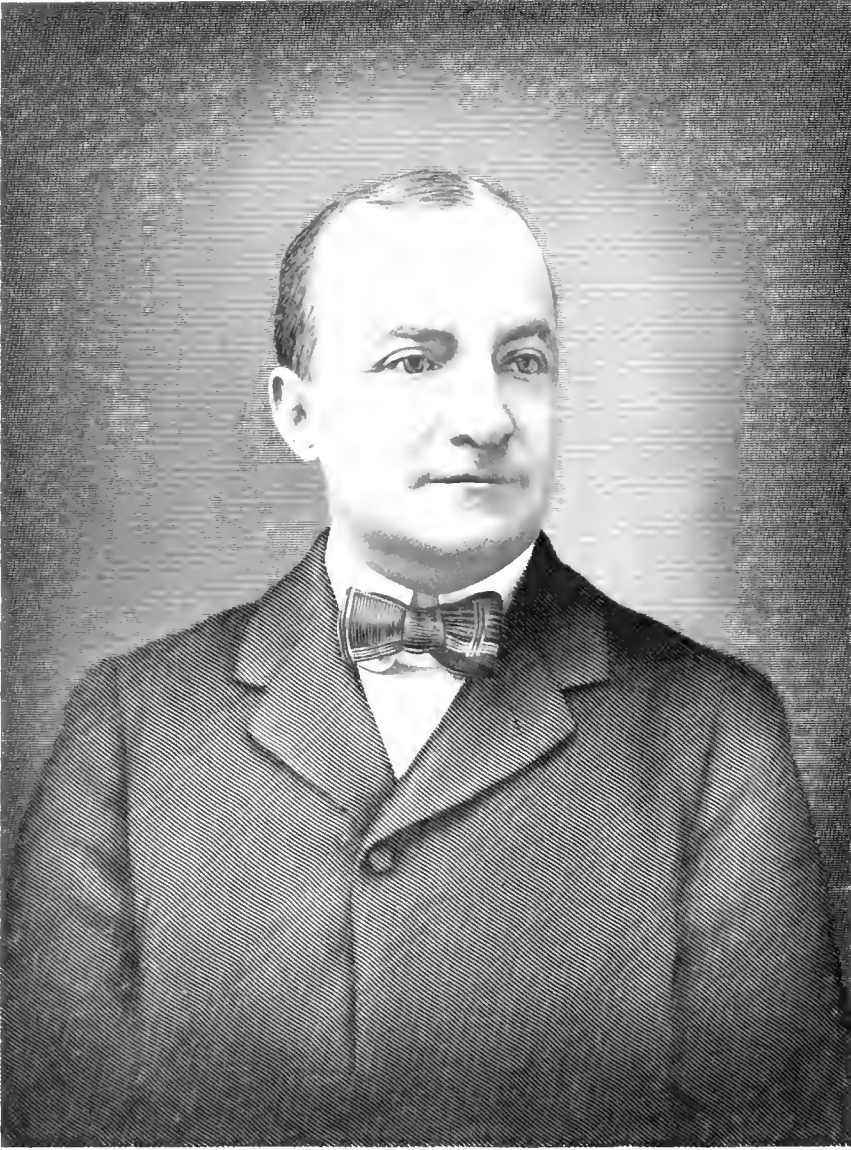
way to Washington to witness President Lincoln's second inauguration, and the men were rescued by members of the crew from the warship. Captain Adams was in command of the "I. S. & L. C. Adams," which was nearly sunk in a hurricane while crossing the ocean in 1867.

After a thrilling career as a seaman, Captain Adams gave up seafaring life and located permanently in Atlantic City in 1883. He opened a real estate and insurance office on the corner of Arkansas and Atlantic avenues and here the headquarters of the well-known firm of I. G. Adams & Company have since been maintained. The foresight of Captain Adams' father in purchasing large tracts of sand hills and meadow lands down the beach has been of vast value to Israel G. Adams in his real estate operations. The junior member of the firm is Clement J. Adams, a cousin of Captain Adams. One of the big deals of the company was the selling of the West Jersey Excursion House, at Chelsea, to a syndicate of Philadelphia millionaires for three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; this hotel is now one of the grandest and most pretentious hostelries on the Atlantic coast.

In addition to his extensive real estate and insurance interests Captain Adams is a heavy stockholder and a director in a number of substantial financial institutions in Atlantic City. He is a member of the board of directors in the Second National Bank and the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, is president of the Atlantic City Cooling Company, director in the State Mutual Building Association, the West Jersey Guarantee & Title Company, the Chelsea Investment & Development Company, the Chelsea Hotel & Improvement Company, and the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Company, the last mentioned of Camden.

Captain Adams married (first) Phoebe A. Sanders. Five children, as follows: 1. Florence. 2. Amelia S., married Dr. Walter A. Corson. 3. Charles R., who was graduated in the Chester Military Academy; is a civil engineer by profession and is engaged in the real estate business in Atlantic City. 4. Mabel E. 5. Morton, who was graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now a practicing lawyer. Captain Adams married (second) Anna M., youngest daughter of Peter Boice. The home of the Adams family is in a beautiful residence at Linwood and the same is widely renowned for most generous hospitality.





*George W. Stieglitz*

---

Although not an aspirant for public office of any description, Captain Adams is deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs and gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises forwarded for progress and improvement. He is hale and hearty in spite of his sixty-nine years, and by reason of his fair and honorable business methods commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

---

### GEORGE WHITFIELD STICKLE

---

**A**N honored citizen of Rockaway, New Jersey, where he has spent his entire lifetime, is George Whitfield Stickle, whose identification with the development of various interests classes him among the leading representatives of industrial affairs in Morris county. He was born in Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, August 29, 1854, son of Barnabas King and Caroline (Tuttle) Stickle, his father having followed mercantile pursuits throughout his active business career.

George W. Stickle was a student at Stamford Military Institute, Stamford, Connecticut; Morris Academy, Morristown, New Jersey; Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, thus acquiring an excellent education. Since completing his studies he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to business, being a general merchant and lumber dealer, along which lines he has achieved success as the result of indefatigable work, perseverance, good judgment and straightforward methods. Being a man of high character and integrity he was chosen to serve as director of the Morris County Savings Bank, and was also chosen by the Republican party, of which he is a staunch adherent, for the office of mayor of the borough of Rockaway, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction, discharging the various duties of the position with efficiency and promptness. He is well informed on all matters of general interest, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him in business or socially. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the Washington Association of New Jersey.

## GEORGE LUASON BABCOCK

---

**T**HE name of Babcock is one which is well known, not alone in Plainfield, New Jersey, but in every corner of the civilized world. It is closely identified with some of the most important inventions of recent years, and the members of this family have been noted, not alone for their inventive genius and their general excellent business qualities, but for their humanitarian ideas in every direction. These superlatively fine traits have been transmitted in full measure to the present representative of the family in Plainfield, George Luason Babcock, who, while yet a young man, has done much to further the interests of the community in which he resides.

His father, George Herman Babcock, was distinguished as an engineer, inventor, business man and philanthropist. He was descended from the sound Puritanic stock of Rhode Island, as was also the maternal line. His maternal grandfather, Ethan Stillman, constructed ordnance for the government during the War of 1812, and his brother, William Stillman, was the inventor of the pioneer unpickable bank lock, long before the days of Chubb & Hobbs. Feeble health necessitated a change of occupation, and Mr. Babcock took up photography, which was then in the daguerreotype stage, and when he had regained his health, although but nineteen years of age, established the first printing office in Westerly, Rhode Island, and commenced the publication of the "Literary Echo." Later the name of the paper was changed to "The Westerly Weekly," and in 1854 Mr. Babcock sold his interest in this enterprise and resumed his occupation of daguerretyping. He and his father invented the polychromatic printing press at this time. Another useful invention of Mr. Babcock's was a foot-power job press. They were unfortunate in their experiences with this press, as others claimed infringement of patent rights, and while Mr. Babcock knew he was in the right, he had no money to carry on the contention. They assumed control of "The Echo," whose name they changed to "The Narragansett Weekly," but at the end of a year sold the paper, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, in 1860. For three years Mr. Babcock was in the office of Thomas D. Stetson, a prominent patent solicitor, and then became an instructor in mechanical drawing at Cooper Union,



New York. His reputation as a draughtsman and inventor was wide-spread, and this led to his employment in 1860 by the Mystic Iron Works, at Mystic, Connecticut, who were at that time constructing war vessels for the government. Not long afterward he became chief draughtsman for the Hope Iron Works, of Providence, Rhode Island, and it was about this time that the partnership of Babcock & Wilcox was called into being, operating under the style of The New York Safety Steam Power Company. The first patent obtained by the firm was upon a boiler, this being an improvement upon an earlier invention of Mr. Wilcox, and this established their success and enabled them to devote themselves to more extensive operations. Large plants were erected at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in Glasgow, Scotland, and these have supplied the markets of the world for years. The boilers thus manufactured minimized the danger of explosions, and were estimated at their just worth.

Mr. Babcock was a charter member and a past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and was made a life member early in the history of the society. For many years he resided in the city of Plainfield, New Jersey, where he served as president of the board of education, president of the public library; he was also president of the board of trustees of Alfred University. His official action and personal interest in the management of affairs contributed greatly to advance the development of the library and university and he was a generous donor to both institutions. Many fine buildings in the city were erected by him, and he was a leading spirit in numerous other enterprises which were for the benefit of the city. From 1885 to 1893 he was a non-resident lecturer in the Sibley College courses in mechanical engineering at Cornell University, and at the time of his death, which occurred December 16, 1893, he had made an engagement for a course of lectures for the spring of 1894. As a member of the Seventh Day Baptists, Mr. Babcock accomplished much for the cause of religion. He served as the corresponding secretary for the American Sabbath Tract Society for a period of about twelve years, and from 1874 to 1885 was superintendent of a Sabbath school in Plainfield, which became famous. He was a man of fine personal qualities, and the results he achieved attested the sterling worth of his character.

Mr. Babcock married (first) at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, September 28, 1852, Lucy Adelia, who died May 20, 1861, daugh-

ter of Adam and Mary (Spaulding) Stillman, of Westerly, Rhode Island. He married (second) September 25, 1862, Harriet Mandane Clark, of Plainfield, New Jersey, who died March 5, 1881. He married (third) at Brooklyn, New York, February 14, 1883, Eliza Lua, born at Scott, New York, April 9, 1844, died at Plainfield, New Jersey, March 21, 1891, daughter of Job B. and Emily (Pardee) Clark. He married (fourth) April 11, 1893, Eugenia Louisa Lewis (see below). Children by third marriage: George Luason, see forward; Hermann Edgar, born July 9, 1886, died August 6, 1886.

Eugenia Louisa (Lewis) Babcock, daughter of Nathan Kenyon and Louisa (Langworthy) Lewis, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, March 29, 1847. Her early life was spent in her parent's home in Ashaway, Rhode Island. After completing her education at the Hopkinton Academy she engaged in educational work. She was a teacher, successively, in the neighboring school districts, in the graded schools of Westerly, Rhode Island, where she continued for nine years, and for ten years in the schools of Plainfield, New Jersey, her educational labors covering altogether a period of twenty-one years of successful work. After the death of her husband she devoted herself earnestly to the extensive interests left in her care. Mrs. Babcock was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church of Plainfield, New Jersey, and was actively identified with all of its work. She was one of the trustees of Alfred University; was formerly for several years secretary of the Celadon Roofing Tile Company of Alfred, New York; was a member of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Westerly, Rhode Island; supreme marshal of the Loyal Lewis Legion, and one of the vice-presidents of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Plainfield; and was greatly interested in the welfare and work of the various institutions of Plainfield.

George Luason Babcock, who has proved a most worthy son of his worthy father, was born January 7, 1885, and upon the death of his father inherited directly half a million of dollars. When his stepmother died, she left him a like sum. Mr. Babcock had received an excellent and sensible education, and early displayed the business ability which had characterized his father. That this is ability of a high order is attested by the fact that he has been honored with the office of president of the Plainfield Chamber of Commerce. Mr.





Geo. H. Buebeck



*Eugenia L. Babcock.*





George L. Babcock





Babcock spends a large part of his time in planning improvements for the city which will be of benefit to the community at large. His private gymnasium, which is said to be one of the finest in the country, also claims a goodly share of his time. Mr. Babcock is progressive and full of spirit, and his greatest pleasure is found in the approval of the people whom he tries to benefit. His friendship is as true as steel, and while his sympathy for the unfortunate and oppressed makes him as tender-hearted as a child, his help is always prompt and practical.

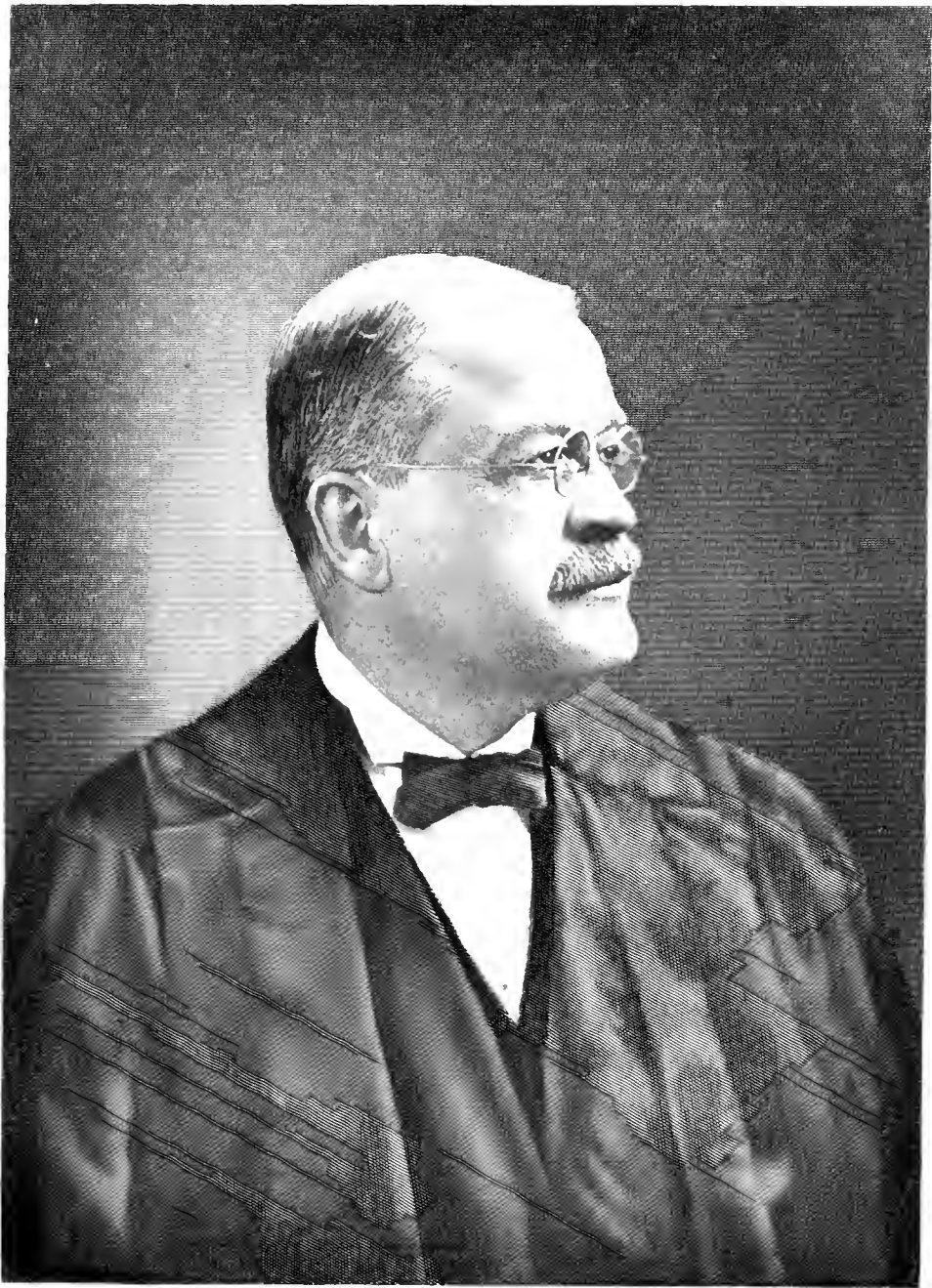


## EDWIN ROBERT WALKER

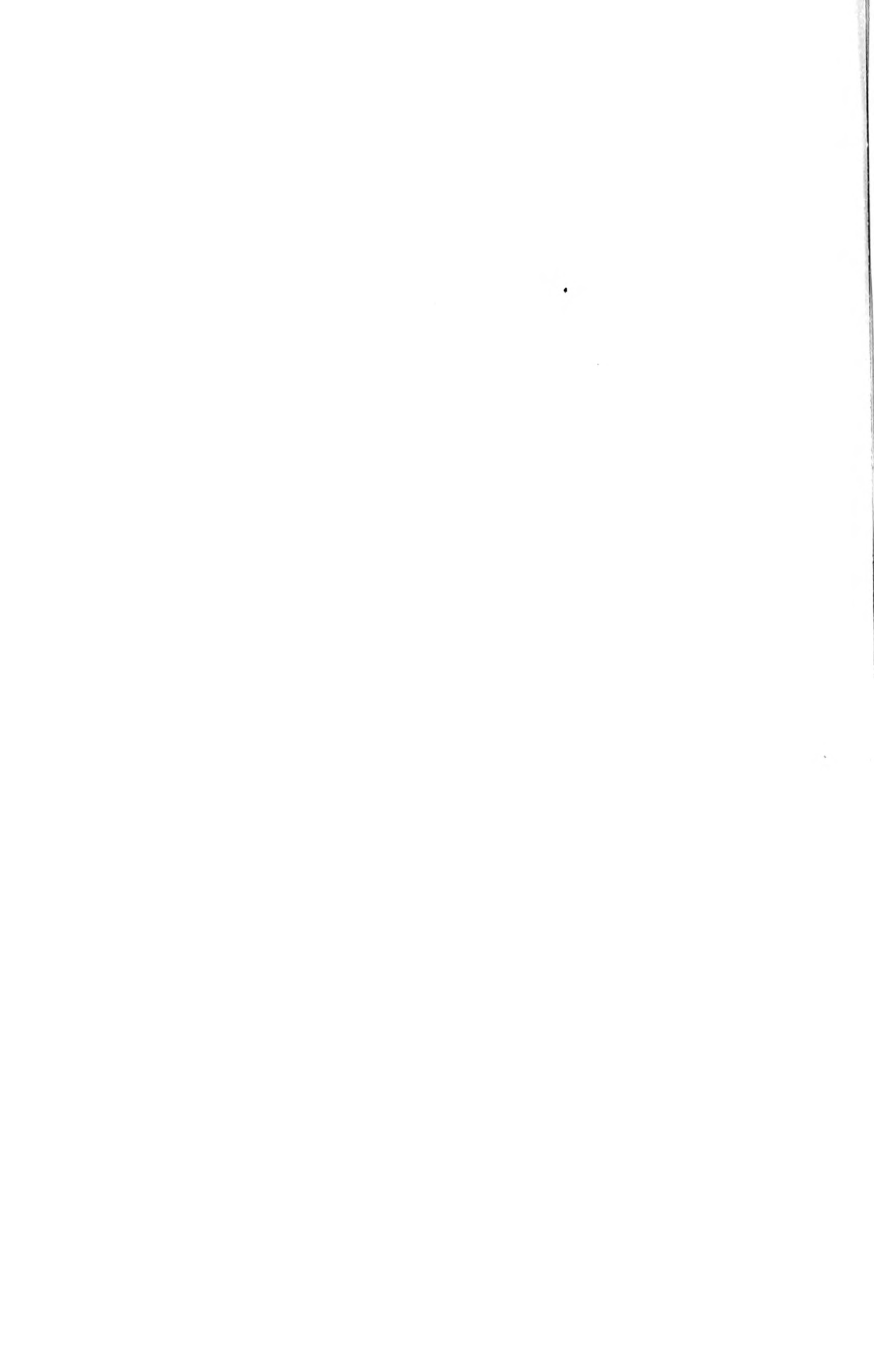
---

**E**DWIN ROBERT WALKER, the present Chancellor of New Jersey, is a representative of a family that has been seated in that State for more than two hundred years. Mahlon Stacy, an ancestor, was one of the Quakers who landed at Burlington in 1678, and the two following years settled on land on the site of what is now Trenton, which he had purchased, and built a mill there and was actually the founder of the city, although it was named for Judge Trent, who resided in the town many years later. Chancellor Walker was born in Rochester, New York, September 13, 1862, son of the late Dr. Walter and Mary (Paxson) Walker. Dr. Walker practiced medicine and surgery in Rochester for many years, and upon his death in 1868 the family removed to Trenton, New Jersey, which was Mr. Walker's ancestral home.

Chancellor Walker attended the Model School in Trenton until 1878, in which year he accepted a clerkship in the office of the late Hon. Henry S. Little, then Clerk in Chancery. While serving in this office he read law with the late Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson and afterwards with Judge Garret D. W. Vroom. He was admitted by the Supreme Court of New Jersey as attorney at the June term, 1886, and as counsellor at the June term, 1889. Immediately upon admission to the bar he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Trenton, winning in course of time much prominence and success, especially as an advocate of causes in the various courts. He was counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer county in 1891-92, and was city counsel for the corporation of Trenton in 1892-93. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie, October 29, 1907, to succeed Vice-Chancellor Bergen, who resigned to become a Justice of the Supreme Court. On March 18, 1912, he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Woodrow Wilson to succeed Chancellor Pitney, who resigned to become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Chancellor Walker was done the honor of an immediate confirmation by the Senate without the usual reference to a committee. Chancellor Walker was judge-advocate of the Second Regiment National Guard of New Jersey, with the rank of captain in 1906, and in the following year



*A. Walker*







Wm. C. Heppelheimer

was appointed to the same office in the Second Brigade with the rank of major. In politics Chancellor Walker is a Democrat. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, New Jersey Historical Society, Trenton Club and Trenton Country Club.

Chancellor Walker married, June 20, 1891, Sarah, daughter of Jacob Conrad and Sarah (Carlin) Fritz, of Hamilton township, Mercer county, New Jersey. They have one son, Geoffrey Fritz Walker, a student at the University of Virginia.

### WILLIAM C. HEPPEHEIMER

**B**ORN in the City of New York, March 27, 1860, William C. Heppenheimer was educated at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and upon his return to this country commenced reading law with Governor Leon Abbett. He supplemented this with courses at Columbia College and Harvard Law School, and in due time was admitted to the bars of the States of New York and New Jersey. Governor Green appointed him aide-de-camp on his personal military staff, with the rank of colonel, in May, 1887, and two years later he was appointed inspector-general of the National Guard. From 1887 to 1890 inclusive he served as a representative of the Fourth District of Hudson county in the Assembly, won distinction as a leader of his party on the floor in 1889, and served as chairman of the committees on judiciary, militia and treasurer's accounts; he was elected Speaker of the House in 1890. The following year he was elected to office as State Comptroller, to succeed Major Anderson, and served a term of three years, which expired in March, 1894.

In 1896 Mr. Heppenheimer organized the Peoples' Safe Deposit and Trust Company in Jersey, and has been its president to the present time. In 1899 he organized the Trust Company of New Jersey, and became its president. In 1902 he organized the Bergen and Lafayette Trust Company, and became its president. In 1911 he organized the Carteret Trust Company, and became its president. In 1913 these various companies were all consolidated into one company—The Trust Company of New Jersey—now forming the second largest banking institution in the State of New Jersey.

## EDWARD IRVING EDWARDS

---

**T**HE chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who confer honor and dignity upon a community, and forward its prosperity, is a record of the history of the State and the Nation. The field of finance has always called into requisition men of the brightest minds and gifted in a variety of directions. Great foresight is one of the indispensable qualities of a financier. When men rise above the ranks of the many to become leaders in any direction, there must be more than ordinary ability. It is of such a man, Edward Irving Edwards, of Jersey City, New Jersey, that this sketch treats. In public office, as well as in conducting his private business affairs, he has shown his ability to cope with unexpected difficulties, and the calm, deliberate manner which has never failed him has been of inestimable value to the city. He is the son of William W. and Emma J. Edwards, the former a truck farmer, and freeholder of Hudson county, New Jersey, during one term.

Edward Irving Edwards was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 1, 1863. At first he was a pupil of Public School No. 13, then attended Public School No. 12, from which he was graduated. After being graduated from the Jersey City High School, Mr. Edwards entered the New York University, where he took a two years' course. His first business position was as clerk in the First National Bank of Jersey City, which he held from 1882 until 1889. He then engaged in the general contracting business with which he was identified until about the year 1898. At this time he had been appointed surveyor to the tax commissioners of Jersey City, and held this office until March 1, 1903. At the same time he was serving as clerk to the commissioners of adjustment of Jersey City. Returning to his financial work, he held the position of clerk in the First National Bank from March 1, 1903, until January 3, 1906, when he was elected assistant cashier in the same institution, an office he filled until he was elected to the position of cashier, December 10, 1906. He was elected comptroller of the Treasury of the State of New Jersey by joint session of the Legislature, February 20, 1911, for a term of three years, and is in office at the present time (1913). For a number of years he was connected with Company F, Fourth Regi-





*F. Edward*



ment National Guard of the State of New Jersey, entering as a private, and passing through the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, which was the rank he held at the time he resigned from service. Mr. Edwards has for many years been an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and has a large amount of influence in that body. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, and is connected with the following organizations: The Zeta Psi fraternity; Bergen Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson County Democratic Association; Carteret Club, Jersey City, New Jersey; Trenton Country Club, Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Edwards married, in Jersey City, November 14, 1888, Jule B., daughter of William A. and Fannie Smith, and they have children: Edward Irving Jr., born March 1, 1890; Elizabeth Jule, born January 15, 1902. Mr. Edwards is a man of brilliant attainments and much charm of manner. He is master of a fine flow of language, and is an entertaining conversationalist. He has the welfare of the city deeply at heart, and is ever ready to do all in his power to further its interests.



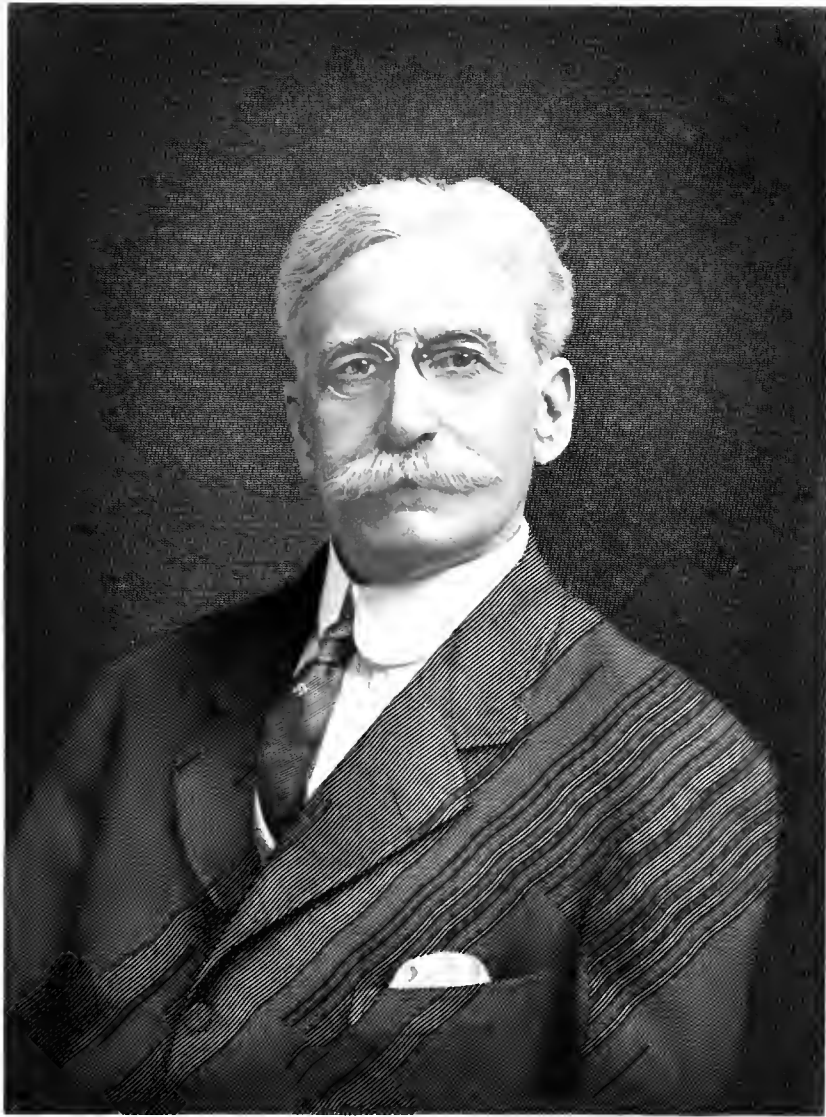
## CHARLES W. ENNIS

---

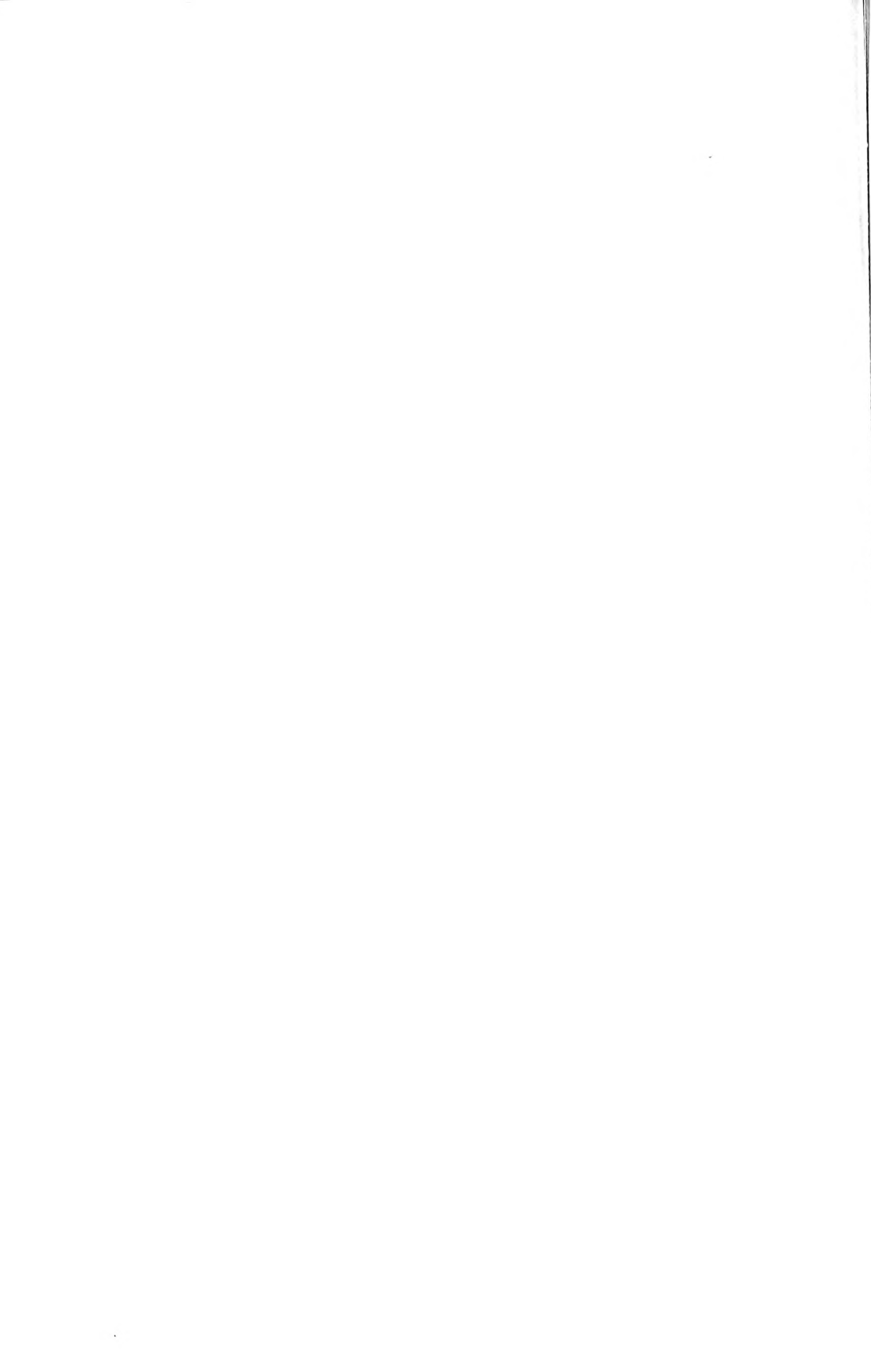
CHARLES W. ENNIS, a leading representative of the industrial interests of Morristown, was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, January 7, 1848. He was the son of Sylvanus S. and Caroline (Brown) Ennis, his father having been a native of New York City. His mother was born in Yates county. After engaging in trade as a butcher in New York City for many years, Sylvanus S. Ennis moved to Penn Yan, where he died, and where his widow still resides. His father, Sylvanus Ennis, was also a native of New York City. He served during the war of 1812 as clerk in the quartermaster's department, dying as the result of exposure while at Sacketts Harbor. His wife, Mary (Dobbs) Ennis, belonged to one of the old families of eastern New York State, one member of which was the founder of the historic town of Dobbs Ferry. Coming of such fine and sturdy stock, so intensely American in their traditions, Mr. Ennis might well display the scrupulous exactness, discriminating judgment and executive ability for which he is so well known.

Charles W. Ennis began his education in the district schools of Yates county, passing then to Morris Academy at Morristown, New Jersey, where he moved in early life. His first position in the business world was a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Morristown, remaining for six years. His next venture was to found an establishment of his own, in Somerville, New Jersey, dealing with men's furnishing goods. The firm name appeared as C. W. Ennis & Company, and continued thus for thirteen years. Part of the time they also manufactured shirts, which became the most extensive business of this kind in New Jersey. Mr. Ennis removed his business to Morristown in 1885, and has since lived there.

His father-in-law was the senior partner of Day & Muchmore, in which Mr. Ennis soon purchased the interest of the junior partner, continuing the lumber firm under the style of Day & Ennis, but he soon after also bought out the remaining partner, and changed the title of the establishment to C. W. Ennis & Company. Their dealings were in pine and hardwood lumber, and covered an extensive field; their manufactures included house trimmings, such as



*C. M. Emms*



sashes, blinds, doors, mouldings, and all kinds of masons' materials. The central location of their office and lumber yard, on Morris street, opposite the station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad facilitated the shipping of their supplies to all quarters, and built up a successful enterprise.

Mr. Ennis is noted for his honorable treatment of his employees. Among his patrons he is greatly liked and well known for his trustworthiness in every relation. His unpretentious nature keeps him from the advertisement that would attract public office, but he has been induced by his staunch advocacy of the principles of the Republican party, to accept for two terms a position as member of the City Council, in which he has shown fidelity to the best interests of the city in his promotion of certain measures. He is a director of the First National Bank. He and his family are all devout members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Morristown. Mr. Ennis is a very active worker therein, and served for many years as a trustee of the church, and as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

Charles W. Ennis married, 1872, Emma F., daughter of F. A. Day, mentioned before in connection with the lumber firm of Day & Muchmore, and an old and highly respected citizen of Morristown. Their children are: Mabel, Bertha, Mildred.



## RICHARD C. JENKINSON

---

**R**ICHARD C. JENKINSON, a representative citizen of Newark, in which city he has spent his entire life, honored and respected, was born there, April 14, 1853, son of George Bestall and Jane (Stringer) Jenkinson, the former of whom was a manufacturer of trunks, bags and leather goods in Newark, New Jersey, vice-president and director of the Newark Gas Company, president of the Newark Electric Company, and also held several honorary offices in various organizations, a man of honor and integrity held in high esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Jenkinson and wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

Richard C. Jenkinson attended the public schools of his native city, including the High School, and later pursued a course of instruction in German and French under private tutors, and five years after completing his studies, having earned sufficient money to defray his expenses, he spent one year abroad, deriving therefrom both profit and pleasure. In 1869 he entered upon his business career, being connected for five years thereafter with the wholesale dry goods commission business in New York City. In 1876, upon his return from abroad, he started in the manufacturing business, making metal goods and hardware, and has continued in that line up to the present time (1913), achieving a large degree of success as the result of thorough business principles and straightforward dealings, coupled with close application and perseverance. His integrity as a business man led to his appointment as director in the Iron Bound Trust Company of Newark, and also to his nomination for the office of mayor of Newark in 1900, by the Republican party, whose principles he strongly advocates, but he was defeated at the polls by his Democratic opponent, and since then he has declined to allow his name to appear as a candidate for public office. He holds membership in the Union League Club, Republican and Lotos Clubs of New York, and the Essex Club of Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Jenkinson married, at Newark, New Jersey, December 21, 1876, Emily Pendleton, daughter of George Villers and Mary (Blair) Coe. Children: Louise Emily, born June 10, 1878, married a Mr. Skillman; Charlotte Marie, born April 14, 1880, mar-



---

ried a Mr. May; Margaret Blair, born February 8, 1882, married a Mr. Carrington. Mrs. Jenkinson and her daughters are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

---

### WILLIAM D. EDWARDS

---

**T**HIS able lawyer has been connected with some of the most famous litigations throughout the State of New Jersey. He is considered a leading authority on questions of municipal law and taxation. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 17, 1855, but came to Jersey City with his parents when they took up their residence in that town in 1860.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of Jersey City and at Hasbrouck Institute. He left these prepared for college, and entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1875. He then read law under Hon. William Brinkerhoff, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1878, and was admitted to the practice of the law in the State of New Jersey in the same year. Since that time he has resided in Jersey City, entering upon the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted. Although not a resident of Bayonne, he was appointed corporation counsel of that city in May, 1883, and held the office for several years. He was appointed secretary of the Democratic County Committee in 1879, and in 1880 became its president. In 1886 he was elected State Senator from Hudson county to succeed Mr. Brinkerhoff, his former legal preceptor, and he served one term (1887-89). He served as corporation counsel for Jersey City, having been appointed in 1889. During that time he was responsible for the drafting and securing of the passage of the new charter under which that city is now governed. A recent legal victory has been for the suit he carried to the United States Supreme Court in behalf of the municipality of Jersey City against the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the recovery of the South Cove Grant in New York Bay. This grant had been in litigation for many years, and the valuation is over a million dollars.

## JOHN G. KEYLER

---

**T**HERE is something in the spirit of the American government and of the American nation which wins the loyal support of all of its adopted sons. Its freedom from monarchical rule, its advantages for progress and improvement, unhampered by caste, seem to call forth the best efforts of those who come here to seek homes, and many rise to positions of importance in the business world and other fields of industry. This has been eminently the case with John G. Keyler, head of the firm of John G. Keyler & Son, undertakers and furniture dealers, in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey.

John G. Keyler was born in Wittenberg, Germany, 1832, and until his majority his life was spent in his native country. The common schools of Wittenberg furnished his preparatory education, and this was supplemented by a course in one of the academies of Germany, which equipped him fully and practically for a useful business career. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinetmaking, and at the expiration of four years had become thoroughly versed in every detail of this important trade. He was occupied with this sort of work until 1853, in which year he emigrated to America, rightly judging that this country offered better opportunities for advancement to a young man of energy, ambition and ability than his own land. He arrived in New York in the month of June, and after a short time spent in that city, removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he found employment in a furniture factory. Mr. Keyler retained his position for a period of about two years, in the meantime making every effort to acquire a working knowledge of the English language, with a view to establishing himself in business independently. At the end of this time he resigned his position and removed to Bloomfield, where he has resided since that time. He started his present business in 1856, and for some years made all of his coffins and all of his furniture personally. From time to time the business was enlarged, modern machinery to facilitate the work was installed, and every appliance introduced which would tend to the comfort of the men employed there. For many years he has now manufactured and kept in stock a large variety of both furniture and undertakers' sup-

plies of every description. He has a number of fine funeral cars, and has officiated at many thousands of funerals. He is probably the oldest undertaker in Essex county, New Jersey. But Mr. Keyler has not confined his business activity to this branch of industry alone. In association with others he organized, in 1886, the Bloomfield Building & Loan Association, was made president of this corporation and has filled the office up to the present time, Charles W. Martin being the treasurer, and Henry Lawrence, secretary. He has also displayed considerable zeal in the public affairs of the town, has served as a member of the town committee, and always gives his strong support to the Republican party.

Mr. Keyler married, 1855, Margaret Schneider; children: John D., an undertaker in Montclair, New Jersey; Charles A., associated in business with his father for many years, at the present time owning and controlling the business; William W., a merchant in Arlington, New Jersey; Eliza M., married Frank Pescey, of Philadelphia; Anna, married Rev. F. O. Cesch, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; Margaret B., married the Rev. A. K. Slaiger, of Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mr. Keyler is highly esteemed in business and social circles alike for that sterling worth which everywhere commands respect, and both his public and private life are above reproach.



## EDWARD H. LAMBERT

---

**A**MONG the enterprising and successful business men of Paterson, men who have achieved success by means of industry, perseverance, integrity of character and excellent business principles, may be mentioned Edward Harvey Lambert, born in New York City, March 11, 1857, son of Michael E. Lambert.

Michael E. Lambert was born in the North of Ireland, residing there until attaining manhood, when he emigrated to this country, locating in Paterson, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the age of sixty-seven. His occupation was that of clerk in a mercantile establishment, his duties being performed to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Mr. Lambert's wife died when Edward H. was three years of age; they were the parents of one other child, Helena M., wife of Edward Coleman, of Paterson, New Jersey. Edward H. Lambert has a half-brother, Samuel S. Lambert, of Newark, New Jersey, connected with the Lauter Piano Company; he resides in Arlington, New Jersey.

Edward H. Lambert attended the public schools of New York City and Paterson, also the High School of the latter city, thus obtaining a practical education. In 1872, in Paterson, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, now John Agnew Company, remaining about three years. He then became an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, serving as operator and bookkeeper for two years. He then entered the employ of the Erie railroad, remaining about nine years, during which time he served as telegrapher at various places. He then became connected with the Queen Fire Insurance Company as assistant state agent, his district covering Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, and for one year served as assistant superintendent of the Industrial Branch in New Jersey for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Paterson on his own account, and for a quarter of a century has been so employed, gaining a reputation which places him in the front ranks of the business men of the city, and the confidence and respect of all with whom he has business transactions. In addition his services are in great demand by the courts and various corporations in the appraisal of mills

and other property, he being considered an expert in that line. He is president of the Paterson Real Estate Exchange, vice-president of the Board of Trade, and member of the Committee on Industries, trustee of the Paterson Orphan Asylum, member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the finance committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Hamilton Club, of Paterson.

Mr. Lambert married (first) September 1, 1880, Catherine E., daughter of Abram Ackerman, a grocer of Paterson. Mrs. Lambert died December, 1891. Children: 1. Edna May, married Marinus Meyer, superintendent of the Doll Piano Company, of New York; lives in New Rochelle; one child, Dorothy. 2. Laura L., married George Wolf, of Paterson, who died within three months of their marriage; she resides in Paterson. 3. Daisy L., married Jacob Geroe, of Paterson, accountant with the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of New York; one child, Dorrit; resides in Paterson. 4. William R., unmarried; resides in Paterson; connected with the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of New York. Mr. Lambert married (second) May 10, 1893, Minnie, daughter of Joseph and Jane Cowell, of Paterson, the former of whom died in 1911, and the latter living at the present time. Children: 5. Minnie J. 6. Joseph. 7. Eleanor B.



## RICHARD W. McEWAN

---

**R**ICHARD W. McEWAN, a leading manufacturer of paper, is a native of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he was born January 25, 1866, son of Robert and Sarah A. (Walsh) McEwan.

Robert McEwan came from Scotland, where both his father and grandfather had been engaged in paper manufacture, and he carried on the same business in this country. His wife, though of English parentage, was born in America. Mr. McEwan settled almost the first thing in Bloomfield, New Jersey, but soon moved to Easton, Connecticut, where he carried on papermaking until 1873, removing then to Caldwell, New Jersey, and again later to Bloomfield, the closing years of his life being spent in Whippany, New Jersey. Of his various children, William W. was superintendent of the paper mill at Malopardis; Robert B., who married Mary B. Crawford, was connected with the paper manufactory at Whippany, as were also Jesse L., who married N. Grace Roe, and the youngest son, Richard W.

Richard W. McEwan spent the first seven years of his life in Easton, and attended school later in Caldwell, but left his studies at an early age to enter his father's employ. The father had become one of the best known paper producers in the county, and the extent of trade and high standards which he won have been maintained by his sons. Richard W. McEwan had a splendid training under his father's supervision, and grew up in the business. He learned the details of every department of the firm by personal labor and mastered them thoroughly. He had become financially interested in the concern before reaching the age of eighteen years, and has since taken important part in its management.

The McEwan factory is filled with the latest models of machinery, and all the various tools and materials necessary for manufacture of fine papers. In this respect it is one of the most completely provided for in the country. The partners, most of them brothers, are all men of high business standing, whose concern has won a deserved success. Their trade is very extensive. They are all Republicans, and for eighteen years have supported the organization,

especially championing the theories of protective tariff and the sound-money plank of the 1896 platform at St. Louis. Richard W. McEwan has many fraternal connections, belonging to Cincinnati Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Madison Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; and the Odo de Saint Amand Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Topkaow Club, of Morristown, New Jersey.

Mr. McEwan married Hannah H., daughter of George H. Brown, of Washington, D. C. They have a son, Richard W. (2).



## HARRY SMITH MADDOCK

---

**H**ARRY SMITH MADDOCK, president of the Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, manufacturers of pottery in the State of New Jersey, is identified with some of the most important enterprises of the city of Trenton, New Jersey, in which he resides. As the family of which he is a representative has been identified with the manufacture of pottery and china for many generations, it may not be amiss to give a slight sketch of its rise to importance in this especial field of industry.

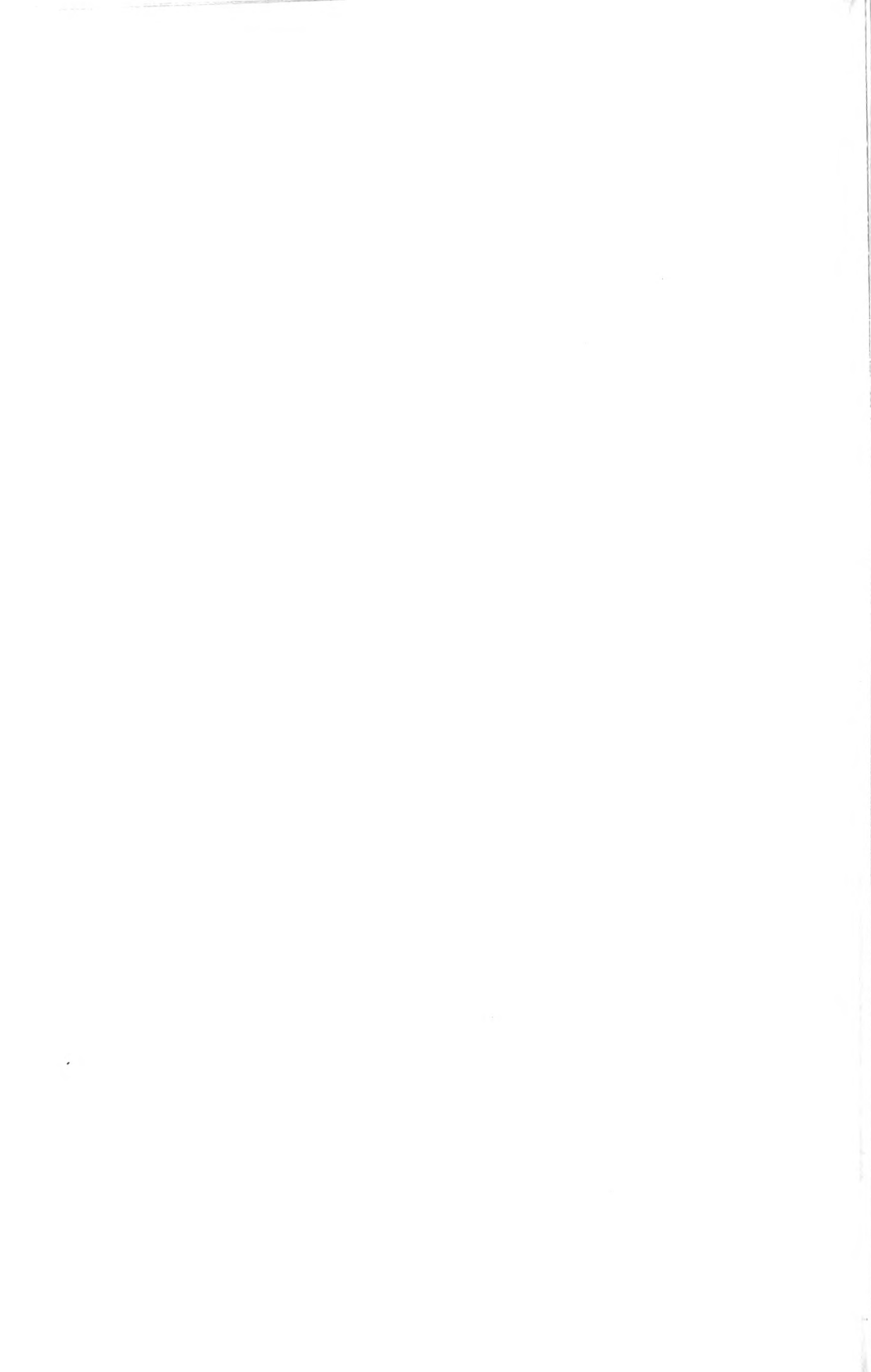
The family is of English origin, and John Maddock, great-grandfather of Harry Smith Maddock, removed from the city of Old Chester, England, to Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with John Davenport, a manufacturer of porcelain. Two of his sons, John and Thomas, learned the art of decorating porcelain ware in the factory of Mr. Davenport, and John Maddock Jr. established the firm of John Maddock & Sons, at Burslem, porcelain manufacturers, which is still favorably known in this country. His brother Thomas married Mary Crompton, and upon his death in 1836 his widow with several of the children came to the United States and settled in New York and its vicinity. Her second son, also Thomas Maddock, left England in 1847 with his wife, Honor (Bossom) Maddock, and located in the city of New York. The business established by him there will be treated of in a separate paragraph. He married (second) 1851, Isabelle M. Middleton, by whom he had four children, one of them being Harry Smith, the particular subject of this sketch.

When Thomas Maddock, the second son, came to New York, he started a business for the purpose of decorating porcelain at No. 39 Green street. One year later, 1849, he removed to 29 Spruce street. An arrangement was later made with Warram & Hawghout, of No. 563 Broadway, by which they were to remove to that location and decorate exclusively for this firm. This arrangement proved a very successful one from every point of view. In 1853 Maddock & Leigh decorated a dinner service for the United States government for use in the White House at the time of President Franklin Pierce's administration; also decorated a service for the St. Nicholas Hotel





Thomas G. Adams



of New York City, which was opened in 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Maddock attending the opening reception at the hotel.

In 1854, through over-exertion, Thomas Maddock became unable to attend to the business; he sold his interest to his partner and resided on his farm in Somerset county, near Bernardsville, New Jersey. In 1856, his health being restored, he moved to Brooklyn, New York, and purchased the Star Hotel at the corner of Cranberry and Hicks streets, and continued to operate it for eight years. In 1859 he joined the Thirteenth Regiment of National Guards, and in 1861 his regiment acted as escort to the Prince of Wales during his visit to this country. It was in 1866 that Thomas Maddock purchased a crockery and glassware business in Jersey City, New Jersey. In the early part of 1867 he disposed of the Brooklyn hotel and removed to Jersey City. In 1872 he purchased an interest in the Carroll Street Pottery at Trenton, New Jersey, the firm being styled Millington & Astbury. The Carroll Street Pottery was established in 1859. The firm name was later changed to read Millington, Astbury & Maddock. They added to their product the manufacture of sanitary earthenware, and continued until 1874, when Mr. Millington withdrew. Astbury & Maddock continued the business until 1878, when Mr. Astbury died, and Mr. Maddock became sole owner. Being advanced in years, Mr. Maddock requested his three sons, who were engaged in business enterprises in Jersey City, to dispose of these, and associate themselves with him in the industry at Trenton. The firm of Thomas Maddock & Sons was established in 1882.

The business having been increased and in need of more space, the pottery adjoining, known as the City Pottery, was purchased on March 12, 1886. On March 5, 1890, that part of the works between Ewing and Carroll streets was destroyed by fire. The Trenton China Pottery, situated in the southern part of the city on Lambertson street, being in the hands of a receiver, was purchased on May 11, 1892, by Thomas Maddock & Sons, and therefrom was formed a separate corporation, known as the Maddock Pottery Company Lambertson Works. On May 12, 1892, that part of the works known as the City Pottery was destroyed by fire.

Harry Smith Maddock was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 15, 1861. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn and of Jersey City, and also the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, New Jer-

sey. He had not yet attained his majority when he became associated with his father in business, and learned the art of manufacturing pottery in every detail under the able instruction of his father. When this firm was incorporated, Mr. Maddock was elected to the presidency, and has amply demonstrated his executive ability and other fine qualities as a business man. He is interested in a number of other business enterprises, among them being the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey, of which he is one of the directors. He is independent in his political views, yet has the welfare of the community thoroughly at heart, has served as police commissioner of Trenton for a period of thirteen years, and was president of the police board three terms. His affiliation with organizations of various kinds is as follows: Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lotus, Trenton, Trenton Country, Republican and Fellow-craft clubs, all of Trenton. His religious views are those of the Methodist denomination, but he is not a member of any church.

Mr. Maddock married, at Trenton, New Jersey, September 8, 1887, Kate Lent, daughter of William and Anna Mauser, and they have one son: Harold, born November 18, 1890. Mr. Maddock has very practical and progressive ideas on all subjects, and it is one of his greatest pleasures to ensure the comfort and safety of the many employees of his company.







John Reynolds

## JOHN HENRY REYNOLDS

---

**J**OHN HENRY REYNOLDS, a widely known practitioner at the bar of New Jersey, was born in Paterson, that State, February 11, 1855. He is the third generation of his family to live on American soil, his grandfather, Thomas Reynolds, coming directly from county Armagh, Ireland, in 1827. He settled in Bergen county, New Jersey; was a skillful weaver, and a holder of land where now stands the North Jersey Country Club, and by frugality and industry he acquired a competence. He married Agnes (McCulloch) Cardwell, a widow, and had three children, among them being a son, John.

John Reynolds was born in Portadown, county Armagh, Ireland, March 11, 1826, died January 6, 1909. He was brought by his parents to this country as an infant. He obtained his early education in the common schools of Paterson, Bergen county, New Jersey, and later entered the academic school of Hugh Dougherty. His entry into business life becoming necessary, he crossed over to New York City, and there learned the tailor's trade, which proved disagreeable to him, and he then decided to learn the trade of cigar-making, in the Caldwell Cigar Factory, at Caldwell, New Jersey, remaining there for some time. Returning then to Paterson, he entered the employment of Stephen Allen, a cigar manufacturer. Learning this trade with great proficiency, he became a partner in the concern with John Allen, later consolidating the interests of several under the firm name of Allen, Reynolds & Company. They continued their extensive business transactions until their dissolution in 1872. Mr. Reynolds soon afterward became president of three establishments, the Acquacknonk Water Company, the Paterson Gas Company and the Paterson Savings Institution. Although deeply interested in municipal affairs of the city of Paterson, he never attempted to gain public office. The only municipal position that he occupied was to become one of the Board of Aldermen, serving from 1865 to 1870. He changed his church affiliations from the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he at first belonged, becoming a member of the Congregational church. He married Elizabeth Kempley, and among their six children was John Henry Reynolds, the youngest son.

John Henry Reynolds, after receiving the usual instruction in the public schools of his native city, went to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated therefrom in 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned eastward, and in New York City, at Columbia Law School, started upon the study of law, which he completed with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1878. Since 1879, with his admission to the bar of Passaic county, he has been engaged in the direction of his ever-growing practice, being particularly interested in legal tangles which involve the many questions of real estate law. Like his father, he has no liking for politics. His interest in the city of Paterson, however, led him to accept the office of member of the City Board of Park Commissioners.

Mr. Reynolds married, April 7, 1881, Cora C. Stevens, born April 10, 1856, daughter of Albert G. and Sarah C. (Greene) Stevens, of Buffalo, New York. They have four children, all born in Paterson: Kate, Beatrix, John S., Doris.





## DANTE RIVETTI, LL. B., LL. M.

---

**T**HE brightest minds and the most gifted sons of the nations have ever been called into the circle of the law, and contact with other minds, equally brilliant, has sharpened the naturally keen intellect. The lawyer of ability arises above the ranks of the many, and attains a position among the few who achieve professional prominence. A position of this kind may be predicted for Dante Rivetti, an able young attorney of West Hoboken, New Jersey.

Mr. Rivetti was born in Piedmont, Italy, July 30, 1882, son of Vitale Rivetti, a silk weaver, who emigrated to America in 1884, made his home in West Hoboken, New Jersey, and is now living there in retirement from business responsibilities. He acquired his early education in the public schools of West Hoboken, and of Northampton, Massachusetts, and in the New York Preparatory School, from which last mentioned institution he was graduated in 1905, having been a student there for a period of two years. He then matriculated at the Law Department of the New York University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and after a post-graduate course of one year's duration the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He was at once admitted to practice at the bars of New York and New Jersey, and has been active in his profession since that time. He maintains an office at No. 25 Pine street, New York City, and another at No. 628 Courtlandt street, West Hoboken, New Jersey. In June, 1913, he successfully passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners, and was admitted as a counsellor-at-law. His affiliation with organizations is as follows: The Italian Recreation Society, the Italian Brotherhood and the Sons of Italy. He is a man of strong and pure ideals, affiliates with no political party, preferring to act according to his independent opinions. He follows closely the trend of current events, is shrewd in his deductions, and will undoubtedly be a power to be reckoned with in the future. Mr. Rivetti is unmarried, and resides with his parents.

## ARTHUR RYLE

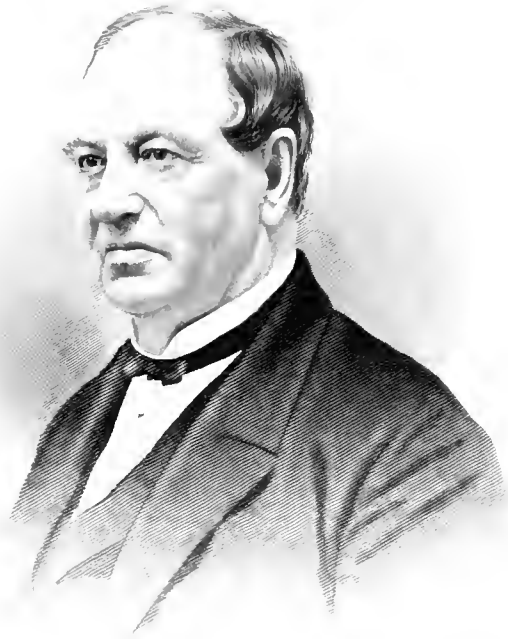
---

**A**RTHUR RYLE, a leading silk merchant of New York City, is a native of Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, born February 8, 1865, son of William and Mary E. (Danforth) Ryle. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were men of enterprise in different fields of industry.

His father was the son of William Ryle, an Englishman, one of a family of silk manufacturers. John Ryle, his uncle, came from England at first in the interests of the Ryle house of Macclesfield, and, as the result, located in Paterson and undertook the manufacture of silk there, which he prosecuted successfully until his death. He is accounted the founder of the silk industry in America. He was at first connected with the large and prosperous silk manufacturing establishment at Macclesfield conducted by William Ryle and his brother Reuben.

William Ryle, son of William Ryle, was born in Macclesfield, England, March 8, 1834, and died in Paterson, New Jersey, November 5, 1881. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen, also with the purpose of embarking in the silk business, but, obtaining employment with a Wall street banking firm in New York City, he was for some time engaged in financial concerns. At the end of two years and before arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he was offered a partnership interest by his employers, but declined to accept it, and in 1856 he began business for himself as a banker and broker in Paterson. Subsequently, in addition to this business, he began to sell thrown silk and then raw silk, on commission for the Ryle firm of Macclesfield and other English houses. He gradually devoted his energies exclusively to the sale of raw silk, with business headquarters in New York City, although he continued to reside in Paterson. Thus were laid the foundations of the present firm of William Ryle & Company, which has long occupied a preëminent position in the silk trade in this country.

While engaged in his banking and brokerage business in Paterson, Mr. Ryle married Mary E. Danforth, daughter of the late Charles Danforth, the noted locomotive builder. Of this union were born eleven children, among whom were: William Thornicraft,



*Wm. D. L. H.*







William F. G.

now deceased, and Arthur, Ernest, Joseph Wright, Julia and Elizabeth Willett, living. Mr. Ryle's widow died December 21, 1904. She was a lady greatly respected; to her liberality the city is indebted for the Danforth Free Public Library, and she donated for library purposes the old Danforth mansion on Market street, also contributing a large amount to the library fund.

After Mr. William Ryle's death, the firm of William Ryle & Company was organized to continue the business in New York City, which he had conducted with such striking success. In this firm his eldest son, William Thornicraft Ryle, took the leading place. His business career also was one of marked enterprise and signal ability. Under his direction the Ryle silk interests enjoyed great expansion, and in addition to the sale of raw silk, the house engaged in silk manufacture on a large scale, conducting the Sauquoit Mills at Scranton—the largest in the country devoted to the throwing of silk, and other important factories elsewhere. Mr. William T. Ryle was a conspicuous figure in the city of Paterson. He was instrumental in organizing and capitalizing the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and, indeed, to him more than to any other man, that company owed its development from a quite hazardous undertaking to a brilliantly successful enterprise.

Arthur Ryle, third son of William Ryle, has since the death of his brother, William T., on September 21, 1898, had the principal management of the New York City firm, and its prosperity has continued undiminished in his hands. Arthur Ryle is a resident of Rumson, New Jersey.



## ALBIN SMITH

---

**A**MONG the distinctively prominent and brilliant lawyers of the State of New Jersey none is more versatile, talented or well equipped for the work of his profession than Albin Smith, who maintains his home and business headquarters at Paterson, in Passaic county. Throughout his career as an able attorney and well fortified counsellor he has by unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Albin Smith was born at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey, December 18, 1874, son of Albin M. and Sarah Isabelle Smith, the former of whom is freight agent for the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad at Paterson, New Jersey.

Albin Smith attended the public schools at Franklin Furnace until his parents removed to Paterson, where he was graduated in Public School No. 13. He was also graduated in the High School at Paterson and for a number of years was a student in the New York Law School. In 1893 he became ticket agent for the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad at Prospect avenue station, Hackensack, New Jersey, and from 1894 to 1897 he was freight clerk for the same railroad. In the latter year he became telegraph operator for the Susquehanna Railroad at the general offices, 26 Cortlandt street, New York, and he retained that position for the ensuing three years. From 1900 to 1905 he was clerk, assistant traveling auditor, and bookkeeper in the auditing department of the Erie Railroad, at 21 Cortlandt street, New York. In 1905 he was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar and in June of that year located in Paterson, where he has since resided and where he now controls a large and lucrative law clientage. In June, 1911, he was appointed counsellor-at-law in Paterson.

In his political convictions Mr. Smith is an uncompromising Republican. He takes an active interest in all matters affecting the good of the general welfare, and from 1903 to 1907 was alderman from the Eleventh Ward, Paterson. He is unusually prominent in fraternal orders and following is a list of his affiliations. He is a mem-





*Albin Smith*







*Joseph Sharpe.*

ber of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons; Adelpic Chapter, No. 33, Royal Arch Masons; is past exalted ruler of Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; past consul of Pioneer Camp, No. 7012, Modern Woodmen of America; state lecturer, Modern Woodmen of America, for New Jersey; secretary of Court Napoleon, No. 1232, Independent Order of Foresters, at Paterson; a member of Paterson Lodge, No. 81, Knights of Pythias; treasurer of Paterson Camp, No. 1, Order of America; and past national commander and trustee of the National Camp of the Order of America. Mr. Smith is also connected with the following clubs at Paterson: Pica Club, Phelps Guards, South Paterson Athletic Club, First Ward Republican Club and the Citizens Republican Club. He was reared in the faith of the Dutch Reformed church and is a zealous member of the church of that denomination in Paterson.

An orator of power, a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men possessing a rare insight into their natures, Albin Smith is, indeed, a man of fine legal ability. His record at the bar and the honors which have been bestowed upon him stand proof of his worth. In connection with the work of his profession he is a member of a number of representative bar associations.

---

## JOSEPH SHARPE

---

**J**OSEPH SHARPE, a master specialist in concrete construction, with offices at 647 East Eighteenth street, Paterson, New Jersey, is a native of that city, born June 17, 1840.

In his youth he acquired a substantial education, and, with a natural aptitude for construction work, developed a large and important business as a specialist in concrete construction. For many years he has been identified with a great deal of the largest and most important concrete contract work in the State of New Jersey, and is frequently called in consultation to other parts of the country. In the course of his professional work he has accomplished various practical innovations, and added improvements of great value.

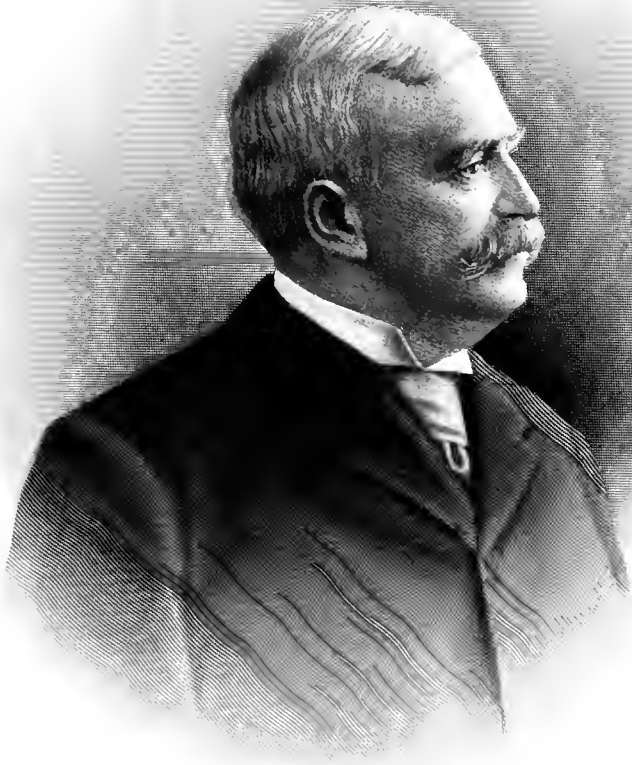
## EDWARD F. C. YOUNG

---

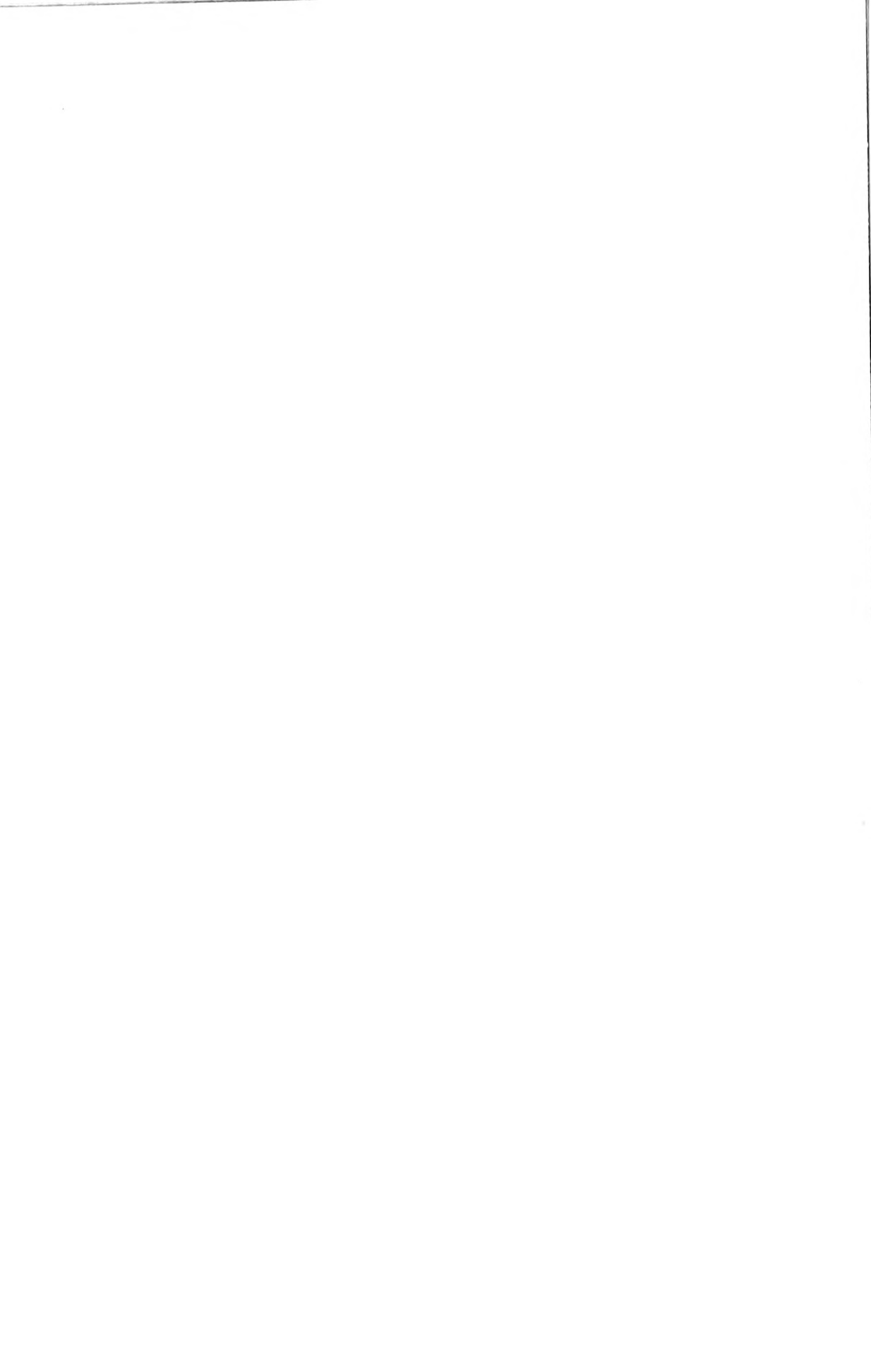
**I**T is not necessary that the man who achieves success be made of sterner stuff than his fellowman, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual; these are energy, enterprise, determination, and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities were cardinal elements in the character of Edward Faitoute Condit Young, of Jersey City, and accompanied him in his progress from a humble station in life to one of prominence and affluence.

Mr. Young was born in Malapardis, Morris county, New Jersey, January 25, 1835, son of Benjamin Franklin and Eliza D. Young, and lineally descended from the Rev. John Young, the English minister who arrived in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and two years later led the colony which founded Southold, Long Island. Another paternal ancestor was Ephraim Young, chaplain of the State militia during the Revolutionary War. On his maternal side he was of Scotch descent. At the age of nine years, two years after the death of his father, Mr. Young removed to Jersey City. He was educated in the public schools, and the late George H. Lindsley, principal of Public School No. 1, was one of his teachers. On November 1, 1852, he received a position as clerk in the Hudson County National Bank. Twelve years later he went to the First National Bank, and in 1871 was appointed cashier. He succeeded to the presidency of the bank in 1879.

Because of his thorough knowledge of banking and finance, his cooperation was sought by many large enterprises both in New Jersey and New York, and he was associated with J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan and other financial leaders in many large transactions. At his death he was an officer and director in upwards of thirty institutions. With the late Charles B. Thurston, Mr. Young formed the Bergen & Jersey City Street Railway Company, and in 1893, with the late B. M. Shanley, organized the Consolidated Traction Company, which acquired many lines in Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth. He was the first president of the company. In 1896 the Traction Company was absorbed by the Public Service Corporation, and



*Edw. T. Yawley*  
" "





Mr. Young retired, though he held considerable stock in the new corporation.

Mr. Young was one of the best known financiers and public men in New Jersey. He grew up with Jersey City and was regarded as its first citizen. The fact of his career that was most characteristic and the one that he always spoke of with pride was that he had identified his career entirely with Jersey City. He lived there from his boyhood to the hour of his death. He was identified directly or indirectly with most of the leading business enterprises of the city, and did great service in building up its prosperity. When he engaged in outside ventures he made Jersey City their headquarters. His office in the First National Bank was a center from which great and intricate interests, political and financial, centered for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Young enjoyed the confidence of the courts and was frequently appointed receiver of embarrassed companies. At one time he acted in that capacity for fifteen different concerns. He was an officer in the following companies: Acker Process Company, vice-president and director; American Graphite Company, president and director; First National Bank, of Jersey City, president and director; Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, president and director; Pavonia Trust Company of Jersey City, president and director; North Jersey Land Company, president and director. A partial list of the directorates to which he belonged is as follows: Bankers' Trust Company of New York; Bayonne Trust Company; Bergen & Lafayette Trust Company, Jersey City; Bowling Green Trust Company, New York; Brooklyn Annex; Colonial Life Insurance Company; Hoboken and Manhattan Railroad Company; Hudson County Gas Company; Liberty National Bank, New York; New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Jersey City; New York & New Jersey Railroad Company; North Jersey Street Railway Company; Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; People's Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and the West Hudson Trust Company, Harrison.

His connection with the Dixon Company extended over a period of nearly thirty years, and in all that time, whether in the morning or the afternoon, he was ever the same. He was a very far-sighted man, and the foundation of the Dixon business and its present equipment for the future are evidence of that far-sightedness. He was ever full of push and energy and inspired it in others. It was impos-

sible to limit him to a small area of business. He could see possibilities when others could not, and so resourceful was he that nothing daunted him. He amassed a fortune in the banking business. Although an exacting business man he was of a charitable disposition, and there are hundreds of men in Jersey City who owe their success in business to the financial aid given them by him. He was identified with many charitable organizations, and was one of the founders of the Children's Home. His contributions to St. John's Church were large. Other churches were the recipients of his generosity. He contributed \$25,000 to Emory Church, and to the Rev. Father Meehan he gave \$1,000 for a bell for the new All Saints' Church, in Lafayette. During the coal strike of several years ago, Mr. Young kept the fires burning in the stoves of many homes in Jersey City. Although prominent in Democratic politics, Mr. Young held but two elective offices—alderman and freeholder. This was early in his career. He held many appointive offices of honor and trust, one of which was state railroad commissioner. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee for several years, and in 1880 was one of the presidential electors for General Winfield S. Hancock. In 1892 Mr. Young was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, but was defeated in the convention.

Mr. Young was probably a member of a greater number of social clubs and other organizations than any other citizen of Jersey City, including the New Jersey Historical Society. He was extremely popular, and had a legion of friends in every walk of life. He was a member of the New Jersey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and was entitled to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. Although of Puritan stock, Mr. Young joined the Methodist church in 1863, but later became a member of the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was for twenty-five years one of the vestrymen. His home life was ideal, and the exactions of business did not lessen his enjoyment of the society of his friends.

Mr. Young married Harriet M. Strober, July 26, 1854. Their children are: Edward S., and Hattie Louise, wife of George T. Smith. Mr. Young held a prominent position in the social, church and philanthropic circles of the city, and his many good deeds, and his standing as a citizen in that community will be a lasting monument to his memory in generations to come. His death occurred at his home, Boulevard and Glenwood avenue, December 6, 1908.





Howells

## HON. HENRY OTTO WITTPENN

---

**H**ON. HENRY OTTO WITTPENN, one of the most capable mayors in the history of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born in that city, October 21, 1872, son of John J. Wittpenn. Their old and honorable German ancestry is well represented in its descendants on this side of the Atlantic ocean. Both father and mother were of German extraction, and John J. Wittpenn, emigrating from the fatherland, became a successful proprietor of a grocery business in Jersey City, situated at No. 320 Communipaw avenue. He had five children, and it was from him that Henry Otto Wittpenn inherited his excellent business traits, and the sound integrity which directed his every action, both in public and private life.

Hon. Henry O. Wittpenn began life in a humble way, receiving his education, like most of the younger generations in Jersey City, at the public schools, which perhaps have a stricter standard than some private establishments of learning. After his graduation he went abroad, visited the land of his grandparents, and for two years took a course of special study. He then returned to America, and entered his father's employ. His father's death followed soon afterward, and Henry Otto succeeded to the business, which required both an energetic and a clever chief. He enlarged it by the addition of trade in wholesale feed. A branch store was located on Black Tom Island, New Jersey.

Together with this extensive grocery and feed establishment, Mr. Wittpenn had other ideas for business development. So after many years of success, he disposed of his first business and combined with Mr. Houghtaling in a new venture in the manufacture and sale of building bricks, taking the firm name of Houghtaling & Wittpenn. The brick industry from its inception proved a thriving venture. Mr. Wittpenn's able guidance developed the business into the leading brick concern in New Jersey, or that portion of it. Its prosperity testified to his excellent judgment in the direction of the enterprise and he has all the old-time merchant's frugality and strictness of methods, which were inculcated by his father's patient training.

However, Mr. Wittpenn was destined for a wider field of appreciation. Through his connection with the Democratic party, in

which he was a steadfast worker, he received the nomination for the office of county supervisor of Hudson county, and was elected in 1904 by a plurality of 3,535 votes. His reelection in 1906, by a plurality of 20,449, showed the excellence of his administration and the popularity of the candidate. He was a relentless enemy to graft in all its forms which so flourishes throughout politics and office-seeking, and his honest methods and business-like management of the affairs under his control brought him many friends from the opposite party. In 1907 he received the candidacy for the Democratic party for the office of mayor, running against a strong opponent, Mayor Mark M. Fagan, the Republican candidate who had defeated the other ticket three times without difficulty. Mr. Wittpenn won by the remarkable plurality of 9,324 votes, after a bitter election battle.

He has proven himself as trustworthy a mayor as might be expected from his long record of achievement, and has won universal esteem by his creditable administration of municipal affairs. He is unmarried, but his house is also the home of his widowed mother and sisters. Much is to be expected of so young a man, who has already received such laurels in the political arena.



## JUDGE JOSEPH D. BEDLE

---

**J**UDGE JOSEPH D. BEDLE, who has held many positions of honor and trust, comes of distinguished lineage, and was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, February 18, 1864, son of ex-Governor Joseph D. and Althea F. (Randolph) Bedle. His ancestors came from England and were among the first settlers in New Jersey.

Judge Thomas J. Bedle, grandfather of Judge J. D. Bedle, was a merchant of Monmouth county, and married Hannah Dorsett, descendant of an English settler from Bermuda, who came to Monmouth county, New Jersey, early in the eighteenth century. Thomas J. Bedle served as Justice of the Peace and also as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, so that a strain of intellectual bent toward the severe studies of law and jurisprudence was an inheritance in the family.

Joseph Dorsett Bedle, son of Judge Thomas J. Bedle and his wife, was born in Middletown Point (now Matawan), Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 5, 1831. After an academic education he studied law for five years in the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, spending one winter in the meantime at a law school situated in Ballston Spa, New York. Part of his work was also supervised by Hon. Henry S. Little, of Middletown. This lengthy and special preparation for the career upon the bench produced a mental horizon of exceptional breadth. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1853, and his practice was immediately started in Middletown Point, although he moved two years later to Freehold. His ability and the solidity of his attainments gained him both success and considerable reputation as a desirable advocate. Governor Parker, in March, 1865, appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. During the following ten years his integrity as judge, his qualities in balancing the decision of a case before juries, and his faithful administration of the duties of his position were sternly tested on the bench of the Supreme Court, the Court of Errors and Appeals and at the Circuits, and led to his reappointment by the governor. The fierce light of New Jersey politics beat upon him as a likely candidate for executive office, for though a Democrat by party affiliations Judge

Bedle had always displayed the strictest non-partisanship upon the bench. The election proved his popularity, giving him for the office of governor of New Jersey a majority of 13,233 votes, over a strong competitor. His inauguration occurred on January 19, 1875, and he held the gubernatorial chair for three years. The peaceful celebration of the centennial in 1876 at Philadelphia demanded his efforts in behalf of his State, and the riots of 1877 called forth his prudent use of his civil and military powers in the preservation of peace throughout the State. His administration as governor was wise, good, economical and thoroughly worthy of his record as a judge. Upon retirement from office, he refused reappointment to the bench, preferring to return to his private practice of law. Among some noted cases which he handled were the State of New Jersey vs. the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, the New Jersey Junction and National Dock Railway Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the proceedings for contempt against Governor Price. His last public service was as a member of the constitutional commission, and he died soon after, October 21, 1894. He was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and was elected delegate to the general assembly of his church which met at Washington for the famous heresy trial of Dr. Briggs. Among his children by his wife, Althea F., daughter of the late Judge Bennington F. Randolph, was Joseph D.

Joseph D. Bedle Jr. early showed tastes that were similar to his father's. He was graduated in 1881 from Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City. Entering Princeton College he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. Among his classmates he was deservedly popular, and successfully filled the editorship of the "Princetonian," the college journal. His law studies were taken up immediately, with his entrance into the offices of Bedle, Muirhead & McGee, of Jersey City, but he completed them by a course at Columbia College Law school. His admission to the New Jersey bar occurred in June, 1888, and as counsellor in November, 1891. With the style of Bedle, Muirhead, McGee & Bedle Jr., he was admitted as a partner to the firm of his father, in 1888. Mr. Muirhead dying in 1892, the firm name was changed to Bedle, McGee & Bedle. Mr. Bedle is now a member of the firm of Bedle & Kellogg.

Judge Bedle is both a fine lawyer and an influential politician,



being connected with the Democratic party. He was chairman of the Hudson county delegation to the State Convention, nominating Hon. George T. Werts for governor. The governor on his election gave Judge Bedle an appointment as aide-de-camp upon his staff with the rank of colonel, and in 1894 made him one of three commissioners from his native State to promote uniformity of legislation in the United States. The following January Governor Griggs made him Judge of the District Court of Jersey City for the following five years. Two years previous he had been appointed a Special Master in Chancery by Chancellor McGill.

He succeeded to many important positions after the death of his father, ex-Governor Bedle. He is director as well as counsel for the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and the First National Bank of Jersey City; counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and many other corporations; director of the People's Light & Power Company of New Jersey, the Westside Land & Building Company; trustee of the Children's Friends Society or Children's Home of Jersey City; and a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of Jersey City. He is connected officially with the Cleveland Seed Company, and with many New Jersey firms.

Formerly he was a trustee of the Palma Club, with which he is still connected; is a member and trustee of the Carteret Club; and is a member of the Jersey City Bar Association, of Jersey City; the Manhattan Club, the Princeton Club, and the American Museum of National History, of New York City; the Washington Association, of Morristown; and the Revolutionary Memorial Society, of New Jersey; and is a member and also a governor of the Lake Hopatcong Club, of New Jersey.

Judge Joseph D. Bedle married, June 21, 1888, Fanny Reed, daughter of Horatio N. Ege, of Jersey City, head of the commission house of Ege & Otis, of New York. Judge and Mrs. Bedle have one daughter, Josephine D.



## WILLIAM NELSON

---

**W**ILLIAM NELSON, actively and prominently identified with the professional, political and social interests of the city of Paterson, a lawyer by profession and an author of note, was born February 10, 1847, son of William and Susan (Cherry) Nelson, and grandson of Thomas and Jane (Coulter) Nelson.

William Nelson attended the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, graduating from the high school in 1862. In 1863, at the early age of sixteen years, he was a reporter on the "Newark Daily Mercury," and the following two years served in the capacity of teacher, in the former year teaching English in a German school in Newark and South Orange, and in the latter year teaching in a district school at Connecticut Farms, now Union. On June 19, 1865, he took up his residence in Paterson, New Jersey, and for the following ten years devoted his time and attention to journalism, in which he was eminently successful. He took an active interest in the education of youth, and in April, 1868, was elected a member of the Paterson Board of Education, serving thereon for a period of three years, during which time he was an active factor in the reorganization of the public schools of that city, in elevating the standard of teaching, and in the expansion of the entire system. In 1869 he drafted a supplement to the Paterson city charter, materially altering the provisions relative to the Board of Education, and in 1871 he drew up an entirely new charter for the city, on original lines, which have been retained for the most part. In May, 1871, he was elected to fill the office of clerk of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and his meritorious service was rewarded by annual reelections until May, 1894, a period of almost a quarter of a century. He also served as clerk of the Paterson District Court from 1877 to 1887. He has served as delegate to National, State, Congressional and local conventions of the Republican party, has contributed frequently to New Jersey and New York papers in the same behalf, and is the author of fully a hundred important laws now on the statute books of New Jersey, principally relative to State, county and city administration, besides many in the interest of corporations by whom he has been retained.

Mr. Nelson began the study of law at the age of fifteen, and having completed his studies under the excellent preceptorship of Hon. John Hopper, of Paterson, but other occupations delayed his admission to the bar until June, 1878. Since then he has practiced his profession with success. He is the owner of one of the most valuable law libraries in the State, and his private library numbers something like ten thousand volumes in all departments of literature, perhaps one-third relating to the State of New Jersey. He has edited thirty volumes of the New Jersey Archives, and has published nearly one hundred legal, historical and biographical monographs, among them: "Summary of the Law of New Jersey in Relation to Public Bridges," "Early Will-Making in New Jersey," "The Law of Marriage and Divorce in New Jersey," "Joseph Coerten Hornblower, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1832-1846," "Clifford Stanley Sims—Soldier, Statesman, Jurist;" "Genealogy of the Doremus Family in America," "The Indians of New Jersey," "Indian Personal Names in New Jersey," etc. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1872, was recording secretary from 1880 to 1890, and in the latter named year was elected corresponding secretary, which office he still holds. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, and of various other historical, benevolent and religious societies: the American Antiquarian Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Historical Association, American Anthropological Association, American Bibliographical Society, American Folk-Lore Society, Alabama, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, New England Historical-Genealogical Society, New York Genealogical-Biographical Society, etc. Princeton University conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1896. Mr. Nelson is supervising editor of the present work, "Nelson's Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey."

Mr. Nelson married, July 25, 1889, Salome Williams, daughter of Henry C. and Ann Eliza (Banta) Doremus, of Paterson, New Jersey.

## CLEMENT J. ADAMS

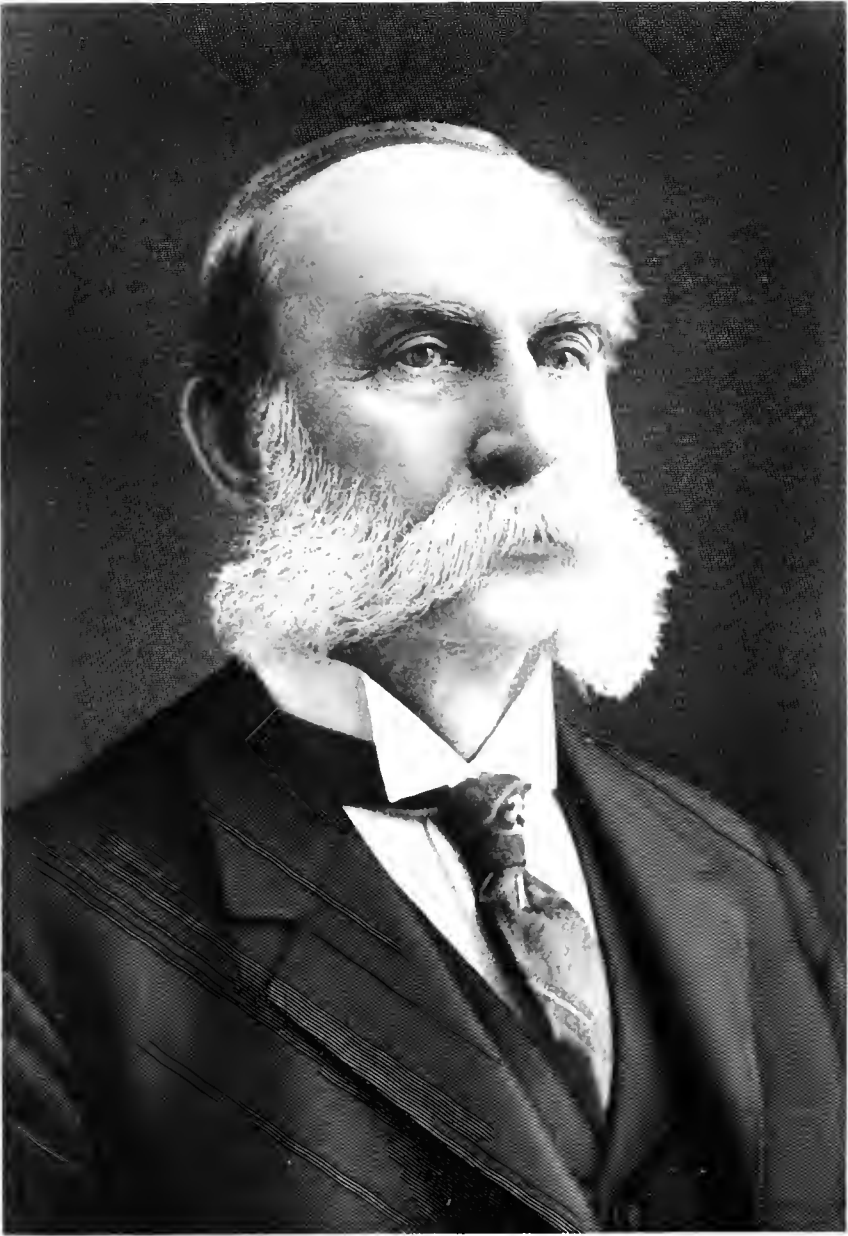
---

**B**IOGRAPHY becomes the very foundation upon which rests the general history of mankind, when one considers the fact that the history of a nation is the record of the composite achievements of the individual people. The importance of making a permanent record of the lifework of men who are worthy of such distinction cannot be overestimated. The subject of this review stands forth as one of the honored and representative citizens of Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he has rendered faithful service in various capacities.

Clement J. Adams, son of Enoch Adams, was born at Bakersville, New Jersey, in 1845. His academic education was acquired at the Pennington Seminary, after which he attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he was graduated. This was not long before the outbreak of the Civil War, and Mr. Adams enlisted in Company B, 25th New Jersey Volunteers, September 1, 1862, and was mustered in with the rank of colonel, September 26, of the same year. He was mustered out, June 20, 1863. He was successfully engaged in the profession of teaching for a period of thirteen years, the scenes of his activity being in English Creek, May's Landing, and several other places in the county. He took up his residence in Atlantic City in 1880, and there established himself in the real estate and insurance business; he had as a business associate his cousin, Israel G. Adams, and their office was located for some years on Atlantic avenue, near Arkansas. When the Real Estate and Law Building was completed in 1888 they at once sought new accommodations in that structure, where their fine offices now occupy the greater part of the first floor of the building. They have been remarkably successful in the conduct of their business, and their progressive, yet conservative, methods have aided greatly in attracting to Atlantic City a very desirable class of residents.

Mr. Adams married, 1882, Phoebe A. Tilton, of Bakersville, and their children are: Mae N. and Carleton. Mr. Adams has been frequently in public office. He served for a number of years as superintendent of public schools; for a long period as president of the





*Geo. F. Perkins*

---

board of education, and as trustee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He is known as one of the leaders and most zealous promoters of all public enterprises, and his influence and effective aid are ever to be counted upon in connection with any legitimate undertaking.

---

### GEORGE FITCH PERKINS

---

**I**T is not necessary that the man who achieves success should be different from his fellowman, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute toward it, namely, energy, enterprise, determination, and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities are very dominant in Mr. Perkins, president of the Provident Institution for Savings, in Jersey City, who has risen from a humble position to one of prominence.

George F. Perkins was born in Andover, Connecticut, December 26, 1835, son of Timothy D. and Lucy (Fitch) Perkins, respected and esteemed residents of that community for many years. He attended the public schools of Lee, Massachusetts, and supplemented this by a general course at the Charlotteville Seminary of New York, which thoroughly qualified him for a life of activity and usefulness. For a number of years he followed various lines of trades and business, achieving a certain degree of success, and later was appointed president of the Provident Institution for Savings, in which capacity he is still serving, discharging his duties with fidelity and efficiency, year by year growing in the estimation of his fellow officers, and winning and retaining the good will and esteem of all connected therewith. He is public-spirited and enterprising, contributing to the general welfare of his adopted city, and is regarded as a citizen of merit and worth. He is a member of the Board of Finance of Jersey City, a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, and during the year 1861 was a member of the Twelfth New York Regiment (Volunteers).

Mr. Perkins married, November 6, 1862, Charlotte S., daughter of Lucius and Elizabeth (Barnes) Crocker. This brief resumé of Mr. Perkins' life serves to demonstrate that throughout his career he has been found true to every trust reposed in him.

## DEWITT CLINTON BLAIR

---

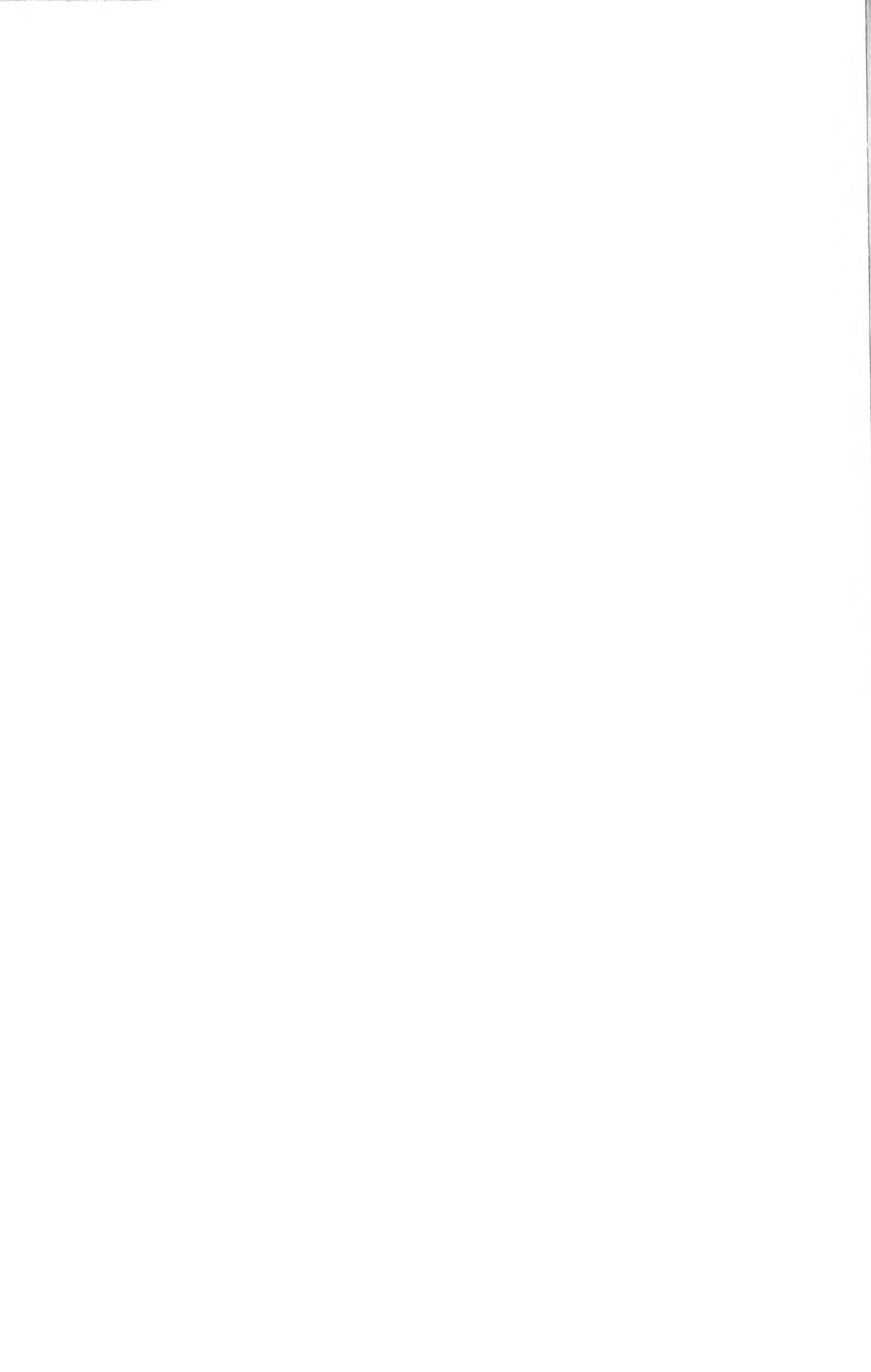
AS general history is but composite biography, it naturally follows that the deepest human interest in study and investigation must lie along those lines where thought has engendered achievement, not less for the general than for the individual good. In any locality where progress has left its consecutive tracings by the way there must ever be a dominant interest in reverting to the lives which have been an integral part of such advancement. The State of New Jersey is particularly rich in historical lore, and it cannot but be a matter of gratification to find in these latter days of rapid progress that there remains to the commonwealth a numerous progeny of those who were the founders and honored pioneers of the State. The ancestry of DeWitt Clinton Blair, banker and resident of Burlington, New Jersey, has been a distinguished one. For more than six centuries the name of Blair has had an honored place in the annals of Scotland, the ancestral home being in the northern part of Perthshire. They have earned distinction in this country and across the seas in the fields of literature, education and military affairs.

The direct ancestor in America of Mr. Blair was John Blair, born 1718, died May 20, 1798. He was a man of many-sided ability; was a preacher, taught school and became the owner of large parcels of land. His grandson, John Insley Blair, was born near Foul Rift, near Belvidere, New Jersey, August 22, 1802, and died December 2, 1899. He was a man of remarkable business and executive ability, and early in life made himself acquainted with all manner of legal questions which arise in the course of conducting important business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Company, which was the chief factor in building many of the eastern railroads, and it was at the suggestion of Mr. Blair that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad received its name. He was a railroad magnate in the western as well as the eastern part of the United States, and also held official position in a number of financial institutions. The donations of Mr. Blair to institutions of various kinds, especially those devoted to the cause of education, were enormous. The Blair Academy, of Blairstown, New Jersey, is one of his endowments, and in the eighty towns laid





*John J. Blair*







*Thomas J. Scully*

---

out by him in the west more than one hundred churches have been erected through his generosity. He was honored with nomination as governor to represent the Republican party in 1868. He married Nancy Locke, a granddaughter of Captain Locke, who was killed at the battle of Springfield during the revolution.

DeWitt Clinton, son of John Insley and Nancy (Locke) Blair, was born September 6, 1833. He married, April 21, 1864, Mary Anna Kimball. Children: John I., died July 27, 1866; Clinton Ledyard, married Florence Osborne Jennings; J. Insley. The business ability of his father was inherited in rich measure by Mr. Blair, and his financial ability has been widely recognized.

---

### THOMAS J. SCULLY

---

**T**HOMAS J. SCULLY was born in Amboy, New Jersey, September 9, 1868. He was educated at the public schools and at Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey. He became interested in the towing and transportation business, and has been eminently successful. He has been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, and has given his time and means to aid the party during its various campaigns. He was Presidential Elector in the year 1908, and was elected mayor of South Amboy, serving for the years 1909-10. He was elected to Congress from the Third New Jersey District, in 1910, and is a member of the 63rd Congress of the United States. He resides at Perth Amboy.



## EDWIN FIELD, M. D.

---

**D**R. EDWIN FIELD, the long established and highly esteemed physician of Red Bank, New Jersey, was born May 2, 1849, in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, son of Thomas S. and Martha F. (Taylor) Field. He comes of a family founded on Long Island in early colonial times, while his mother's ancestors are equally ancient in New Jersey.

The name of the immigrant ancestor is unknown, although the Englishman, first of the Field line, was William Field, and either his son or grandson was probably the adventurous traveler across the Atlantic. John Field, son of this first William, also had a son John (2) Field, whose son and grandson were William (2) and William (3) Field. The next generations were respectively named Robert (1), Robert (2), Elnathan (1), Robert (3) and Elnathan (2), and the last-named was the settler in Monmouth county, New Jersey, coming there from Long Island, and purchasing much land, which he cultivated. He married Mary Willet, and died in his ninety-seventh year. Among their children was Thomas, born on Long Island. He became a farmer in Middletown township, Monmouth county, and married Rebecca, daughter of Captain Moses Shepherd, of Revolutionary fame, who lived in the same township. Although the earlier generations of this Field family were of the Quaker persuasion, the son of this Thomas Field, Joseph, was a soldier in the war of 1812, possibly inheriting a martial strain from his maternal grandfather. Another son of Thomas Field was Thomas S. Field, born in Monmouth county, New Jersey. He married Martha T. Taylor, and one of their sons, Joseph T., became a major in the Civil War, while another son was Edwin.

Edwin Field took the studies preparatory for college in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and later entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The curing of human ills attracted his mind at an early age, and he decided to become a physician. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he graduated in the class of 1873. He was then appointed an interne at the Brooklyn City Hospital for the following two years, learning there much of clinical practice and the application of his college

studies. A certain physician of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, wishing to go abroad for seven months in Europe, Dr. Field took charge of his practice during that period, and found the work so hard and wearing physically that he was obliged afterwards to spend a year in Florida in order to recuperate.

Dr. Field returned to his native State in 1876, and settled at Red Bank, where he has ever since practiced his profession, and drawn around him a large circle of friends and patients. He has, moreover, manifested, like so many physicians, an interest in the general physical welfare of the community at large. The Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, New Jersey, was largely founded through his efforts, and he fills therein the offices of senior surgeon and chairman of the medical board. The needs of wartime drew him into the army during the Spanish-American hostilities, and he served as major surgeon of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers for nine months, and during five months of that period was placed in charge of the Second Division Hospital, in Greenville, South Carolina.

Dr. Field has contributed many scientific papers to the meetings of medical societies of which he is a member, and these have usually afterwards been published in magazines or in book form. He is connected with the Monmouth County and the New Jersey State Medical societies; the American Medical Association; the Practitioners' Club of Eastern Monmouth County; and is connected in an honorary capacity with the Massachusetts Medical Society. Since the end of the Cuban War, Dr. Field has been a member of the 73rd Regiment New Jersey National Guard, in which he is now captain of the Second Cavalry Troop. In Masonry, Dr. Field has been master for seven times in Mystic Lodge, No. 21, and five of these terms were consecutive; he is past high priest, Hiram Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; past commander of Carson Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; and a member of Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. In Red Bank, Dr. Field is an active and interested participant in all community interests. He was one of the organizers of the Monmouth Club. Edwin Field married, February 1, 1875, Alice M. Hance, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

## CARROLL PHILLIPS BASSETT

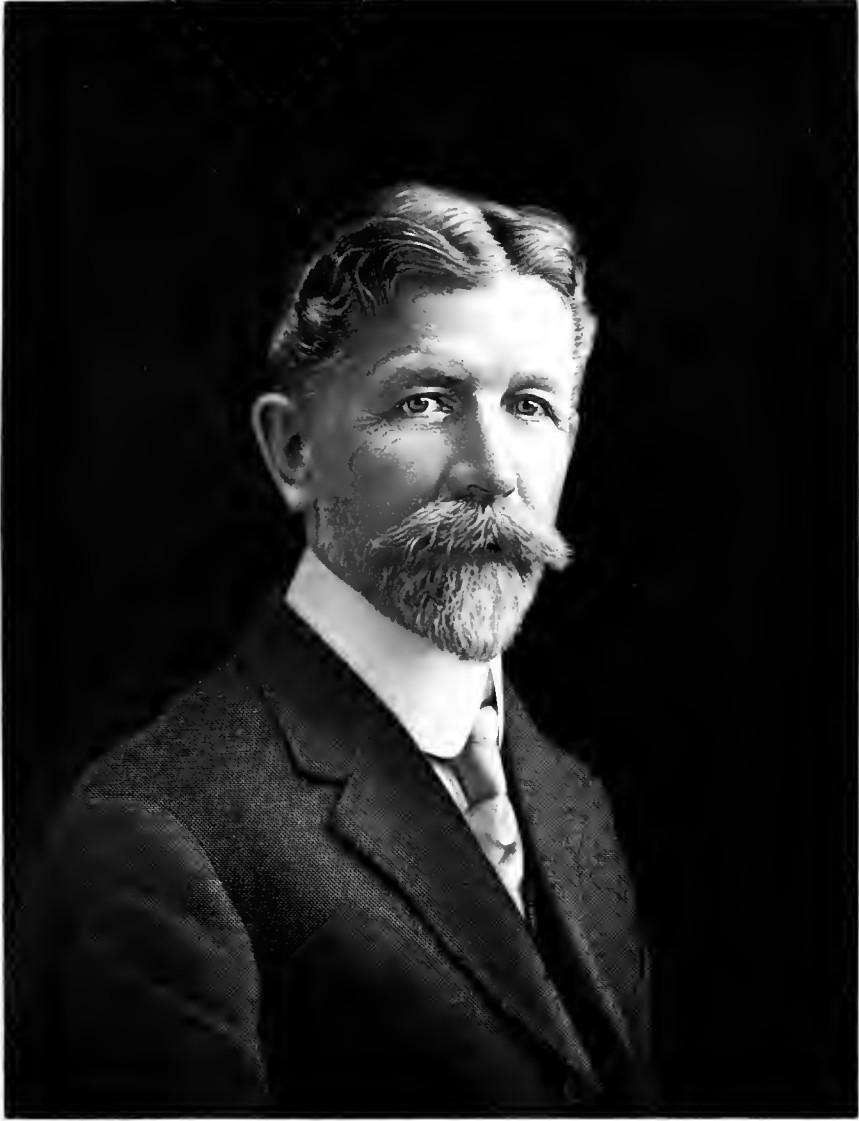
---

CARROLL PHILLIPS BASSETT, of Summit, New Jersey, has for many years been closely identified with some of the leading interests of the State, and his executive and financial acumen have earned for him a distinct recognition.

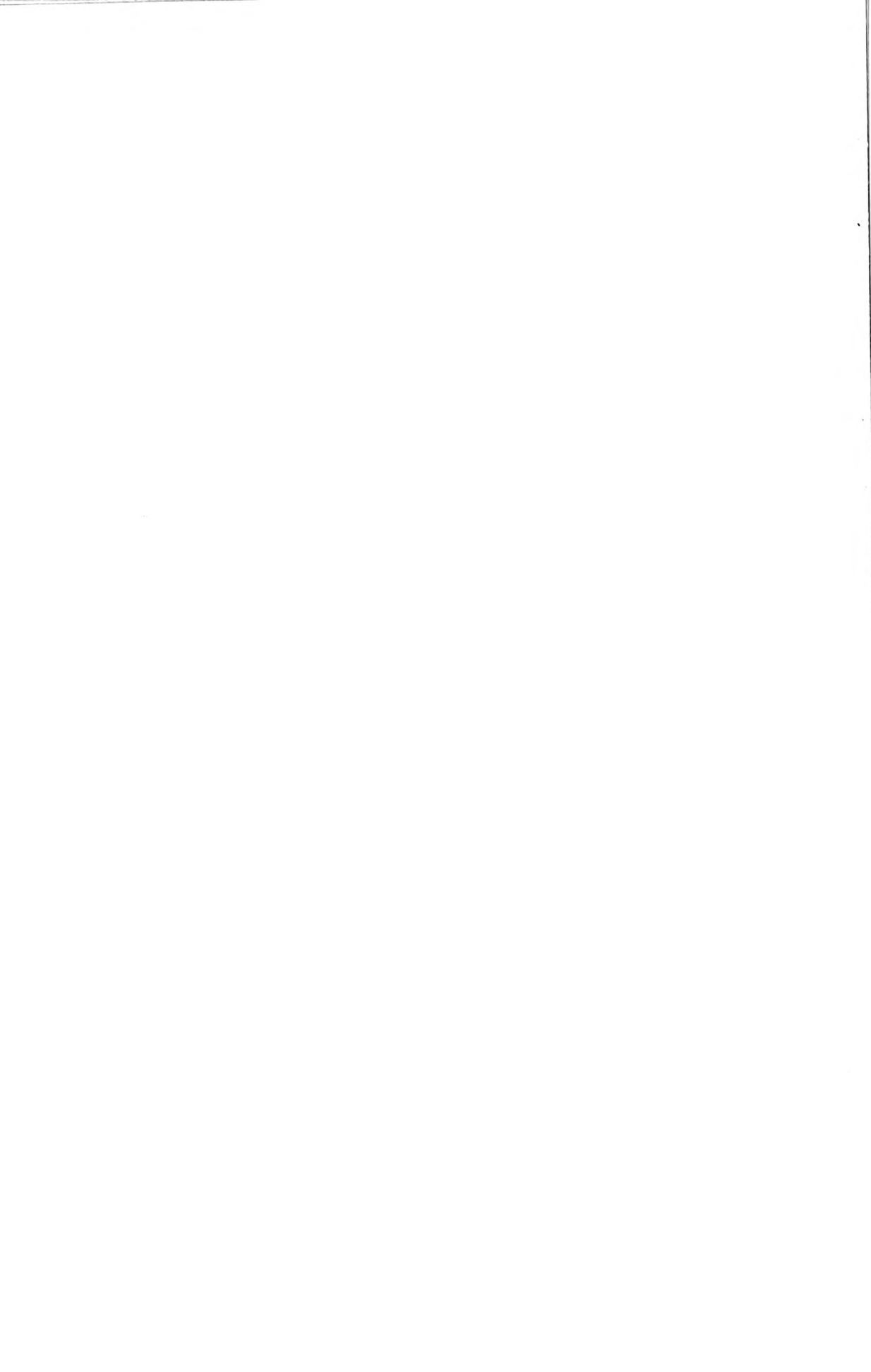
Mr. Bassett was born in Brooklyn, New York, son of Allan Lee and Caroline (Phillips) Bassett. His father was the first president of the Prudential Insurance Company, and for many years, prior to his death in 1892, was prominent in the business life of Newark. On both his father's and his mother's side he traces his ancestry to early colonial times in New York and New England, his first paternal ancestor in this country, John Bassett, having arrived in the New Haven Colony from England in 1638; while his first maternal ancestor in this country, Rev. George Phillips, arrived on the ship "Arabella" with Governor John Winthrop, and was the pastor of the first Congregational church in America, at Watertown, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bassett graduated from the Newark Academy, and entered Lafayette College in 1879, being graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1883, with the degree of Civil Engineer. Pursuing his studies in a post-graduate course, he had the degree of Mining Engineer conferred upon him in 1884 by the same institution, which also honored him with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888. He supplemented his studies in this country by travel and study for some time in Europe. In the course of his professional work as a civil engineer he has designed and constructed water works, sewerage systems and sewage purification plants, and electric generating and distributing plants in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. He was honored with election to the presidency of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, 1892-93. He is a director of and largely interested in the following corporations: The Commonwealth Water and Light Company, Mountain Water Company, West Orange Water Company, Clinton Water Company, Lakewood Water, Light and Power Company, Point Pleasant Electric Light and Power Company, Lakewood Hotel and





Carroll M. Bandy



Land Association, and the First National Bank of Summit, New Jersey.

Mr. Bassett is connected with the following social and other organizations: Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, has filled various offices in the body, including that of president; Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity; American Society of Civil Engineers, American Water Works Association, National Electric Light Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, Washington Association at Morristown, Lakewood Country Club, Highland Club, Canoe Brook Country Club, Baltusrol Golf Club and University Club of New York; for a number of years chairman of the Board of Trade committee for the beautification of Summit, which arranged the purchase by the city of Bonnel Park and completed its preparation.

Mr. Bassett is an author of considerable note in the profession with which he is identified, and among the numerous technical papers he has contributed to the literature of this field are the following: "The Conservation of Streams," "Inland Sewage Disposal," and many others. For a long time he has been a regular lecturer on hydraulics and sanitation at the University of New York, and at Lafayette College, and he is consulting engineer for a number of water companies.

In 1904, Mr. Bassett married Margaret Condit Kinney, daughter of the late Thomas T. Kinney, of Newark. They have three children. Their home, "Beacon Hill," at the summit of the Second Watchung Mountain, at Hobart's Gap, in the city of Summit, is one of the notable homes in the northern section of the State.



## HOWARD FLANDERS

---

**H**ISTORIC old Burlington, New Jersey, has been the seat of many families of historic lineage in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The place was settled by a colony of English Quakers in 1677, and in recent years has become a pleasant residential city much frequented by Philadelphia people. It has a number of interesting old mansions long antedating the War of Independence, which have become the summer homes of Philadelphia families. The Burlington Society Library, established in 1757, is still conducted under its original charter granted by George II., and is one of the oldest libraries in America. In this historic town of West Jersey, Howard Flanders spent the best years of his life and died there.

He was descended from English and Scotch ancestry, who came to that locality in colonial days, Andres Flanders married Frances Glenn, and they had among others a son, Alfred Flanders, born January 6, 1830, died November 17, 1888, in Philadelphia. He was educated for the legal profession and practiced law in Philadelphia for many years. He married Mary Rothwell Davidson, daughter of John S. and Isabella (Cornell) Davidson, of Burlington, and had among other issue, a son, namely:

Howard Flanders was born April 12, 1860, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at seventeen years of age was taken into the law office of his father as a clerk, where he pursued legal studies, and later was admitted to the bar in Burlington, New Jersey. He was a director of the Burlington Electric Light Company, likewise of the Burlington Bank and Trust Company, and city solicitor of the city of Burlington for several years.

He married, June 10, 1891, at Burlington, New Jersey, Carrie E., daughter of John and Sarah P. Lowden. There are no children as issue of this marriage. Mr. Flanders was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Burlington; was a Republican, and identified in local political affairs for a number of years. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias, and the local blue lodge of Ancient Free Masons.



Howard Sanders



## CHARLES MORTIMER HOWE

---

**E**X-MAYOR CHARLES M. HOWE, whose personality has been a force in the development, upbuilding and substantial progress of Passaic, and a force in the right direction, the story of his life being inseparably interwoven with that of his adopted city, is a descendant of an English ancestry, members of which settled at an early date in the State of Massachusetts, on the paternal side, and on the maternal side is a descendant of John Carver, who came on the "Mayflower," and was one of the first governors of Massachusetts.

Major Bezeleel Howe, grandfather of Charles M. Howe, displayed his patriotism by enlisting in the Revolutionary War, serving at first as private, but by faithful and conscientious service was advanced in rank, serving in the capacity of major in General Washington's Life Guards at the close of hostilities. His son, Dr. John M. Howe, father of Charles M. Howe, was born in 1806, in New York City, died in 1885, in Passaic, New Jersey, whither he removed in 1856, purchasing what was known as the King farm. He was a pioneer commuter on the Erie railroad and one of the foremost citizens of the (then) village, a man of influence in his community. He was the builder of the first large brick business block in Passaic, known as the "Howe Block," which is now in the center of the business section of the city. He was a dentist by profession, which line of work he followed successfully in New York City. He was an active factor in the establishment of a Methodist church in Passaic, was a local preacher in that church, and at his death left a handsome bequest to the congregation. He was among the first to identify himself with the Republican party, and was one of the few supporters of John C. Fremont in that section of the State. He married Emeline B. Jenkins.

Charles M. Howe was born in New York City, May 1, 1851. His early educational training was obtained in the schools of Passaic, and this was supplemented by a course in the schools of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and in Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, after which he entered the New York Dental College, graduating in the class of 1873, of which he was valedictorian, with the degree of

Doctor of Dental Surgery. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in Passaic, in 1873, and has maintained it since, his patronage increasing steadily from year to year, and earning for himself a reputation for reliable work and honorable and straightforward methods. In addition to his professional work, Dr. Howe has taken an active interest in local enterprises, having been a director and president of the Passaic Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and at the present time (1913) is a director and president of the Passaic National Bank, in the management of which he displays executive ability of a high order. He has also been interested in the purchase of a number of tracts of land in various parts of the city, all of which have been developed, adding materially to the growth and therefore to the population of the city. He also served as executor of his father's extensive estate. In 1879 he was elected to the City Council from the Second Ward, reelected in 1880, after which he served a year as president of the Council, and has served four terms as mayor of Passaic, enjoying the distinction of being the first man ever elected to that high office in Passaic without opposition, this fact attesting to his popularity, gained by faithful service in other political offices and by his wise and conservative conduct of all public affairs. He is a member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Passaic, and a staunch adherent of Republican principles. He holds membership in the Passaic Board of Trade, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Washingtonian Club.

Dr. Howe married, October 12, 1876, M. Ida, daughter of Colonel C. A. and Sarah Canfield. Children: Edith (Howe) Kip and John Canfield Howe.

Ex-Mayor Howe is esteemed and honored and enjoys the general confidence as one of Passaic's representative and useful citizens, and his career has been that of a man who attained success by thoroughly deserving it. He is public-spirited and progressive, ever ready to coöperate in any movement that is for the common welfare, or that tends to promote the material advancement of the community.









Herbert R. Parsons  
1908

## MERRITT G. PERKINS

---

**M**ERRITT G. PERKINS, president of the Franklin Savings Institution, of Newark, New Jersey, is a worthy representative of a family of long and honorable standing in America, being one of the early settled families of New England, where it is first found of record in Hampton, then in Massachusetts, now in New Hampshire. Mr. Perkins was born November 9, 1864, in the historic old town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, of which ancient town his numerous ancestors were among the first settlers.

The ancestral line of Mr. Perkins is traced through Abraham Perkins, the pioneer ancestor, born 1611, appears of record in New England in 1638, died August 31, 1683; David, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, February 28, 1653, died October 1, 1736; David, born in Beverly, and came with his father to Bridgewater in 1688; David, born in Bridgewater, August 12, 1711; Asa, born in Bridgewater, October 6, 1754, served in the Revolutionary War; Asa, born in Bridgewater, June 6, 1793, and there resided all his life, was an iron worker in his youth, having a forge near his home, and later worked as master mechanic for the firm of Lazell, Perkins & Company, whose plant later became the Bridgewater Iron Works. He married, November 19, 1815, Huldah Ames Hayward, who bore him eight children. John, born in Bridgewater, November 7, 1824, died there, May 14, 1883. He learned the trade of machinist at the Lazell, Perkins & Company Iron Works, later becoming foreman of the machine department of that concern, in which capacity he continued until 1869. He then accepted the position of manager of Wilder, Taylor & Company at St. Paul, Minnesota, and after several years returned to his native town and formed a partnership with his brother, Isaac Perkins, Louis Hayden, Thomas Broadhurst and Nathan Dunphy, and established the Union Machine Company, Mr. Perkins becoming general manager. The business was subsequently sold and Mr. Perkins accepted a position with the Bridgewater Iron Works, remaining for several years, then was offered the position of superintendent of the Nashua (New Hampshire) Iron & Steel Company, but his death occurred before he assumed control. He was an old-line Democrat in politics. He married, in Providence, Rhode

Island, August 25, 1848, Lucia W. Greenwood, who bore him four children among whom was Merritt G.

Merritt G. Perkins graduated from Bridgewater Academy in 1882, and from Coleman's Business College, Newark, New Jersey, in 1883. He became bookkeeper of the Franklin Savings Institution, Newark, New Jersey, in 1884, and director and secretary of the same in 1891. After eleven years of faithful service in the latter capacity Mr. Perkins was elevated to the office of president in 1902, he enjoying the honor and distinction of being the youngest bank president in the State of New Jersey at the time, and he is still filling this responsible position. By his close application to the details of banking affairs he has not only made a substantial place for himself in the financial world, but has attained a degree of personal esteem which speaks well for his integrity of character as well as for his ability and natural business sagacity.

Mr. Perkins is also prominently identified with other financial and commercial interests, being a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Newark; a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, which was founded in 1810; a director of the Knoxville Gas Company, of Knoxville, Tennessee; vice-president of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company, of East Orange, New Jersey; president of the Standard Regulator Company, of New York; and president of the Gamon Meter Company, of Newark, New Jersey. In May, 1909, Mr. Perkins was elected to the vice-presidency of the New Jersey Savings Banks Association, and on May 17, 1911, was elected president of that association, and reelected in 1912.

In fraternal circles Mr. Perkins is a prominent and active member of the Masonic organization in the highest degree, holding membership in Kane Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark, and the various other bodies up to and including the New Jersey Consistory, of Jersey City (thirty-second degree). He has been president of the Scottish Rite Association of New Jersey for a number of years, and during his administration as president of this association the handsome Masonic Temple at Jersey City was erected. In September, 1909, Mr. Perkins was elected to the thirty-third degree of Masonry, by the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Free Masonry, at Boston, Massachusetts. He also holds membership in Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark, of which he is one of the charter members.

In addition to his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants; the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; of the New Jersey Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars. Numbered among the various social organizations of which he is a valued member are the Engineers' Club, of New York City; the Essex Club, of Newark, and the Jersey City Club, of Jersey City. Mr. Perkins takes a deep interest in historic matters and is marked in his devotion to his native town and State and the early history pertaining thereto. He numbers among his forbears many of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, as well as being descended from "Mayflower" passengers through Francis Cooke, and Mary Chilton, the first white woman to step foot on historic Plymouth Rock. Mr. Perkins political affiliations have been with the Republican party, but his numerous business interests have prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs.

Mr. Perkins married, October 27, 1890, Matilda Drake Riker, born in Newark, New Jersey, daughter of Robert Price Riker, a well-known manufacturer of New York. Children: Edna H., born August 26, 1891; Mildred E., January 6, 1894; Beatrice L., August 21, 1895; Robert M., July 11, 1898.

Mr. Perkins' numerous important connections of a business, financial, social and philanthropic nature, and his success in the management of these interests, show him to be a man of the broadest nature, and one who might achieve success in almost any line of work. He is a man of rounded personality, combining in a high degree character, culture, perseverance, tact and ability. Whatever have been his honors, he has borne them modestly; he is affable and cordial in manner, and void of formality. His untiring energy and recognized ability have attained for him a position of prominence and influence in the community in which practically the whole of his active business life has been spent, and where he has risen to the position of president of one of the leading institutions of Newark. Of a literary turn of mind, he is a lover and patron of the fine arts as well as of standard literature, his large and comprehensive library affording him ample opportunity for literary entertainment.

## FRANCIS PIERCE QUIGLEY

---

**B**ACK to staunch old Irish stock did the late Francis Pierce Quigley trace his lineage, and in his character were to be found those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the Irish nation. This is manifest when we come to consider the salient points in his life history, which was one marked by persistent industry and unwavering honor—qualities which eventuated most naturally in securing him a position in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He was the son of Francis and Jane Quigley, both born in County Derry, Ireland.

Francis Pierce Quigley was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1854, and died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, January 7, 1907, deeply regretted by the entire community. His education was acquired in the public schools, in which he distinguished himself from the outset by his proficiency in mathematical studies. It was a very natural proceeding, therefore, that he should, when the time came for him to enter upon a business career, become associated with a financial institution. He advanced from one position of trust and responsibility to another, until he had reached that of cashier of the Atlantic City National Bank, an office he filled for a quarter of a century. His business abilities were also honored and recognized in other directions, and he was a director in a number of other business corporations. He was an earnest believer in the Catholic creed and was a member of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church of Atlantic City. Mr. Quigley married, January 17, 1895, Mary R. Young, and this ideal union was blessed with the following named children: Francis Pierce Jr., Robert J., and Mary H.

It is not given to many men to attain the prominence and power that were achieved by the late Francis Pierce Quigley, without making countless enemies. Yet the proof of his being the possessor of an unusual number of fine qualities is to be found in the fact of the sincere mourning caused in many classes of society by his deeply regretted death. His upright character, his stern sense of justice, which was meted out alike to friend and foe, his faithful and devoted friendship, and the fidelity and unselfishness with which he performed the duties of his difficult business position, were frequently



Francis L. Livingston -





the theme of conversation even during his lifetime. The expressions of sympathy for his family at the time of his death were numerous and heartfelt, for he had been looked upon as a friend as well as a business man by all who had had business dealings with him. Far-sighted and keen in his business judgment, with a wonderful fund of information on all subjects, he was an inestimable factor in the prosperity of the financial institution with which he was associated for so long a period of time. He had the interests of the bank very closely at heart, and rarely took more than a few days' vacation, and even during this short period he would keep in touch with its affairs. As a husband and a father he was an example which it would be well for others to follow. The home in which he resided was one of the show places of its kind in Atlantic City, and its open-handed hospitality, in the extending of which he was amply seconded by his lovable wife, was noted in more than merely local sections. He took a keen interest in literature, and a personal interest in the pages of the "Sunday Gazette," being not alone a friend, but also an adviser of the publisher.



## CALVIN ANDERSON, M. D.

---

**A**MONG the many professions that of medicine is the most ennobling and helpful to mankind, and the members thereof should be men of high character and integrity, capable of sacrifice and of the utmost devotion to the interests of their fellowmen. These traits were very prominent in the character of the late Dr. Calvin Anderson, whose useful career was terminated by his death which occurred May 26, 1910.

Dr. Anderson was born in New York City, June 10, 1841, son of the Rev. William Anderson, a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, and a minister of the Dutch Reformed church, and his wife, Sarah Louisa (Ryerson) Anderson, a native of Meads Basin and a daughter of Abraham Ryerson, and who were the parents of ten children, nine of whom attained years of maturity, Dr. Anderson being the second in order of birth. Dr. Anderson traced his ancestry on the paternal side to a family of English origin, members of which emigrated to the New World in early days. Rev. William Anderson, whose death occurred in 1887, entered upon his first charge in the year 1847, at Peapack, after which he was stationed at Fordham, then for two years, from 1856 to 1858, was stationed in Illinois, and then returned to New York.

Dr. Anderson attended the schools of Norwich, Connecticut, and graduated from Norwich Academy in the class of 1859, after which he matriculated in Columbia Medical College, of New York, from which he was graduated in 1865. Prior to his entering college he was a student in the office of Dr. E. J. Rapelye, of New York City, under whose competent instruction he progressed rapidly, giving close attention to his studies, in which he took a keen interest. Being thus thoroughly equipped for an active career, he opened an office in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, where he remained until 1868, a period of three years, and then removed to Madison, where he spent the remainder of his days. He gained the confidence of the residents of both places in which he located by his comprehensive knowledge of his profession and by the interest he displayed in every case entrusted to his care, and in due course of time was granted a liberal patronage, which steadily increased year by year. In addi-



*Calvin Anderson*



tion to this he was a member of the medical staff of All Souls' Hospital, in Morristown; president of the Board of Health of Madison; president of the Morris County Medical Society; a member of the Common Council, and twice mayor of Madison, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He attended the services of the Presbyterian church, cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and took a keen interest in every movement that tended to benefit the community.

Dr. Anderson married, January 14, 1873, Mary Bouker, of Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of John A. and Sarah E. (Simmons) Bouker, both representatives of old New Jersey families, who bore him four children, namely: Mary (Anderson) Case, Jane (Anderson) Bennett, Elizabeth (Anderson) Servoss, and John Bouker Anderson.

Dr. Anderson was sociable and genial in disposition, therefore had a wide circle of friends, composed of all classes of society, all of whom deeply regretted his decease. His work was widely extended and beneficial to many, and his influence in the community will be felt and recognized for a long period of time. His example is well worthy of emulation.



## WAYNE DUMONT

---

**W**AYNE DUMONT, who is actively engaged in the practice of law in Paterson, New Jersey, is a son of John Finley and Anne Eliza (Kline) Dumont; the former, deceased in 1889, was also a lawyer, and served for three years as Prosecuting Attorney for Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

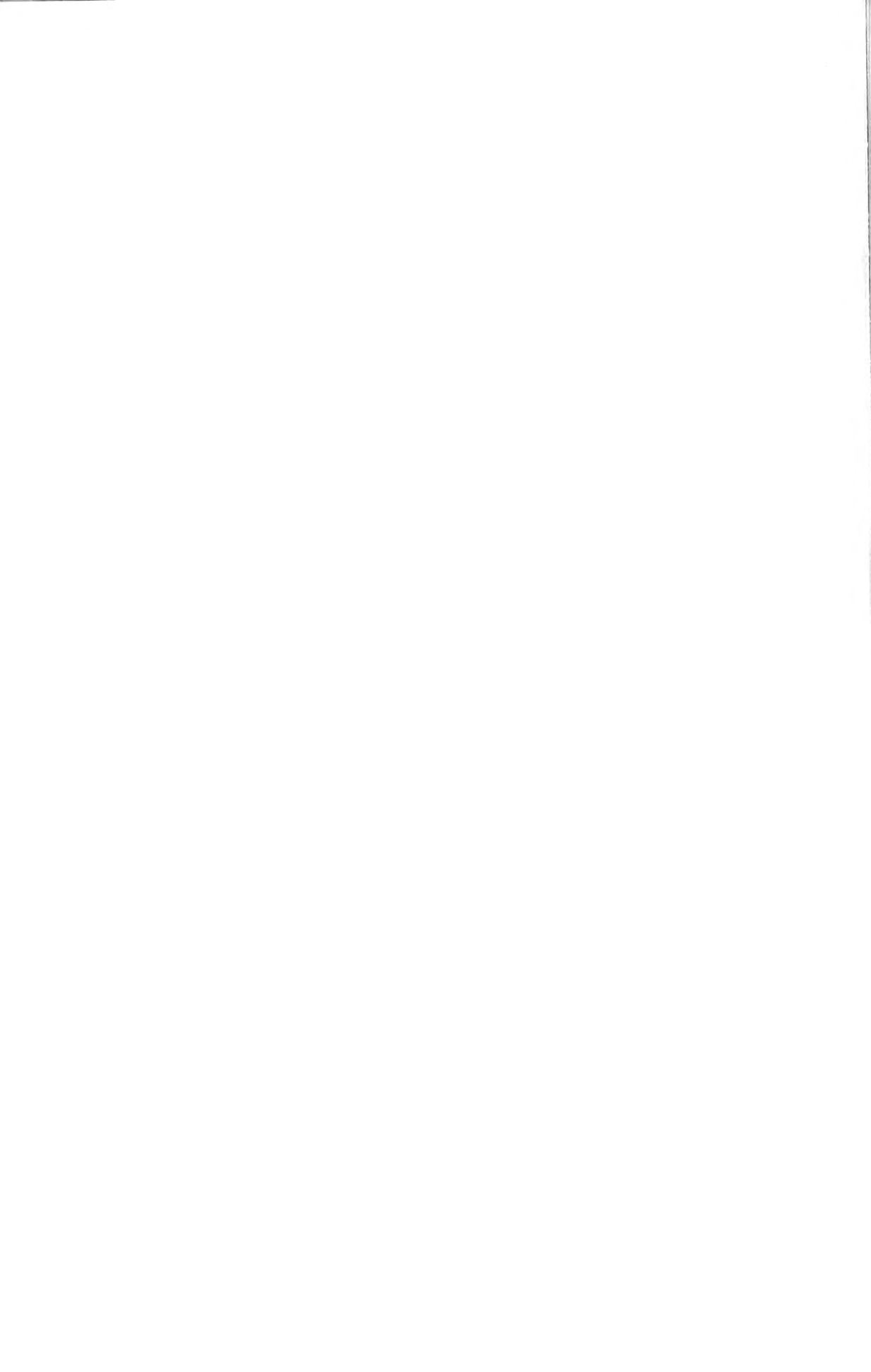
Mr. Dumont was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, April 14, 1871. He graduated from Lerch's Preparatory School, Easton, Pennsylvania, *cum laude*, in June, 1888. He matriculated at Lafayette College, Easton, the same year, was graduated in June, 1892, again *cum laude*, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and was awarded the degree of Master of Science in June, 1895. He attended the New York Law School and was admitted to practice in the New Jersey courts in February, 1896, as attorney, and as counsellor in February, 1899. As Special Master in Chancery and as Supreme Court Commissioner he has rendered excellent service. He was admitted to practice in New York in November, 1907, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in February, 1908. He decided upon Paterson as his place of residence.

Mr. Dumont is a Republican in politics, but without political aspirations. He holds a high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being a life member of all the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Pomfret Club of Easton, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, New Jersey, and the Lawyers' Club of New York. As a member of the board of directors of the German-American Trust Company of Paterson, his counsel is of great value. He is a trustee of Lafayette College. He is connected with the Fifth Regiment New Jersey National Guard as paymaster, with the rank of captain.

Mr. Dumont married, October 26, 1898, Sallie Insley, daughter of Edward Insley and Sallie Lesh Hunt, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Children: Wayne Hunt, deceased; and John Finley Dumont.



Wayne Drumont









Genl. B. Frost

## GEORGE BROWNE POST, N. A., LL. D.

---

**G**EORGE BROWNE POST, the capable executive head of George B. Post & Sons, architects, who has achieved prominence in his own field of endeavor, wielding an extended influence in trade circles, is a native of New York City, born December 15, 1837, son of Joel B. and Abby M. Post, and a lineal descendant of Lieutenant Richard Post, one of the founders of the settlement of Southampton, Long Island, in the year 1640, who came there from Lynn, Massachusetts. He was a son of Arthur Post, of Maidstone, Kent, England, the exact date of his arrival in this country a few years prior to 1640 not being able to be determined as the early records of Lynn were destroyed by fire. He was very prominent in the early affairs of Southampton, and was one of the patentees of the township of Southampton named in the patent of Governor Andros.

George B. Post was educated in Churchill's Military School at Sing Sing, New York, and was graduated as Civil Engineer from the Scientific School of the New York University in the class of 1858. He studied architecture with the late Richard M. Hunt in the years 1858-59-60, and in the latter year formed a partnership with a fellow student, Charles D. Gambrill, for the practice of architecture. He has followed this profession ever since, and is now senior member of the firm of George B. Post & Sons. The business was a success from the beginning, due to the ability and shrewd judgment displayed by Mr. Post in its management. He is a man of pronounced executive capacity, upright and honest in all his dealings, and has built up a business that is one of the most representative of its class in the metropolis. He was appointed by the Governor of the State of New York in 1902 a member of the Board of Commissions of the St. Louis Exposition; appointed by the Secretary of State a delegate to the World's Congress of Architects in London to represent the American Architects at large; appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1906, a collaborator of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; appointed honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1907;

elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1907; elected an academician of the National Academy of Design in 1908; appointed in 1908 a member of the permanent committee of the International Congress of Architects; appointed by President Roosevelt in 1909 a member of the Bureau of Fine Arts. He was decorated a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur in 1901; the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Columbia University in 1908, and he was awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects in 1910.

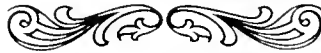
Mr. Post is a member of the Architectural League of New York, president 1893-97, inclusive, elected honorary life member 1912; fellow of the American Institute of Architects, president 1896-99, inclusive; member of New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, president in 1904; member of Fine Arts Federation of New York, president in 1898; charter member of National Arts Club, president 1898-1905; member of National Institute of Arts and Letters; member of American Academy of Arts and Letters; member of Municipal Art Society, director 1901-1909; member of expert committee to appoint a sculptor and select a design for the Lafayette Monument erected in the court yard of the Louvre in Paris; member of National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1906, reappointed in 1907-08-09; member of committee of patronage to the Eighth International Congress of Architects, 1907; member of National Sculptor Society, a member of the council in 1904; member of New York Academy of Sciences, American Geographical Society, Society of Civil Engineers, Chamber of Commerce, New York, National Society of Craftsmen, Public Art League, Archaeological Institute of America, National Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, Century Association, Union Club, Cosmos Club, Washington, charter member of Lawyers' Club, and was formerly a member of the Tenement House Commission, known as the "Gilder Commission," appointed by the Legislature of New York.

Mr. Post served for four months in 1862 and four months in 1863, as captain in the Twenty-second Regiment. He also served as volunteer aide on the staff of General Burnside, commanding the Army of the Potomac in 1862, at the first battle of Fredericksburg.

---

He was promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of New York.

Mr. Post married, October 14, 1863, Alice M., daughter of William W. Stone, of New York. Children: George Browne Jr., William S., A. Wright, James Otis, Alice W.



## ALFRED M. HESTON

---

**A**LFRID M. HESTON, who has taken an active part in all of the civic improvements of Atlantic City, being especially interested in municipal finance, of which he has made an exhaustive study, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1854, son of I. Morris and Anna (Patton) Heston. The family is of English descent, and were Quakers who settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, during the life of William Penn.

Alfred M. Heston completed his education in the Philadelphia High School. For a time thereafter he was employed on the "West Jersey Press," in Camden, and for several subsequent years was editor of the "Chronicle," at Bridgeton. In 1884 he located in Atlantic City, having with John G. Shreve purchased the "Atlantic Review," the first newspaper established in that city. Later he became proprietor and editor of the "Atlantic Journal," which he sold to a stock company. He has been constantly active in the advancement of the best interests of his adopted city, and is the author and publisher of "Heston's Hand Book," which for years has been a complete and faithful vehicle for the dissemination of useful information and interesting sketches of the island city. He is the author of "Absegami: Annals of Eyren Haven and Atlantic City" (two vols., 783 pp.), "Slavery and Servitude in New Jersey," "Defence of Fort Mercer," etc. He is fond of antiquarian and historical pursuits, and is a first authority along these lines in New Jersey. He is secretary of the Board of Governors of the Atlantic City Hospital, and has ever been active in promoting the usefulness of that institution. He is also one of the trustees of the Public Library and secretary of that board; a director of the Organized Charities and for three years the treasurer of that association. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the Monmouth County Historical Association, and for several years has been a warden of St. James Episcopal Church.

Mr. Heston has ever been an active and influential Republican. He served as clerk of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress. In December, 1895, he was elected the first Comptroller of Atlantic City, and continued in that position until January, 1912. Previous to that time prominent bankers of New York, Boston, Chi-

cago and other cities had written to Judge Endicott, as a representative citizen and bank president, urging the reelection of Mr. Heston as City Comptroller, and giving various reasons why there should be no change in this important department of the city government, portions of which letters are herein given. "The Financier," one of the leading journals of finance, said: "Mr. Heston is well known by the bond and banking public for his fairness and his mastery of the municipal situation as it exists with reference to loans, laws, etc. The banking world has always shown him marked respect, for he proved conclusively to this shrewd body of men that he knew exactly every situation that arose." R. M. Grant & Company, of New York, said: "Mr. Heston's reputation as a City Comptroller is excellent; his methods are unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city financial officer in the country, and are undeniably so far above the average as to occasion very general comment." Spitzer, Rorick & Company, of New York and Toledo, said: "Probably no Comptroller is better or more favorably known. His ability, not only as a City Comptroller, but as to general municipal affairs and the intricate points of all bond issues, is a matter of favorable comment." Blodget & Company, of Boston and New York, said: "We believe Mr. Heston's methods have solved many original difficulties and that his insight and practice have been of the highest value to the city. We commend him for his high personal character, loyal service, punctiliousness and good citizenship. In all the years of his service and amid all the rivalries of would-be purchasers, we have ever known him to preserve the advantage of the city whenever a specious argument or unbusinesslike method was proposed for the benefit of a buyer." The Columbia Trust Company, of New York, said: "Through our Municipal Department we come in touch with the finances of many municipalities, and therefore are in a position to speak advisedly with regard to such matters. Mr. Heston's ability as a municipal financier and his standing as City Comptroller are well known to bond dealers and investors in municipal securities, and it is but fair to him to state that dealers are more favorably inclined toward Atlantic City bonds because of his long continuance at the head of its finances."

Notwithstanding these flattering expressions of approval and equally strong indorsements by the substantial business men of the

community, Mr. Heston was defeated for reelection by the notorious political machine which then dominated Atlantic City.

Mr. Heston was also appointed commissioner of the sinking fund, in 1896, and has discharged his duties with marked ability. He is still treasurer of that fund, which now amounts to \$2,250,000.

Mr. Heston married Abbie L. Mitchell and has three daughters: Helen, wife of Rev. George B. Gensemer, of Pennsylvania; Jessie, unmarried; Florence, wife of Hobart J. Cavanaugh, of San Francisco, California.









*D. W. Hoyle*

## EDWARD BALBACH JR.

---

**I**T is said that nothing succeeds like success, and that seems to be the life story of Edward Balbach Jr., deceased, a late resident of Bernardsville, New Jersey, who was a prominent chemist, inventor, and refiner of precious metals, conducting his business in Newark. He was born in 1842, son of Edward Balbach, who was a native of Baden.

Edward Balbach Jr. was an earnest, scientific student in his youth, and by the time he had attained his majority was an accomplished chemist. He was employed in his father's smelting works in Newark, New Jersey, and about this time large quantities of silver bearing lead were being sent to the works to have the precious metal separated from the base. This process by the old methods was slow, tedious and wasteful, and young Balbach began a series of elaborate experiments to devise some process in which these objections should disappear. The result was a most valuable invention known as Balbach's Desilvering Process, which has brought a world-wide reputation to the house of Balbach & Son. Under the old process the entire volume of lead, containing gold and silver, had to be "cupelled" or oxidized into "litharge," a slow and laborious work involving great loss of lead. By the new process the lead containing the precious metals is first melted with a sufficient quantity of zinc to take up the gold or silver present, these metals having a greater affinity for zinc than for lead. The melted mass is then poured into moulds of proper size and allowed to cool; these prepared masses are then placed in a furnace with an incline hearth, and heated to a degree just sufficient to melt the lead without melting the other metals, the melted lead being drawn off into the kettles. This lead contains no particle of gold or silver, although it still bears traces of zinc and must be still further treated before it becomes pure lead. The mass remaining in the furnace consists of zinc, gold and silver, with a small portion of lead remaining. The mass is then placed in black lead retorts and freed from zinc by distillation; this leaves again a mass of lead, gold and silver, but the precious metal which was before distributed throughout a ton of lead is now distributed through only sixty pounds, a vast difference.

Mr. Ballbach possessed fine natural endowments, and by research and experience was qualified to achieve great scientific results. Coupled with this was the faculty of intense application to the work in hand, and the consequence was that everything he attempted turned out in the manner he desired. He was one of the best known men in his profession, and his technical knowledge of the line herein described was indeed remarkable.







Mary Tallison

## MARY STRANAHAN HART PATTISON

---

ONE of the most remarkable women of the twentieth century is to be found in the person of Mary Stranahan Hart Pattison, of Colonia, New Jersey, daughter of George William and Diantha Fitch (Bunnell) Hart. She is a direct descendant of Major John Mason; Rev. James Fitch, of Connecticut; John Hart, of Hopewell, New Jersey, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Captain Thomas Hart, Lieutenant Hawkins Hart, Captain John Gallup, Anthony Hawkins, Governor Thomas Welles, Captain Jeremiah Fitch, Captain Abner Fitch, Captain Israel Bunnell, Ebenezer Root, Ensign Nathaniel Root; and many of the Hights and Mathews are also related to her.

Mrs. Pattison was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 7, 1869, and shortly afterward her parents removed to a farm not far from New Brunswick, New Jersey. When Mrs. Pattison was nine years of age, her parents again changed their place of residence, this time selecting the village of Metuchen, New Jersey, where for a short time she attended the public school, and later a young ladies' seminary from which she was graduated in 1887. She also studied for a time at Clark University and under private tuition. She succeeded best in the studies of mental and moral philosophy, logic, political economy, natural science, and art.

She was engaged to be married at a very early age, but continued her studies. In 1887 she removed to New York, there to advance in the study of music. She became a professional singer in church and concert, and earned much well-merited praise for her masterly rendition of difficult musical numbers. She sang as soprano in the Universalist church on Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, in the Church of the Ascension, and in a Roman Catholic church in Harlem, New York.

After her marriage to Frank Ambler Pattison, in 1893, she continued her study of music, but was not active professionally. She was graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York, in 1902, receiving the highest honors the institution had in its gift. Mrs. Pattison then returned to Metuchen, to the Pattison homestead, and commenced to take that active interest in home-

making in the larger civic sense, for which she has since become so noted. She established a civic club called the Borough Improvement League, with its own home, a civic club house of historic origin; was instrumental in founding the Public Library, and was the leading spirit in the building of the splendid modern High School, achieved after a long political fight.

She left Metuchen in 1907 to reside in Colonia, New Jersey, where a new home had been built, carrying out her architectural ideas in detail, including the working portion of the house—kitchen, laundry, etc.—in a separate building. The following year she was elected president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and took up the work of organizing and interesting the women of the State in civic and home subjects, planning the program for the four public meetings at the beginning of the two-year term of office. These were: *The Home and Its Development*, *The Club and Its Best Use*, *Conservation as the Basis of Thought and Action*, *The State and Woman's Relation Thereto*.

The subject to which she devoted herself with special interest was Home Economics, from which was developed an institution which has acquired international interest—the New Jersey Housekeeping Experiment Station in Colonia. The main object in view was the solution of the "servant problem" from its social aspect, and the present "high cost of living." This to be attained by standardizing housework as a profession requiring the services of a professional or domestic engineer and professional workers—by the introduction of scientific management in relation to equipment, operation and material; by demonstrating the cultural value of housework, and establishing a home economic course at the New Jersey Agricultural College.

The extermination of the mosquito, the pest of New Jersey, is another one of the good works set in motion by the energy of Mrs. Pattison and her co-workers. Among others are a uniform pure food law, tending toward a better health standard, the curfew bell, sex-hygiene, the abolition of child-labor, shorter hours of work for women, the extension of the meaning of civil service, the opening of the school houses for public educational use on all civic subjects, the conservation of our State waterways, and the use of our canals; art in the home, and the development of a State Musical Festival, with the idea of encouraging original composition, bringing out latent



talent and giving intelligent audience to good music. All these branches have been merely different forms of the same subject—the home and its environment.

The adoption of a national emblem of beauty, as suggested and embodied in the American mountain laurel, is also a subject of absorbing interest to Mrs. Pattison, because of the need in our country of creating an original art standard for architectural and ornamental design. She was chairman of the original committee to authorize the formation of the Mountain Laurel League of America, whose object is to arouse such a sentiment as would lead to the selection of a proper motive as a concrete basis for developing a distinctive quality in our national arts.

With no direct contact with public government, all this civic work among women had to be accomplished by "indirect" means, using such influence as could be brought to bear, but lacking that larger domestic and personal interest and responsibility which recognizes the home as the result of government, and the right kind of government directly dependent upon the wider conception of home, so that when the Progressive political party opened its doors to women on the same basis as men, excepting the ballot, and pledged itself to work for woman suffrage, a new hope and a new method of accomplishment were at once opened up to her, a non-partisan attitude was encouraged by the development of the National Progressive Service, a part of the political party devoting itself to political education, proper legislation, the formation of public sentiment, and the carrying out of campaign pledges. This magnificent movement in which men and women are enlisted for active service, bids fair in time to regenerate political methods and open the gateway to a realization of what is truly meant by the New Democracy in the rule "Of the people, for the people, by the people."

Mrs. Pattison has no church affiliation, although she was baptized, confirmed and married in the Episcopal church. Her two children are Diantha Hart and Maynicke Munn. She is connected with many organizations of varied nature, the record being as follows: Alumni of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, Borough Improvement League of Metuchen, the Quiet Hour of Metuchen, Perth Amboy Woman's Club, Colonia Civic Circle, the Colonial Dames of America, and ex-president of the New Jersey State Federation of

Women's Clubs. She was made a member of the State committee of the Progressive party in 1912, and of the Middlesex county committee, and elected chief of service of the New Jersey Progressive Service, and chairman of the Women's Campaign Committee of the State in the Colby campaign of 1913.

To give an idea of what Mrs. Pattison has accomplished in the field of Home Economics, we can do no better than quote herself in a few instances. "We felt," said Mrs. Pattison, "that a crisis had come in the affairs of the Home. The burden of housekeeping under present conditions has come to be almost more than can be borne. There is the eternal 'servant problem' to begin with; then there is the increased cost of living. There is a good deal of scientific study of Household Economics, but most of it does not reach the average housekeeper. At the Housekeeping Experiment Station we have proved conclusively that machinery in the home is more generally satisfactory and economical than hand-labor; that the scientific study of management is the way to make machinery pay, and that a serious study of one's surroundings and the way to work, is the health and drudgery solution. We have installed the best known machinery, and through tests in efficiency have gained the saving of a high percentage in time, motion, and money. In this, as in every other question that confronts us, men and women must work together, for the properly managed home needs the man's point of view." The limits of this article will not permit a detailed explanation of all the beauties and utilities of this Experiment, but the Station has well repaid many a visitor.

Upon her retirement from the presidency of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Pattison said, in part:

As to public health, I firmly believe, with due honor to the finer forces of men, that if we could suddenly wipe out from our midst all stagnant water, decaying matter, and the insects attendant upon these, all unfit food and drink, and usher in fresh air, sunshine, pure clean food, and a desire to do good and beautiful work, we would reduce sickness at least seventy-five per cent.; be able to turn half our hospitals into trade schools, and with more fair methods of taxation, banish that curse of the Earth—poverty—by great leaps and bounds. If there were no poverty, greed would die for want of nourishment, and our industrial conditions everywhere would be helped. Men, women and children would not be worked like machines, worn out and thrown aside.

---

In an article written for *Public Libraries*, April, 1910, Mrs. Pattison says:

The community needs a guide in developing its intelligence. Why not appeal to the Librarian in this as we appeal to the Physician for the body, or the Priest for the Soul? He should know by the signs of the face, what the reader needs, as he should know by the signals of the City for what it is ready in each progressive stage. This lifts the Library from the realm of the intellect in which it lives in danger, to that of Life as a whole, and while its functions is to minister at a particular point, it should embrace the Universe. The profession of Librarian thus becomes magnificent in its possibilities, vitalizing in its interest and splendid in its daily routine, for unless every part is in touch with the whole, and the whole alive and constantly susceptible to a higher degree of expression, there is little satisfaction in existence. The Library, standing as it does for the education of the public, supplementing our great system of Public Schools, should in this superior place be a power supreme over press, commerce and government, although such power is ever dangerous in human hands unless guided by the wisest intelligence and directed as a result of the sentiment of the greatest educators. It, in this way, becomes both a radical and a conservative force; radical in its rapid and far-sighted growth; conservative in the filling in of all sides on each working-plane.

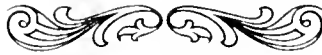
In the "Scientific American" of April, 1912, speaking of the Economics of Machinery, Mrs. Pattison says:

The labor to operate them may be more expensive per hour, but one needs less of it. A centralized corporation, or Bureau of Labor, should be able to supply the Home with all the expert workers needed by the hour, or day; contracts being made by the head and the employer, and not with each workman. This would eliminate not only the servant class, but the servant in the house and all the expenses attendant upon her, and there are many, and give us a class of self-respecting business people, both men and women, for housework purposes.

In the "Journal of the Academy of Political and Social Science" for July, 1913, we find an article from the ready pen of Mrs. Pattison on Scientific Management in home-making, in which, after applying the twelve principles of efficiency to practical housework purposes, she says:

There should be in every city an impartial testing-place for house equipment and food, where the housekeeper may be properly advised as to values. This has been one of the efforts at the Station, and it has been a

satisfaction to find that not only is the best machinery, when really needed, an economic investment, but in every case where conditions are right, it pays a big dividend, a higher rate of interest than would be considered legitimate in Stocks. \* \* \* The essentials of the home are few, but they are exceeding fine. Housework should, and can, instead of being a drudgery that wears out the woman, be an occupation that demands her highest conception, thereby contributing to her highest powers of culture; a self-realization and a self-determined doing that will make for the development of her best personality. In the last analysis there are but two instincts that diverge from the great consciousness: the one, home-making; the other, world-conquering; and as the highest object of the second is but to deposit the results at the shrine of the first, what we call Home is supreme, and as such does it not demand conservation and is it not worthy our highest consideration?







*Joseph Patten*

## JOSEPH JOHN RAFTER

---

**J**OSEPH JOHN RAFTER, of the City of Newark, New Jersey, is enrolled among the progressive, practical men of business who have been the architects of their own fortunes. He has been at the head of some of the leading enterprises, and is a wide-awake man whose well-directed efforts result not only in his individual prosperity but also promote the material welfare of the entire community. His ancestors have represented various nationalities. His mother, who was born in Canada, was the daughter of a Canadian Indian. His father, James Rafter, who was originally a carpenter by trade, was afterwards a lumberman on the lakes. He was superintendent of the Finch Mills and foreman of the tin department at Schuylerville, New York. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was killed by a fall from a building while at work in Springfield, Massachusetts. On both sides of the family many members have been engaged in the lumber business, and in rafting on the St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain and the Erie canal. James Rafter was also largely interested in the express packet business and the transportation facilities between Schuylerville and Albany, New York.

Joseph John Rafter, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1856, had but limited opportunities for acquiring an education. His entire school attendance was between his twelfth and fourteenth years, but he supplemented this in later life by practical technical reading and close observation. He owes it entirely to his own efforts that he was fitted for entrance to a position in a printing office in 1872, later he learned lathing, carpentry, silver burnishing and metal stamping. For a time in his early life he also served as a clerk in a grocery store, and thus obtained a varied and interesting business experience. A condensed record of his business activity is as follows: For many years he was superintendent of the printing plant of Gies & Company, of Buffalo, New York; R. S. Peck & Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; Louis Lehmaier, of New York City; at one time with the American Type Foundry Company; Tamar, Little & Company Foundry; Goodman & Schenck, Wholesale Paper Dealers; president of the Broad & Market National Bank of Newark; president of the

Newark Automobile Manufacturing Company of Newark, New Jersey; director of the American Fibre Reed Company, of Philadelphia; one of the proprietors of the O'Gorman Stores Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. For two years he acted as editor of the estimating department of the Chicago "Inland Printer."

He served five years in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was mustered out as a corporal with the highest mark of efficiency. He was awarded a medal for the regularity of his attendance, having missed but two drills (these successive ones) during his entire membership. His fraternal affiliations are with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The services of Mr. Rafter in the fields of religion and charity have been of inestimable value, and he is a member of the official board of the old John Street Methodist Church in New York; a member of the board of managers of the Florence Crittenden Homes in New York, and a leader in the work of the old Water Street Mission, also of New York City.

Mr. Rafter married, in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1888, a daughter of Thomas Atwood, whose mother was a member of the old Thomas family of Little Rock, Arkansas, and whose father was descended from the Atwood family of Massachusetts, which numbers many inventors among its members, among them the inventor of the celebrated Atwood Safety Rail Rest. Mr. and Mrs. Rafter have no children. Mr. Rafter has been an extensive traveler in his own country, having covered the United States from Maine to California, and from Texas to the North.





## JOHN ALBERT VAN WINKLE

---

**J**OHN ALBERT VAN WINKLE, now leading a somewhat retired life after years of active business in which he has been eminently successful, is a direct descendant of an old and honored Dutch family, whose members have performed well their part in all affairs of this country, living up to a high standard of citizenship, and rearing their children in the way they should go.

John Albert Van Winkle was born in Paterson, New Jersey, his present home, December 10, 1843, son of John Edo and Rebecca (Oldis) Van Winkle, the former of whom was born in Paterson, New Jersey, February 25, 1814, and died in that city, December 13, 1889, and the death of his wife occurred September 27, 1890. John Edo Van Winkle was a representative business man of Paterson, and an extensive landowner, and was called to offices of trust and responsibility, serving as tax collector from 1840 to 1844, as school commissioner in 1860, and as commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna, Austria, in 1873, being appointed by President Grant, but failing health compelled him to decline the latter office.

John Albert Van Winkle attended the public schools of his native town, and in 1857 completed his studies in the high school, from which he was graduated. His first employment was in the hardware store of James M. Smiley, at the corner of Broadway and Main street, Paterson, and during his four years' service he rose from salesman to manager of the business, which was proof positive of his efficiency and capability. In 1861 he took up his residence in New York City, and entered the employ of Bliven & Mead, at that time the most extensive dealers in hardware in the metropolis. So faithfully did he perform his duties that upon attaining his majority he was admitted to partnership in the firm, another testimonial to his business sagacity and zeal. This connection continued until 1867, when he withdrew in order to engage in the business of importing hardware, having an office for that purpose in New York City, which he maintained for two years, when he returned to Paterson and opened a general hardware store at No. 174 Main street. In 1871 his business having increased to such an extent as to warrant it, he re-

moved to more extensive quarters at No. 168 Main street, this having an extensive "L" at Nos. 72-74-76 Van Houten street, and in addition to this he occupied a storage warehouse and factory at Nos. 43-45-47 Tyler street, all of which property is owned by him. He branched out into other lines of trade, steam fittings and mill supplies, which proved extremely profitable, as did also his original line of work, thus enabling him to enjoy in later life a period of relaxation from business activities. In February, 1902, the business, which was conducted under the style of J. A. Van Winkle Company, met with a severe loss, the buildings and stock being totally destroyed by fire, but Mr. Van Winkle was equal to the emergency, and immediately began the erection of new buildings on the old site, these being particularly adapted to the requirements of the business. They were ready for occupancy in December, 1902, and since that time so rapid has been the growth of the business, they have added thereto seventy-five feet immediately west of the Van Houten street building, on which were erected more buildings in which to carry on their great work. In 1905 Mr. Van Winkle turned over the active management of the business to his sons, Edo and Henry B., who are following in their father's footsteps, but he still remains an officer of the company, giving them the benefit of his years of experience.

Aside from his business life, Mr. Van Winkle has given his attention to the progress and welfare of his birthplace, and has been chosen by his fellowmen to offices requiring men of sagacity, probity and worth to fill, serving as president of the Business Men's Association, president of Merselis Land Company, vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the Paterson General Hospital, member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank, member of the board of education of Paterson in 1873-74, member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and in 1895 was the candidate of the Republican party for mayor of Paterson, but was unsuccessful in the canvas. He holds membership in the Hardware Club of Paterson, and in the Holland Society of the City of New York, the latter membership coming through his descent from Jacobse Van Winkle, the immigrant from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1634. He is also a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and the Order of United American Mechanics. He is a valued member of the Church of the Redeemer of Paterson, served for a number of

years as a member of its board of trustees, and takes an active interest in the work connected therewith.

Mr. Van Winkle married, September 13, 1865, Miriam, born November 2, 1845, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Ann (Goetchicus) White, of Paterson, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut. Children: 1. Bertha, born May 21, 1866; married Frank J. Ball, of Brooklyn; children: An infant, died young; George Milton, born October 26, 1896; Lillian Van Winkle, April 26, 1901. 2. Edo, born June 1, 1868; educated in schools of Paterson and Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey; then entered his father's employ, in 1902 became a member of the J. A. Van Winkle Company and at the present time is its president; married, February 21, 1905, Cora, born May 14, 1885, daughter of Douglas A. and Dena (Von Brunham) LeVien; children: Camille, born October 21, 1905; John Albert, June 19, 1907; Edo Jr., March 19, 1909. 3. Mary, born May 25, 1870; married (first) Frank R. Walker, an attorney of Atlanta, Georgia, who died September 13, 1904; children: Miriam, born February 21, 1891, died May 8, 1905; Rebecca, born April 17, 1902; married (second) William H. Smith, auditor of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company, and of other leading corporations of Atlanta, Georgia. 4. Henry B., born August 14, 1872; married Cora, daughter of Amzi and Fanny P. Miller, of Newark, New Jersey; children: Kathryn, born December 22, 1899; Marjorie, May 1, 1901; Henry B., is an officer of the J. A. Van Winkle Company. 5. Albert Frank, born December 5, 1874, died August 9, 1900; was a graduate of the University of New York, and later practiced dentistry at Baltimore, Maryland. 6. Ralph O., born June 3, 1878, died May 17, 1909. 7. Lillian W., born July 4, 1880; married Arthur Warren Canney, of Croton, New York, whose death occurred October 3, 1908; child, Warren, born December 23, 1902. 8. Louis, born January 3, 1883, died August 8, 1883. 9. Miriam Hazel, born August 19, 1887, died June 2, 1892.



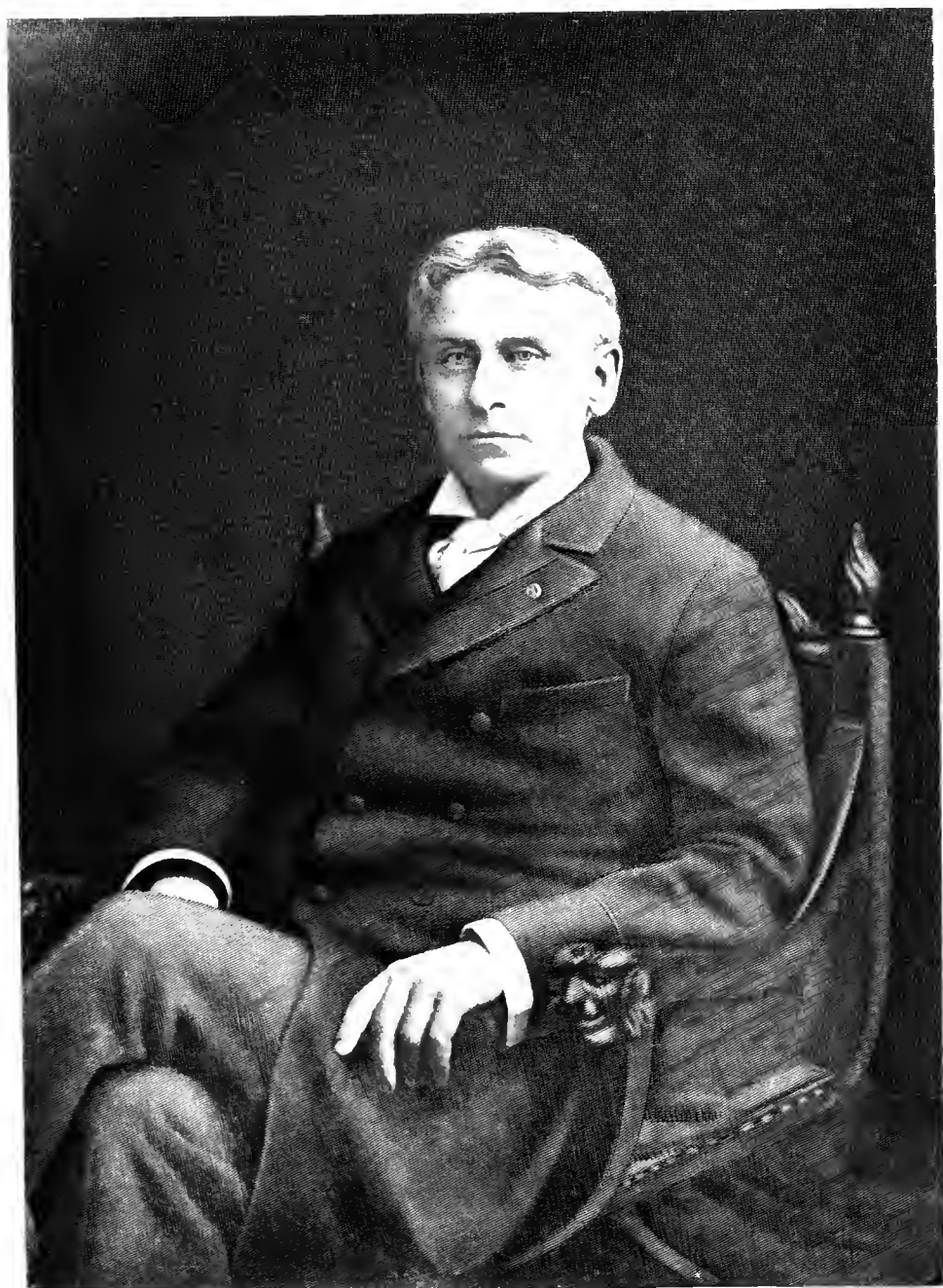
## JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS

---

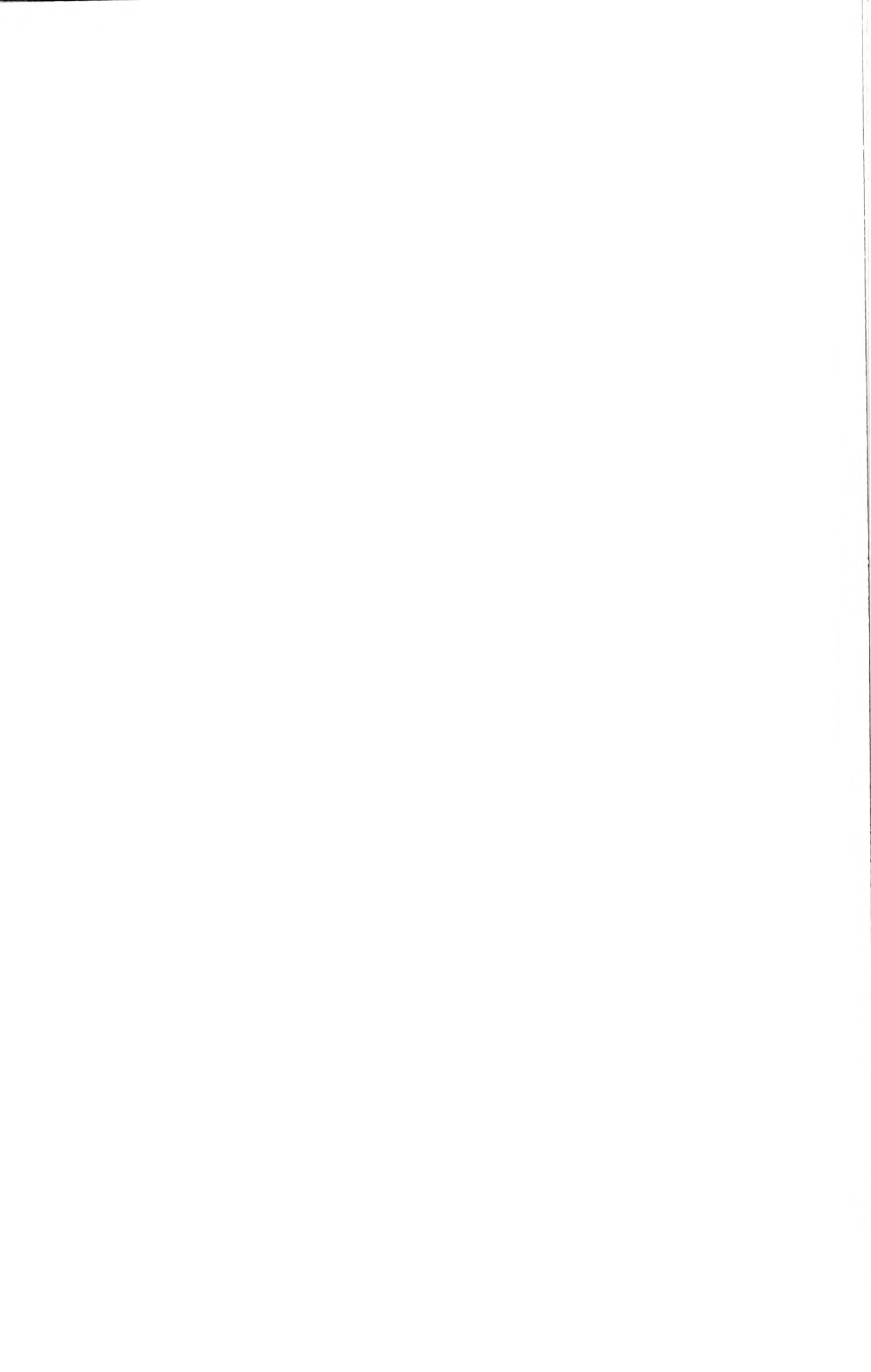
**J**OHN WILLIAM GRIGGS, noted as being the first Republican Governor of New Jersey since the Civil War, was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, July 10, 1849, youngest son of Daniel and Emeline J. (Johnson) Griggs. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868; received the degree of LL. B. from Princeton in 1896, and from Yale in 1900. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Robert Hamilton. Mr. Griggs in May, 1871, became a student with Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and was admitted to the practice of his profession at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1871, and counsellor in 1874. In 1876 and 1877 Mr. Griggs was a member of the General Assembly from Passaic county, and was a member of the legislative committee chosen to revise and harmonize legislation affected by the provisions of the amended State Constitution. In 1878 he was appointed counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic, and in 1879 became the city counsel of Paterson, serving during four years. For two terms, 1882 to 1886, he represented Passaic county in the New Jersey Senate, in 1886 acting as president of that body.

In November, 1895, Mr. Griggs was elected Governor of New Jersey, being the first Republican chosen for that office since 1865. An overwhelming majority placed him in power. During his occupancy of the office, which covered two years, Governor Griggs made his administration memorable by the dignity with which he sustained his position, and the clear reasoning shown in his State papers. The qualities of his mind commending him to the late President William McKinley, caused the appointment of ex-Governor Griggs to the position of Attorney-General. To accept this dignified place, Mr. Griggs resigned the Governorship in January, 1898, and remained in President McKinley's cabinet until April 1, 1901, and then resumed the practice of his profession. He is a member of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration. Since returning to practice Mr. Griggs has been identified with large financial interests in New York and Paterson, and is a member of leading clubs in both cities. His residence is in Paterson.

Mr. Griggs married (first) October 7, 1874, Carolyn Webster



John W. Miller



Brandt, of Belleville, New Jersey, daughter of William and Eliza (Leavitt) Brandt; she was born in 1852, died January 21, 1891. Children: 1. John Leavitt, born June 10, 1876; married, November 19, 1902, Ruth Hoxsey, born March 17, 1882, daughter of Thomas Franklin and Elizabeth (Paddock) Hoxsey; children: i. John W., born November 7, 1904. ii. Elizabeth Hoxsey, June 18, 1906. 2. Helen, November 22, 1877. 3. Leila, born November 21, 1879; married, October 12, 1904, Oscar Clark Huntoon; child, Carolyn Grant, born June 21, 1905. 4. Daniel, born November 21, 1880. 5. Constance, born November 23, 1882. Mr. Griggs married (second) April 15, 1893, Laura Elizabeth Price, of Cleveland, Ohio, born October 10, 1861, daughter of Warwick and Beulah R. (Farmer) Price. Children: 6. Elizabeth, born May 31, 1894. 7. Janet, born June 20, 1896.



## EDWARD CASPER STOKES

---

**E**X-GOVERNOR EDWARD CASPER STOKES, who rose to the highest position in the gift of the people of his adopted State, New Jersey, and who is again the candidate for the same high office, having been chosen for the second time within less than a decade, a fact which fully attests to his popularity and capability, is a leader in the political and social life of Trenton, where he is popular among all classes, and where he is familiarly known as "The Little Giant."

He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Stokes, the first of that name to come to America, in the seventh generation, the line being traced through William Stokes, who married Ann Williams, and through their son, Edward H. Stokes, who married Matilda G. Kemble, a descendant of an old English family which settled in Burlington county, New Jersey, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and which has been prominently identified with its history ever since. The members of the Stokes family, the majority of whom were natives of New Jersey, were Quakers in their religious faith, and the members of the Kemble family followed the tenets of the Methodist church.

Edward Casper Stokes was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1860, his parents removing there from Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, where Edward H. Stokes studied the drug business with a brother, Isaac Stokes. Shortly after the birth of Edward C. Stokes his parents moved to Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, then to Woodbury, Gloucester county, then back to the old home section of Medford, Burlington county, and in 1871 they finally settled in Millville, Cumberland county, where Edward C. was educated, attained his manhood and laid the foundation for the exalted political positions he has since held. It was there, too, that he was so tenderly devoted to his aged and invalid mother. For many years he made a practice of returning to Millville weekly, no matter how busy he might be, to spend Sunday with his mother, and it was particularly pathetic that his mother should have passed away while he was on his way to Europe, thus preventing him from being at her bedside during her last moments.



He was a pupil in the public schools of Millville, then pursued a course preparatory for college at the Friends' School at Providence, Rhode Island, then matriculated at Brown University, from which institution he graduated with second honors in the class of 1883. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Temple University, 1909. A portion of the money for his college career was earned by driving cows for ten cents a week, during his early years, and later by serving as bell boy in a hotel at Atlantic City for two dollars a week. Returning to Millville, he accepted a clerkship, at \$600.00 a year, in the Millville National Bank, of which his father was cashier, and since then he has devoted considerable attention to the banking business, serving in the capacity of president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, and as first president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association. He took a keen and active interest in the educational work of his home town, and this interest has always been maintained. One of the results of this interest has been the paying of millions of dollars from the State funds to the public schools, Mr. Stokes being the originator of the plan whereby such appropriations are made annually. Another result has been the increasing, through his work, of the taxes paid by the railroads of the State, from about \$1,500,000 a year to about \$6,000,000 a year, a large share of this money going to support the schools. He was chairman of a commission that revised and codified the school laws, and has always been alert and active to advance the interests of the public school system throughout the State. In 1889 he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Millville, this being his first public office, and he discharged the duties with credit and efficiency. He was also largely instrumental in taking the school system, as well as the various State institutions, out of politics and placing bi-partisan boards in control.

His activity in school affairs in Millville led to his election as an Assemblyman in 1890, and he was reelected the following year, and in 1892 was elected to the Senate. As a member of the Legislature, he had a remarkable career. He was a leader in opposing the race track and coal combine legislation, and he was largely instrumental in placing many important reforms on the law books of the State, including measures leading up to the direct primaries, a corrupt practice act, an act to prohibit the watering of stock, an act for

the conservation of potable water, also the forests, and a civil service measure. He also waged vigorous war against the company store evil and introduced and pushed to passage the bill providing for the payment of wages in cash.

At the close of his term as Senator, he was made clerk in chancery, and in 1902 he came within one vote of being the caucus nominee for United States Senator. In 1910 he was the choice of the Republican party for United States Senator, but could not be elected because of the fact that the Democrats were in control of the Legislature. He was elected Governor in 1904, receiving a plurality of 51,644 over his Democratic rival, this being the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for the same office in New Jersey. During his incumbency of this office he put through his reform ideas regardless of opposition. It was no uncommon thing for him to go into the executive offices at the State House at midnight and there remain at his desk until almost morning. After coming to Trenton, he took up the study of law, he appreciating the fact that it would be useful to him in any controversy or in any combat with those who sought to twist the law for their own selfish purposes. Whether in office or not, ex-Governor Stokes has always maintained his interest in politics, and for three years he was acting chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Ex-Governor Stokes has advanced to the highest position in Masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His clubs are the Trenton Country, the Lotus, the Republican, the Union League of Philadelphia, and he also belongs to the fraternities of Brown University, his alma mater. He made two trips to Europe, also a trip to Central America and other southern points, including the Panama Canal. He has been for years a devotee of good books, and is an almost constant reader of the Bible and Shakespeare.

Of his record as Governor it need only be said that he followed the same straightforward course pursued in his previous political offices, and that it fulfilled the expectations of all concerned, which is proved by the fact that he was renominated at the Republican primary, September, 1913. Personally, ex-Governor Stokes is a high-minded man of marked ability and thorough culture, and

although frail in body, he is a giant when it comes to either mental or moral tests. A selfmade man, he believes that poverty is no serious hindrance to success, if one is willing to apply himself diligently to what he may find to do and is ready to look around and ahead for opportunities for which he has already prepared himself.



## JOHN R. LEE

---

**P**ATERSON, New Jersey, as a business center, takes high rank among the cities of America, and the subject of this review has been an important factor in sustaining her reputation in this direction. He is at the head of some of her leading enterprises, and his devotion to the interests of the community has become almost proverbial. He has the faculty of imparting to others, clearly and readily, the original ideas which spring from his active mind, and in this way the work which he has under consideration is carried on with a conscientious attention to detail which has been lacking in some of the most important enterprises.

P. F. Lee, late of Paterson, New Jersey, father of John R. Lee, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, and came to the United States while he was still a young lad. Endowed with the energy and superabundant health so characteristic of the natives of the "Emerald Isle," he grasped every opportunity which presented itself, and he was still a very young man when he engaged in the contracting business at Easton, Pennsylvania. Removing to Paterson, New Jersey, in 1867, he took a contract for the grading of the Paterson-Newark branch of the Erie railroad, and continued his residence in Paterson until his death in 1889. By this time he was at the head of an important contracting concern, and was extensively engaged in railroad construction work. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, and bore his share bravely in any undertaking which promised to result in benefit to the community.

John R. Lee was born in Deposit, Broome county, New York, June 14, 1859. His education was unusually excellent and comprehensive, and included courses at St. John's University, Fordham, New York, and Packard's Business College, New York City. From his earliest years he had taken a keen and intelligent interest in the huge business interests controlled by his father, and his education well qualified him to take them up in a manner which would be a credit and benefit to all concerned. For this reason he was admitted to a partnership in the firm when the majority of young men are still in their probation periods, but the results of his efforts proved the wisdom of this course of procedure. At the time of his admission to partnership,

the firm name was changed to read P. F. Lee & Son, and in 1885, when his father retired from business, John R. Lee became the acting head of the concern, and is still enjoying that responsible position. Railroad construction work forms the bulk of the business undertaken by this company, but there have been a number of other contracts which have been no less important, perhaps in some respects, even more so. One of these was the removal of Colt's Hill, this ranking among the most important and beneficial improvements in the city of Paterson. Another important undertaking was the construction of the sewerage system, its successful completion greatly increasing the reputation of Paterson as one of the most healthful cities in the United States. His ability as a business man, as an engineer and as a public-spirited citizen has been amply recognized by selection for offices of trust and responsibility. Among these are: Member of the Park Commission; director of the Second National Bank; director of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company; director of the Central Storage Company; director of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railway Company; president of the Colt Hill Land Company; president of the Title Guarantee Land Company; and he is connected in official capacity with a number of other organizations.

Mr. Lee married, in 1894, Annie M., daughter of M. J. Morris, of Paterson, and they have five children. Their beautiful home is located at No. 225 Broadway. Recently, being engaged in railway construction work in Ohio, Mr. Lee has removed there temporarily, making his home at Lima.



## CHRISTOPHER HORANDT

---

AS a representative of the chief industry of the State of New Jersey, one that figures prominently in the wealth and prosperity of the entire State, Christopher Horandt, head of the most extensive silk mills in Paterson, New Jersey, is particularly worthy of mention in a work of this nature. His business career is an illustration of enterprise and ceaseless endeavor amidst the common difficulties and obstacles of life, for the successful accomplishment of splendid results.

Jacob Horandt, his father, was an enterprising citizen of Paterson, who had become thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of silk, both in Switzerland and Germany, before his arrival here. When he took up his residence in Paterson he combined this knowledge with the progressive methods so generally found in the United States, and the result has been most satisfactory. He was twice married.

Christopher Horandt was born in the city of New York, in 1860, and was educated in the public schools of that city. Like his father, he was of an ambitious and enterprising nature, and, not satisfied with the methods of weaving silk in this country, he was sent to Europe in 1879 in order to make an exhaustive study of the art of silk weaving in that country. He remained abroad three years, during this time receiving technical instruction in every branch of silk weaving, and visited the most celebrated manufactories of the kind in Europe. Upon his return, in association with George F. Knett, he organized the Paterson Ribbon Company, and this promised to become a very successful venture. His father, however, having organized the silk factory which has become so famous, Christopher Horandt disposed of his ribbon plant and became associated with his father under the firm name of Jacob Horandt & Son. With the thorough practical knowledge that both members of this firm possessed, it is small matter for wonder that the plant met with success from the very outset. At first they leased and later purchased outright the Hoxsey Mill, in Kearny street, this property covering a space of twenty-four city blocks, and since 1890 many additional buildings have been erected, as the constantly increasing demands of

the business necessitated. They now have their own dye works on the premises, and every building is equipped with the latest and most improved appliances for the facilitation of the work. The comfort of the numerous employes is also not overlooked, and every possible convenience is provided for them. The products of this factory have become celebrated the world over and are shipped in every direction.



## JOHN MATTHIAS MENTZ

---

**T**HE life of John Matthias Mentz, deceased, was typical of the best class of Germans who, about the middle of the last century, came in great numbers to America and have since played so important a part in the shaping of her life and destinies. Trained from earliest childhood to unremitting toil by that sternest of taskmasters, necessity, he formed one of a class most valuable in a country whose material resources were in need of development, a class of which his native land has furnished so many worthy members.

Mr. Mentz was born in Edesheim, Germany, August 27, 1841, and was the second of the eight children of Joseph Mentz, a wheelwright and wagon-maker of that place, their names being Kate or Kathrine, John Matthias, Nicholas, Barbara, Joseph, Jacob, Mary and George. Two of these, Nicholas and Joseph, are still living in the old town of their nativity. The Bavarian country, so long one of Europe's battlefields, is of great natural fertility, but at the time of our subject's childhood, a blight seemed to have fallen upon it and for upwards of ten years the crops failed, causing the greatest want throughout the region. Falling upon so inauspicious a period, it is no wonder that the early life of Mr. Mentz should have held more of toil and hardship than that of most men. His attendance upon school was often between the hours of five and seven in the morning, after which he must return home to a day's work in the fields or, when these yielded nothing, in the forest cutting and transporting wood for the market.

While he was still a youth, his uncle, Nicholas Mentz, emigrated from the old home and began life anew in America, an occurrence which undoubtedly turned the young man's thoughts to the land of promise across the water. Fortunately for him, however, his sense of obligation and duty was already developed, or his career might have been ended before it had well commenced. It happened that this uncle returned to Germany for a visit to his relatives and tried to persuade his nephew John to accompany him on his second voyage to America. By this time, however, our subject was apprenticed to his father in his business of wheelwright and wagon-maker and, though he considered his uncle's offer, decided that his duty





*John M. Montz*



lay at home until the end of his apprenticeship. It was a narrow escape. Nicholas Mentz took passage for America in the steamer "Austria" and was one of the many lost when she was burned on the high seas.

Three years later, however, John Matthias Mentz, undeterred by his uncle's death, sailed for the United States, and, landing safely, made his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he worked for a time on a farm. Removing thence to Newark, he was employed by Mr. George Bauer in his retail woolen business at 280 Broad street, the site of the building of the Prudential Insurance Company. With Mr. Bauer he remained five or six years, at the end of which time he bought the business and carried it on in his own name for upwards of forty years as a woolen and furnishing house for men and women, at 779 Broad street. He was one of the old Broad street merchants at a time when the great Newark department stores of to-day were still unborn or in their infancy, and his business growing with the growth of the city, became finally one of its most prominent houses and "Go to Mentz's" was one of the familiar advertising signs in the neighborhood. His importance in the business world led to his choice as one of the early directors of the State Banking Company of Newark, which afterwards became the Union National Bank.

Mr. Mentz made two visits to the Fatherland, one in 1867, and one in 1903, the latter in the company of an old school fellow and lifelong friend.

Mr. Mentz was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Newark, and a firm adherent to the tenets of the Democratic party whose candidates he generally, but not invariably, supported. His death occurred March 7, 1912, and he was deeply and sincerely mourned, not only by his immediate family, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, many of whom he had aided in his unostentatious manner.

Mr. Mentz was twice married, his first wife being Miss Rose Radel, a daughter of John Radel of Newark, who owned at one time the Newark and South Orange street car line. Mrs. Mentz died March 13, 1899, at the age of thirty-nine; the children of this union being: Mary, now married to Dr. Oswald Roth; Kathrine, married to Edward Felsberg; John J., married to Gertrude Winter; Dina, married to Charles Meisol; Ida, married to Frank Koch Jr.

Mr. Mentz later, November 19, 1895, married Mary Jubert, daughter of George and Margaret (Rudolph) Jubert, the latter a daughter of William Rudolph. Of this union there were three children: Joseph, Agnes and Cecilia.

All those acquainted with Mr. Mentz are agreed in praising the upright and capable conduct of his business, his capacity for hard work and his generosity. One of the most praiseworthy of his characteristics was the modesty and retirement of his nature, so that his kindnesses remain largely unrecorded. It is told that on the occasion of the failure of a friend in business, he read of the event in a daily paper, and at once went to him with the offer to back him financially in a new start. The fact that the friend refused, preferring to begin anew at the very bottom of the ladder does not detract from the generosity of Mr. Mentz's offer. Most of his gifts are supposed to have been to charities connected with his church, but even the members of his family are unable to state the amounts and the occasions, for it might truly be said of him that his left hand knew not what his right was doing.







Wm. S. Cutler  
1874

## AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER

---

**I**T seldom falls to the lot of a single individual, even in this country of unparalleled opportunity and wonderful accomplishment, to achieve in the line of public service such a vast and lasting benefit to mankind as is credited to Augustus W. Cutler, of Morristown. During his double term in Congress, extending from December 6, 1875, to March 3, 1879, he introduced the first bill ever presented to that body creating a Department of Agriculture. This measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, by whom it was laid aside without further action. He reintroduced it in the next session, and supported it with a speech that attracted more than ordinary attention at the time, and elicited hearty commendation from the great mass of people who were the most immediately interested in its provisions. This time he met with a little better success. His bill was passed in the House, but when running the gauntlet of the Senate, it was killed. His effort, however, was not wasted. He had planted good seed in rich soil, and in a succeeding session the ripe fruitage appeared in the adoption of his measure.

While his record, both as a State and a national legislator, was rounded out with other achievements that have grown in importance with the increase of years, this single measure will remain most conspicuous because of what the Department of Agriculture has since become—one of the most potent executive branches of the national government. Under it are the Weather Bureau; the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, Biological Survey, Plant Industry, and Soils; the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; the Office of Public Roads; and the newly expanded Forest Service. Fostered by it the farms and farm property in the United States reached a value in 1900 of \$20,514,001,838; the domestic exports of farm products were valued at \$1,055,000,000 in 1907, when for the first time in the history of the world a country exported agricultural commodities of home production exceeding one billion dollars in value; and the value of the wealth produced on the farms in 1908 reached the most extraordinary total in the country's history—\$7,848,000,000, or four times the value

of the productions of the mines. When the creator of the National Department of Agriculture was drafting the bill which ultimately gave it life, he doubtless foresaw a vast benefit that would accrue to the farming community; but no prescience could then gauge the enormous importance which the agricultural industry has now reached under the active and diversified promotion of the Department.

Augustus W. Cutler (baptized William Augustus), lawyer, legislator, and public benefactor, was born in Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, October 22, 1829. On both the paternal and maternal side he was of distinguished and patriotic lineage. He was a son of Joseph Cutler, a brigadier-general of New Jersey cavalry in the War of 1812; a grandson of Abijah Cutler, who achieved distinction in the Revolutionary War; a great-grandson on the maternal side of Silas Condict, a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1781-84, president of the New Jersey Committee of Safety in the Revolutionary War, and Speaker of the New Jersey House of Assembly for several years. He was also a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden.

His early youth was passed on his father's farm, where he acquired a fondness for agricultural and horticultural pursuits and investigations that remained strong with him through life. He attended the Morris Academy and then prepared for Yale College, but was not allowed to complete his college course by reason of ill health. After a course of study in the office of Daniel Haines, subsequently twice Governor of New Jersey, and a Justice of its Supreme Court, at Hamburg, Sussex county, New Jersey, he was admitted to the bar in 1850, and soon afterward entered into active participation in local and county affairs.

In 1854 Mr. Cutler became a member of the Board of Education of Morristown, in which he served for twenty-one years consecutively, and of which he was president for several years. In 1856 he was chosen Prosecutor of the Pleas, and he filled this office with signal ability for five years. Originally an old-time Whig, when that party was dissolved he allied himself with the Democratic party, and in 1871 was its successful candidate for the New Jersey Senate, where he served till 1874. During this period he was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention (1873). Mr. Cutler's service to his native State extended over many years, and



comprised a number of reforms of enduring value. Of all the compliments paid him during his active life, he was probably proudest of being acknowledged as the father of the free-school system of New Jersey. As early as 1861 he had drawn up the original Free-School Bill, and in 1864 he had initiated a memorable contest against the railroads of the State to secure the control of the riparian lands and the application of the proceeds of their sales and rentals to the promotion of free schools. He won this contest, and during the first year of the operation of the law the State Free-School Fund received over \$1,000,000 from this source. He also introduced and vigorously supported the bill making women eligible to the office of school trustee, introduced the General Railroad Act (1874), and was ever alert in promoting the interests of the colored race.

Mr. Cutler was first elected to Congress in 1874, when he received a majority of seven votes over William Walter Phelps, a widely popular Republican opponent, later a member of Congress and American Minister to Germany. In 1876 he was reëlected by a majority of about 1,400, and in 1878 he was renominated for a third term, but declined. What has been assumed as his most beneficial service in Congress has been detailed in the introduction to this sketch. Not only in Congress, but throughout the rest of his life, he was an earnest advocate of whatever measures would conduce to the welfare of the great farming community, and in his private life he applied much of his time to practical demonstrations on several farms he had acquired. He was most truly a representative of the people of his Congressional District. He gave up his law practice in order to familiarize himself with the conditions and needs of his constituents, and he personally studied their interests in mills, factories, mines, and other industrial centers. In Congress, too, his old-time fervor for free schools again manifested itself, when he introduced and urged with characteristic enthusiasm a bill to appropriate the proceeds of sales of public lands to the different States and Territories, according to their population, for the benefit of free schools.

Next to the farmer and free-school, his most active zeal was shown in safeguarding the interests of the soldiers of the Civil War. Under the original Enlistment Act, a soldier was entitled to a pension from the date of his disability; but Congress, in considering

appropriations of pensions, reckoned from the time of granting the pension, thus leaving a considerable gap unprovided for. Unable to secure from the Pension Office a statement of the amount necessary to cover this gap, the Committee on Appropriations failed to make an enlarged appropriation. In this emergency, Mr. Cutler introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000,000, "or as much thereof as shall be necessary to meet this deficiency and to carry into effect the provisions of the bill." This was the first bill ever introduced into Congress, so worded, now a common practice. The Appropriation Committee adopted it, and so remedied an injustice to the soldier.

In 1895 Mr. Cutler made an open canvass for the gubernatorial nomination, for which his name had been mentioned several times. The prize, however, went to Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, and in the political landslide of that year the entire Democratic ticket was lost. In the following year Mr. Cutler supported the presidential ticket of Bryan and Sewall, and was again a candidate for Congress, but in the latter contest he was defeated by Mahlon Pitney, who had carried the district two years before. This closed his public career. In December, 1896, he underwent a surgical operation, from which he died at his home on January 1, 1897. Mr. Cutler, happily, lived to see his most cherished public measures enacted into permanent laws. Every cause designed to advance the welfare of humanity found in him a staunch supporter. Integrity and love of truth, courage in defending the right, and great tenacity of purpose, together with unfaltering faithfulness in his performance of duty, were the dominating features of his character, and account for the success of his many public undertakings.

In 1854 Mr. Cutler married Julia R. Walker, of Albany, New York, a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first American child born in New England after the landing of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. Three sons were born of this union: Willard Walker, who became Presiding Judge of the Morris County Courts; Condict Walker, who adopted the profession of medicine; and Frederick Walker, who entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church.





Yours truly  
Willard W. Cutler  
a

## WILLARD WALKER CUTLER

---

**P**ROMINENT in professional circles of Morristown, esteemed in every relation of life, and actively identified with public affairs, is Willard W. Cutler, whose birth occurred in Morristown, New Jersey, November 3, 1856, son of the late Hon. Augustus W. and Julia R. (Walker) Cutler.

He attended the Morristown Academy and High School, after which he pursued a two years' course at Rutgers College. He studied for the profession of law under the guidance of his father, and was admitted as an attorney in 1878, at the November term of the Supreme Court, and as a counsellor at the same term, 1881. Subsequently he became a Special Master and Examiner in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. He at once established an office for the active practice of his profession in Morristown, and has continued to the present time, during which time he has gained prominence as an able lawyer and advocate. In December, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Ludlow to be Prosecutor of the Pleas of Morris county, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Forsyth, and during this service was connected with many important cases which had more than a local interest. Many of them, notably the murder trial of James Treglown, gained considerable renown. In January, 1883, he was reappointed and confirmed for a full term of five years, and he held the office, by appointment of Governor Green in 1888 and of Governor Werts in 1893, until the spring of 1893, when he resigned to accept the position of Law Judge of Morris county, to which he was appointed by Governor Werts for a term of five years. In addition to these, he served as counsel of Morris township, being the incumbent of this office for many years. He was instrumental in the organization of the Morristown Trust Company and the Morris County Mortgage and Realty Company, in both of which he held the office of vice-president for a number of years. He is a member and trustee of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Morristown. This brief resumé of Mr. Cutler's many spheres of activity and useful-

ness proves the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as a lawyer, public official, business man, or churchman, he is found to be true to himself and true to his fellows.

Mr. Cutler married, December 4, 1879, Mary B., daughter of John J. Hinchman, of Brooklyn, New York.



## A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN

---

**M**R. HONEYMAN, lawyer, editor and author, of Plainfield, New Jersey, was born at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, November 12, 1849. His father, Dr. John Honeyman, was an esteemed physician of a half century's practice in New Germantown. His great-grandfather, John Honeyman, a Scotchman, emigrated from Ireland, fought under General Wolfe, and was a chosen spy of General Washington during the Revolution. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Van Doren and Nevius stock, the American Nevius ancestor being Joannes Nevius, third secretary of New Amsterdam under the Dutch.

Mr. Honeyman received a common school education, and studied law in the office of the late Hon. H. D. Maxwell, in Easton, his brother-in-law, where he was admitted to practice. He became a member of the New Jersey bar at the June term, 1871, and counsellor three and one-half years later. He practiced at Somerville until 1876, first as partner of the late Hon. A. A. Clark, and then as one of the firm of Honeyman & Herr. In 1873 he projected and carried through the year "Our Home," a local historical magazine, which is still greatly sought after by those on historical quests. On January 1, 1876, he purchased the "Somerset Gazette," and in 1882 the "Somerset Unionist," and he edited the first and then the united newspapers until 1891, when he purchased the "Trenton Times" (daily) and edited that for one year. Selling the latter, he removed to Plainfield, where he has since resided. While at Somerville, in 1878, he started the "New Jersey Law Journal," and the year 1913 marked its thirty-sixth volume. In 1912 he began editing the "Somerset County Historical Quarterly." Among the more than sixty volumes which have borne Mr. Honeyman's name as author or editor, are the following:

"The Danites" (1877), "Honeyman's Justice" (five editions), "American Corporation Legal Manual" (thirteen annual volumes), "Coaching in Merrie England" (1895), "From England to Italy" (1896), "From America to Russia" (1897), "From America to the Orient" (1899), "Joannes Nevius and his Descendants" (1900),

"Bright Days in Merrie England" (1901), "Bright Days in Sunny Lands" (1904), "Library of the Great World" (ten volumes, 1905), "The Honeyman Family in Scotland and America" (1909), "The Van Doorn Family in Holland and America" (1909), "The Truth in Love" (1912), etc.





## ALFRED N. DALRYMPLE

---

**A**LFRID N. DALRYMPLE, one of Newark's leading lawyers who is prominently identified with the Republican party of New Jersey, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 16, 1874, son of Frederick B. and Annie E. (Newton) Dalrymple, and a descendant of the Dalrymple family of Morris county, New Jersey, one of the oldest and most honored in the State.

After completing his course of study in the public schools in Washington, Alfred N. Dalrymple entered the office of Hon. Perry S. Heath, an excellent opening, for Mr. Heath was then the Washington correspondent of many leading newspapers throughout the country, and in touch with their interests. This environment influenced Mr. Dalrymple in choosing the stenographic profession, preparation for which he undertook with such zeal, intelligence and ability, that he rapidly developed into an expert in that line of work, displaying speed and accuracy of a high order. As a shorthand reporter he was present at a number of hearings before Congress, and also acted as private secretary to several members of the House of Representatives. When Hon. R. Wayne Parker was elected to Congress in 1895 Mr. Dalrymple was engaged as his confidential secretary.

Law was, however, the goal of his ambition, and he soon began legal studies in the office of Cortlandt and Wayne Parker. While in Washington he supplemented this with a course at the Columbian University Law School, from which he was graduated, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, as both attorney and counsellor-at-law, in 1897, and to the bar of New Jersey in 1901. Having established an office in Newark, he resigned his secretaryship with Congressman Parker, in order to devote more time to law. He now carries on a general practice, and acts as counsel for a number of the leading firms and corporations of Essex county. During the years 1904 and 1905 he acted in a secretarial capacity to Governor Franklin Murphy.

Mr. Dalrymple's remarkable talents, and the brilliance of his

mind, first displayed in the field of stenography, found ampler and more fitting expression in the practice of law. All cases which have come under his consideration have been handled with such marked skill as to earn for him an enviable place in the ranks of New Jersey lawyers. He has, in fact, achieved such prestige that his future promises to be one of honor.

In political principles Mr. Dalrymple is a Republican and has always taken an active part in campaign work. He is therefore recognized in his own county as one of the local leaders of the organization, and wields potential influence in Republican affairs both in county and State. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen from the Fourth Ward, serving in that capacity with high credit, and proving himself to be a public official worthy of estimation. He thus gained the congratulations and gratitude not only of his constituents, but of the city at large. He was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee of Essex County, in December, 1906, and in 1907 was unanimously reelected to that responsible position. By his services he accomplished a great deal toward the furtherance of his party's cause in that section. He is a member of the Republican State Committee, and exercises considerable power in organization councils. He was appointed in 1911 as Collector of Customs for the Port of Newark, which office he has ably filled.

Mr. Dalrymple belongs to the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the Union Club, the Indian League, and several fraternal bodies, chief among which is the Masonic Order, in which he is far advanced, and is an officer in Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine.







Henry Micks

## HENRY LOUIS MUHS

---

**H**ENRY LOUIS MUHS, of Paterson, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 20, 1850, son of Henry and Matilda (Platte) Muhs. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of beef dressing and its branches, including the packing business, this training being in observance of the practical German custom of giving a lad a reasonable education, and then introducing him to some calling for which he had a liking. After completing his trade he followed it in Germany until 1868, when he came to the United States, settling in Hackensack, New Jersey.

At Hackensack, he began the manufacture of sausages of different varieties, on a very small scale, selling to families direct from his factory, and making delivery with a small market basket. He remained there until about 1872, when he decided that the bright and growing city of Paterson offered greater advantages, and he located there, this marking practically a new entrance upon business. He located his factory at 131 River street, in a small two-story brick building, where he began manufacturing on a more extended scale. As the business developed, in 1884 he added a large three-story brick addition next to the original plant, and in 1888 he erected another building of about the same description, next to the second one. The present force there employed is about fifty men. In 1893 he bought a small abbatoir in West Paterson, and has since built large additions and now employs about forty men. Before recent additions were made, part of this plant was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Muhs' energy prompted him to immediate rebuilding. This establishment enjoys the reputation of being one of the State's most modern and sanitary abbatoirs.

In 1875, Mr. Muhs was attracted to Passaic as offering excellent advantages as a business center, and he here built a plant on Passaic street. In 1907 he erected a more modern establishment at the corner of Central avenue and Monroe street, in the same city. In 1912 this plant was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Muhs was undismayed. He rebuilt this plant and equipped it with the most modern

machinery, and it now stands as one of the most modern and best equipped in the United States, and employs about sixty men. All of Mr. Muhs' plants are under government inspection, and are highly approved by the inspection authorities. The products are shipped all over the country, and into many of the most important of the world's markets, some of the principal brands being Target ham and bacon, and Muhsco ham and bacon, beef, and other well-known provisions.

Mr. Muhs is a director in the German American Bank of Paterson, and is a large holder of real estate in and about that city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and prominent in various branches of the order. Politically he is a Democrat, but with no inclination to public office. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Muhs married (first) in 1872, in Hackensack, Thesa Duhring, born in Deitrichs, Germany, in 1852, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duhring. Children: Frieda, Bertha, George. He married (second) in 1879, in Paterson, Anna Marie Zertlinger, born in Paterson, in 1855, daughter of Peter and Marie (Schmidt) Zertlinger. Children: Ernstine, Marie, Theresa, Elizabeth, Matilda, Henry, Doretta, Augusta, Hilda, and Florence.







Edas R. Morse



## SILAS R. MORSE

---

**A**N analysis of the life record of Silas R. Morse, who has attained distinction as an educator, shows that enterprise, careful management, keen discrimination and wise foresight, constitute the principal elements in the success which has crowned his well directed efforts. He was born in Livermore, Maine, in 1840, a member of a family noted for their many excellent characteristics which have been transmitted in large degree to their descendants.

Being of a studious disposition, he made rapid progress in his studies, completing the course in the public schools at an early age, after which he entered Waterville College, his tuition being paid by his own efforts, this fact demonstrating the character of the boy even at that period in his life. While a sophomore at the above named institution, he enlisted his services in defense of his country, during the trying period of the Civil War, but he failed to pass the physical examination at Washington, and therefore never saw actual warfare. He then went to Hammonton, New Jersey, where his sister, Mrs. Ezra Packard, resided, and there obtained a position as teacher in the school, and for three years acted in that capacity in the schools of Hammonton and Winslow. In the fall of 1865 he was offered the principalship of the schools of Atlantic City, New Jersey, which position he willingly accepted, performing the work devolving upon him in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner for eight years, being ably assisted for seven years by his wife, whom he married at the beginning of his term of office. His fame as an educator led to his appointment as city school superintendent, and in 1877 he succeeded Rev. George B. Wight as county superintendent of schools, to the duties of which position he devoted his earnest endeavors for fifteen years, instituting many reforms which added greatly to the efficiency of the schools throughout the county, the principal one being the introduction of a regular course of study in ungraded country schools. He has served as a member of the Atlantic City Board of Education ever since the charter amendments took effect in 1887, and in 1895 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education. His thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the

school laws and the public school system of New Jersey makes him very valuable in the active management of the State superintendent's office. He was an active factor in preparing the New Jersey school exhibit for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and was appointed curator in charge of the exhibit there, and so entirely satisfactory to all concerned were his services in that capacity that he was continued in office and the exhibit made a permanent one in the State House at Trenton. During the years 1866-67 Mr. Morse was a member of the city council, and in 1868-69 served as tax collector. By fortunate investments in real estate in Atlantic City, Mr. Morse accumulated considerable capital, thus enabling him to devote a great portion of his time to educational work, in which he is so thoroughly interested. He is the owner of a camp on the shore of Rangeley Lake, in one of the most beautiful sections of Maine, also another in the vicinity of Wayne Pond, and at these ideal spots he spends the summer months; he is also the owner of the old homestead at Livermore. He is an expert angler, and in the year 1896 enjoyed the distinction and also derived considerable satisfaction in catching the largest salmon trout ever hooked at Rangeley, which weighed thirteen and a half pounds.

Mr. Morse married Mary J., daughter of the late Dr. Joseph H. North.







*D. H. McLean*

## DAVID H. McALPIN

---

**D**AVID HUNTER McALPIN, tobacco manufacturer and prominent in financial circles, son of James and Jane (Hunter) McAlpin, was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, November 8, 1816, and died in New York City, February 8, 1901.

He moved at an early age to Matteawan, New York, where he entered upon the pursuit of a livelihood in a cotton mill. In 1836 he began the wholesale and retail cigar business at No. 84 Catharine street, New York City, in partnership with his brother-in-law. In 1839 this combination was dissolved and Mr. McAlpin continued the business alone for some time. Subsequently he formed a partnership and began the manufacture of chewing tobacco in a factory at the corner of Avenue D and Sixth street, New York. When the internal revenue tax was introduced, Mr. McAlpin bought out his partner and continued the business alone which in spite of the heavy taxation grew to large proportions.

Mr. McAlpin's remarkable foresight, executive powers and careful consideration of business matters made him acceptable in financial as well as mercantile circles, and he was for many years a director in the Manhattan Life, the Rutgers Fire, and the Home Insurance companies; the Eleventh Ward Bank, the Bank of the Republic, the Union Trust Company and the Standard Gas Light Company, of New York City. He was a director in Union Theological Seminary from 1872 to 1901. He early became interested in the Seminary Library, contributing for the purchase of books in the Department of British History and Theology. In 1884 he endowed this Department, and also the Department of American History and Theology. His name was attached to the former, and the collection has been constantly augmented in the interval since. It now contains over 10,000 titles in British Theology, bearing date before 1700. The collection is the largest on the subject to be found under a single roof anywhere in this country, and probably in Great Britain itself. He was also a patron of art, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which institution he ranked

as a Fellow in Perpetuity. In New Jersey he was a director of the First National Bank of Morristown.

In 1866 Mr. McAlpin purchased the Walker Farm at Littleton, New Jersey, originally an estate of three hundred acres, subsequently much enlarged by the purchase of neighboring farms, to which was given the name, Brooklawn Farms. After living at Brooklawn for twenty years he purchased, in 1886, a place of five hundred acres on the Morristown and Basking Ridge road, situated about four miles out of Morristown, and known as Hoyt's Corners, which he named Glen Alpine, and where he lived until the time of his death. In Morristown itself, Mr. McAlpin owned much property and was interested in the erection of several buildings. The old Baptist Church property, at the corner of Speedwell avenue and Park place, came into his hands in 1891, and in previous years he had purchased what was then known as the Postoffice Block and the United States Hotel. At the rear of the block mentioned above he built a storage warehouse in 1890, and in 1893 completed another building, the McAlpin Block, which was the finest business construction in the city at that time.

Mr. McAlpin was married three times. His first wife, whom he married in 1845 and who died in 1870, was Frances Adelaide, daughter of Joseph Rose. In 1873 he married Mrs. Adelia Gardiner Chamberlain, who died in 1891. In 1892 he married Mrs. Cordelia Rose Shackelton, a sister of his first wife. Children, all by his first wife: 1. General Edwin A. 2. Joseph R., died in early manhood. 3. George L. 4. William W. 5. Adelaide, married James T. Pyle. 6. Dr. David H. 7. Charles W. 8. John Randolph, died in early manhood.



## DAVID ST. JOHN, M. D.

---

**D**R. DAVID ST. JOHN, of Hackensack, New Jersey, whose position in professional circles demands for him distinctive recognition in the history of the State of New Jersey, is descended from an ancestry long and prominently connected with the republic. The family came into this country with the early Puritan settlers of New England, and the name was found in the form of St. John, Sension and Sention. Matthias St. John, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and was of Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1631-32. He was one of the most influential men of his time and section, holding a number of public offices. His son and grandson, both named Matthias, were also prominent in public life and held public office. Captain Samuel St. John, great-grandson of the immigrant, was one of the original proprietors of Ridgefield, and later removed to Westchester county, New York. He was captain of the train band, and he filled numerous public offices. Samuel St. John, son of the preceding, was one of the founders of the church in Ridgefield, and was a man of influence in the community in many ways.

Dr. David St. John is of the ninth generation, in direct descent from the immigrant ancestor. He is the son of David and Mary (Johnson) St. John, and was born in Berne, Albany county, New York, March 27, 1849. After an excellent preliminary training he took up the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. H. W. Bell, of Berne, New York. Subsequently he studied under the preceptorship of Professor James H. Armsby, M. D., at that time the leading surgeon of Albany, New York. He next pursued his studies at the Albany Medical College and the Buffalo Medical College, after which he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. Immediately after his graduation he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Hackensack, New Jersey, and he has achieved an amount of success which cannot but be flat-

tering and gratifying. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his numerous patients, and his warm and sympathetic manner has gained their affection as well. Dr. St. John has not allowed himself to become hardened by the scenes of suffering he is called upon to witness; on the contrary, they have apparently served to make his naturally kind heart glow still more with the desire to assist the ailing and the helpless.

In 1886, Dr. St. John was appointed by Governor John W. Griggs as one of the managers of the State Hospital at Morris Plains, a position which he held for twenty years. In 1888 he was instrumental in organizing the Hackensack Hospital, and has been a prominent factor in contributing to the success and high rank of this institution. He is the medical and surgical director, president of the medical board, and visiting surgeon. At his own expense he added a new wing to the hospital, this containing two wards, which were refurnished after the death of Mrs. St. John, by the Ladies' Auxiliary, as a memorial to her. In addition to attending to his professional work, Dr. St. John has developed much ability as a financier and general business man, and is connected with a number of corporations in an official capacity. Among these may be mentioned: First vice-president of the Hackensack Trust Company; director of the Hackensack National Bank; director of Columbia Graphophone Company; director of New Jersey Fire Insurance Company of Newark; president of the Gas & Electric Company of Bergen County, New Jersey; president of Hackensack Heights Association. His professional associations are as follows: ex-President of the State Medical Society of New Jersey; member of the American Medical Association; member and ex-president of the Bergen County Medical Society; member of the New York State Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a public-spirited citizen, and, while he consistently refuses public office on the plea of no time to spare from his professional work, he is by no means inactive in furthering the public welfare and improvement. He married (first) October 1, 1879, Jennie, born November 25, 1855, died in Hackensack, September 8, 1903, a daughter of John and Mary (Reed) Angle. He married (second) September 27, 1907, Alice Vera, daughter of William N. Connell, Esq., of Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada. Children: 1. Olive Graham, born



March 12, 1882; was a graduate of Dana Hall, Wellesley College, Massachusetts. 2. Fordyce Barker, born February 10, 1884; was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1905; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the class of 1909; he then served a two years' course in Roosevelt Hospital, in New York City, where he is now located in the practice of his profession; he has succeeded his father as director of the National Bank of Spring Valley, New York. 3. Florence Angle, born June 26, 1887; was a graduate of Dana Hall, Wellesley College, Massachusetts, 1907.



## ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

---

CHIEF JUSTICE ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, one of the earliest legal lights of New Jersey, whose memory has not faded from the sphere of jurisprudence, and whose decisions are among the most honored precedents for later occupants of the bench, was born in Mine Brook, New Jersey, February 17, 1756. As his family name shows the chief justice came of pure Scotch extraction. His first American ancestor had an exciting early history, having taken part in his native land in the uprising of the Earl of Mar, who supported the cause of Prince Charles, the "Young Pretender" to the throne of England, lost by his grandfather, King James II., in the religious and political upheaval of the eighteenth century. This first of the Kirkpatricks was exiled by law, and leaving his home in Dumfries, Scotland, fled with his family to Belfast, Ireland. Further removal becoming necessary for this outlawed clansman, he emigrated to America, and settled in Somerset county, New Jersey, near Basking Ridge. Here he died in 1758, leaving a son David. Both he and his sons were strong Presbyterians, although he had shed his blood in support of a Roman Catholic candidate for the sovereignty of England. David Kirkpatrick was a plain man, of quiet and unpretentious manners, held in great respect by all his neighbors for his honest and industrious character, but who never attempted to gain prominence in public office. He was born about 1720, and died in 1814, having reached several years more than the span of ninety. He married Mary McEwan, and among their children was a son Andrew, who was two years old at the time of the death of his gallant chivalrous grandfather. This second Andrew reached the age of seventy-five years and died in 1831.

Andrew Kirkpatrick, according to the wishes of his father, should have become a clergyman. His early education was presumably in his father's hands, but after the proper preparation he entered the then College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1775. For several months he then tried studies for a course in divinity with Rev. Dr. Kennedy; but his own preferences were at odds with those of his

father, and he soon declined to further continue in this line, taking up in its stead the study of law. His father was much offended and refused to give him further support at home. Young Kirkpatrick was offered an opportunity to tutor in a Virginia family, and accordingly went out into the world. Later work of the same kind brought him again into New Jersey, and he was employed in both Esopus and New Brunswick in tutoring boys for college. His legal studies were carried on in the office of Hon. William Paterson, who was at various times governor of New Jersey, and justice of the United States Supreme Court. This well-known lawyer gave a thorough preparation to the young clerks who entered his employ and grounded Kirkpatrick well in principles of law. He was thus enabled to obtain his bar admission in 1785. Misfortune in the form of a fire that destroyed his office and library in Morristown terminated his short period of practice in that town. Moving to New Brunswick, where he had already a circle of acquaintances, he soon made his talents known. In the words of a friend, "He added to his native ability, which was uncommonly great, a most untiring industry; and the combination of these characteristics, with his stern integrity, soon won for him a leading position at the bar, not only in his own country, but all over the state."

His success led to official honors, and at the age of forty-one he was considered for membership in the New Jersey Assembly, to which body he was elected in 1797 as its representative from Middlesex county. Another honor was soon afterward proffered him in the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and he resigned from the Legislature of the State in January, 1798, to accept it. In 1804 he was further distinguished by election to the seat of Chief Justice, following Mr. Kinsey, and was thereafter twice reelected. Thus for twenty-seven years he gave faithful and reliable service to his State on the bench of its Supreme Court, all but six years serving as Chief Justice. The wisdom of his choice of a profession must have softened his father's judgment of an earlier day, and the older man passed from this earth with nothing but feelings of the proudest gratification in the success of the son who had not felt that inward call towards the ministry which his father had desired. Among those who listened to Andrew Kirkpatrick's decisions none came but must have been impressed with their

firmness of logic, soundness of learning and analytical power. His personal bearing preserved the dignity that was his due, and the expression of his acute mentality awoke the admiration of all who heard. He was an ideal judge, a public-spirited citizen interested and leading in causes for the betterment of the existing condition of things generally, and always displaying his Presbyterian training in the simplicity and piety of his nature. One of his ideals which was adopted in the procedure in court was the creation of the office of court reporter to preserve decisions of the Supreme Court, that they might constitute a basis of precedent for the later conduct of cases. This alone has made his name one to merit the praise of all State lawyers.

Among the educational institutions whose growth he fostered was the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, of which he was the founder and first president of its board of trustees. He also took interest in the management of affairs of Princeton College, and was one of its trustees from 1809 until 1831, the year of his death. His political principles drew him into the ranks of the Anti-Federalist, or Republican party, which later took the name of Democratic, and for which he allowed his name to be used on one occasion as its candidate for Governor. The virtues and characteristics which appeared in Chief Justice Kirkpatrick's public career were as markedly evident in the home circle.

He married, November 1, 1792, Jane, daughter of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard, born July 12, 1772, died February 6, 1851. Her father was of Pennsylvanian origin, and had a distinguished career as an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution. Mrs. Kirkpatrick not only possessed a lovely look and character, being noted for her charities as well as social success, but also appeared in the guise of an authoress, producing a book entitled "The Light of Other Days," which was edited and prepared for publication by Mrs. Jane E. Cogswell, her daughter, also a gifted woman. Their oldest son was J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, a fortunate and noted merchant, in foreign trade, whose son Andrew appears in another sketch as Judge of the United States District Court in New Jersey.

## DANIEL SPADER VOORHEES

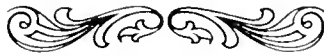
---

**D**ANIEL S. VOORHEES, for a decade and a half actively and prominently identified with the legal profession, having offices in Morristown, New Jersey, where he is highly esteemed and respected, was born in Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 15, 1852, son of Daniel Spader and Mary Louise Compton (Doty) Voorhees, and a descendant of a Holland ancestry.

He was reared and educated in Elizabeth, New Jersey, whither his parents removed when he was a young child, and his first occupation was selling newspapers at the railroad station in his adopted city. Later he was employed in a hardware store in Elizabeth. In 1869, at the age of seventeen years, he removed to Morristown, and on June 1, 1870, accepted a clerkship in the office of Richard Spear, county clerk of Morris county. Although a Republican in his political views, in 1876 he was appointed deputy clerk by William McCarty, the incumbent of the office, who was a staunch Democrat. He performed the duties devolving upon him in such an efficient and capable manner that in 1898 he received the Republican nomination for county clerk, and was elected by a majority of twelve hundred. At the close of his term of office he was renominated, a sufficient proof of his popularity, and was reelected by a much larger majority than he received at first. He served in the capacity of employee and clerk for thirty-seven years, a remarkable record, and during this period in his leisure moments took up the study of law, having for his preceptors John M. Betts, George Forsythe, and Messrs. Quayle and Vreeland, and was admitted as an attorney to the New Jersey bar in March, 1896, and since then has attained a reputation as an able practitioner, achieving an enviable standing in the community. In addition to his professional duties he is the incumbent of the office of State Treasurer, being chosen for that responsible office at a joint meeting of the Legislature, February 14, 1907, for a full term of three years, to succeed Frank O. Briggs. He entered upon his duties March 1, 1907, and at the expiration of his term was reelected, serving at the present time (1912). During his young manhood he

served for five years as town clerk of Morristown. He has been a member of the State Republican Committee since 1903, his services being of great value to that body. He holds membership in a number of the clubs and organizations of Morristown, in which he takes an active and ardent interest.

Mr. Voorhees married, January 28, 1874, Frances L., daughter of W. W. White, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Her birth occurred January 18, 1856.







James Angus Jr



## JAMES INGLIS

---

**T**HE career of James Inglis, of Paterson, New Jersey, illustrates in a striking manner what may be accomplished by an ambitious person even under the most adverse conditions. He rose from the rank of a humble artisan to a position of honor and trust in the community during the span of a single lifetime. Without the advantages of an early education he was forced to earn whatever he could from uncertain and varied employment, then put to a trade where he acquired a practical knowledge as an artisan, but with only such mental instruction as he might glean from the conversation of others, and by reading the daily newspapers together with a few technical publications—what with this meager equipment for life's duties, he launched into business and succeeded; he built up a reputation for integrity and honesty that won for him a position of trust in important financial, manufacturing and social organizations, that for many years have placed him in the forefront of Paterson's prominent citizenship. And withal, he was able during the latter years of his life to travel abroad and by this means acquire not only the distinction of a globe trotter, but that degree of culture which comes from a varied knowledge of many lands and diverse peoples.

James Inglis Sr., son of Charles and Jane (Ayres) Inglis, was born April 10, 1807, and died May 28, 1877, at Paterson, New Jersey. He was a descendant of William Inglis, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to America prior to 1800, and ultimately settled in Paterson. James Inglis Sr. married Margaret Serven, daughter of Abraham and Bridget (Blauvelt) Serven, who was a descendant of Old Holland Dutch families in New Jersey.

James Inglis, son of James and Margaret (Serven) Inglis, was born October 18, 1834, at Paterson, New Jersey. He had small opportunities for early education. At ten years of age he was put to work in a cotton mill at a few cents a day; later he worked as a helper in a brass foundry; then he became a grocery clerk, and afterward worked in a drug store until fourteen years old. He then served six months as a helper in a piano factory, but took up the trade of pattern maker, which he learned and worked at until he was

twenty-four years of age, during which time he worked a year as pattern maker in Kingston, Canada. During this period his education was acquired largely from incessant reading of the daily newspapers, a few periodicals, and such books as came to hand, among which he was much instructed by books on history and travel; and, at the same time, he became a close observer of men, and endeavored to model his own life after those who won his admiration for the excellence of their character and education.

Mr. Inglis began his business career as a merchant in a small way on October 28, 1858, at Paterson, New Jersey; he sold musical instruments, stationery, and other similar articles, until about 1887. The business meanwhile developed into one of large proportions, and he engaged in other business enterprises as he acquired the means to promote them. During the last twenty years he conducted a general stationery business only, until June 15, 1913, when he retired from active participation therein, and left the management of the stationery business that he had built up to the direction of his son, Mortimer Inglis, who succeeded him.

James Inglis was president of the McKiman Rock Drill Company, for fourteen years; president of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company for twenty-five years; president of the Paterson Sanitary Company for twenty years; vice-president of the Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Company for ten years; and organized the Paterson Mill Work Company, of which he was an officer for several years; also he was Lay Judge of Passaic county for fifteen years.

He married Ella M. Field, daughter of S. B. and Maria Field, March 24, 1858, at Paterson, New Jersey. As issue of this marriage there were six children, of whom only the following are now living, namely: Andrew B. Inglis; Mortimer Inglis, who succeeded his father in the stationery business at Paterson, New Jersey; Lester Inglis; and Adina Inglis.

During the Civil War, James Inglis Jr. was a member of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment of Volunteers, and served nine months as regimental quartermaster. He is a member of Farragut Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Paterson, and was post commander of same; is a past commander of the New Jersey Department, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; also of the New York Commandery

of the Loyal Legion. He is a past master of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, Paterson; and member of the Hamilton Club of the same place. He states that his purpose in life has ever been to become a good citizen and to be a benefit to his fellow man. In connection, he has traveled extensively throughout Europe and America; he has visited all parts of the United States and made tours of this country several times; he traveled in Mexico and West Indian Islands, during which he visited Cuba and the Bahamas especially. He traveled in Europe, visiting Scotland, Ireland and England; on the continent, in France, Switzerland and Italy; and in Egypt and the Holy Lands. In 1912 he was appointed by Governor Woodrow Wilson as one of a commission to supervise the removal of the remains of General Phil Kearny from New York to Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, and to secure the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.



## JAY BRAISTED ROE SMITH

---

**J**AY BRAISTED ROE SMITH, lawyer, of Newark, now residing at Summit, and former Assistant Secretary of State, comes from an old and honored New Jersey family. He was born in Branchville, Sussex county, March 24, 1869, son of Samuel and Letitia W. (Roe) Smith. His father and grandfather, James Roe, were prosperous merchants in Branchville, and each held various local offices, in which they served with ability and fidelity.

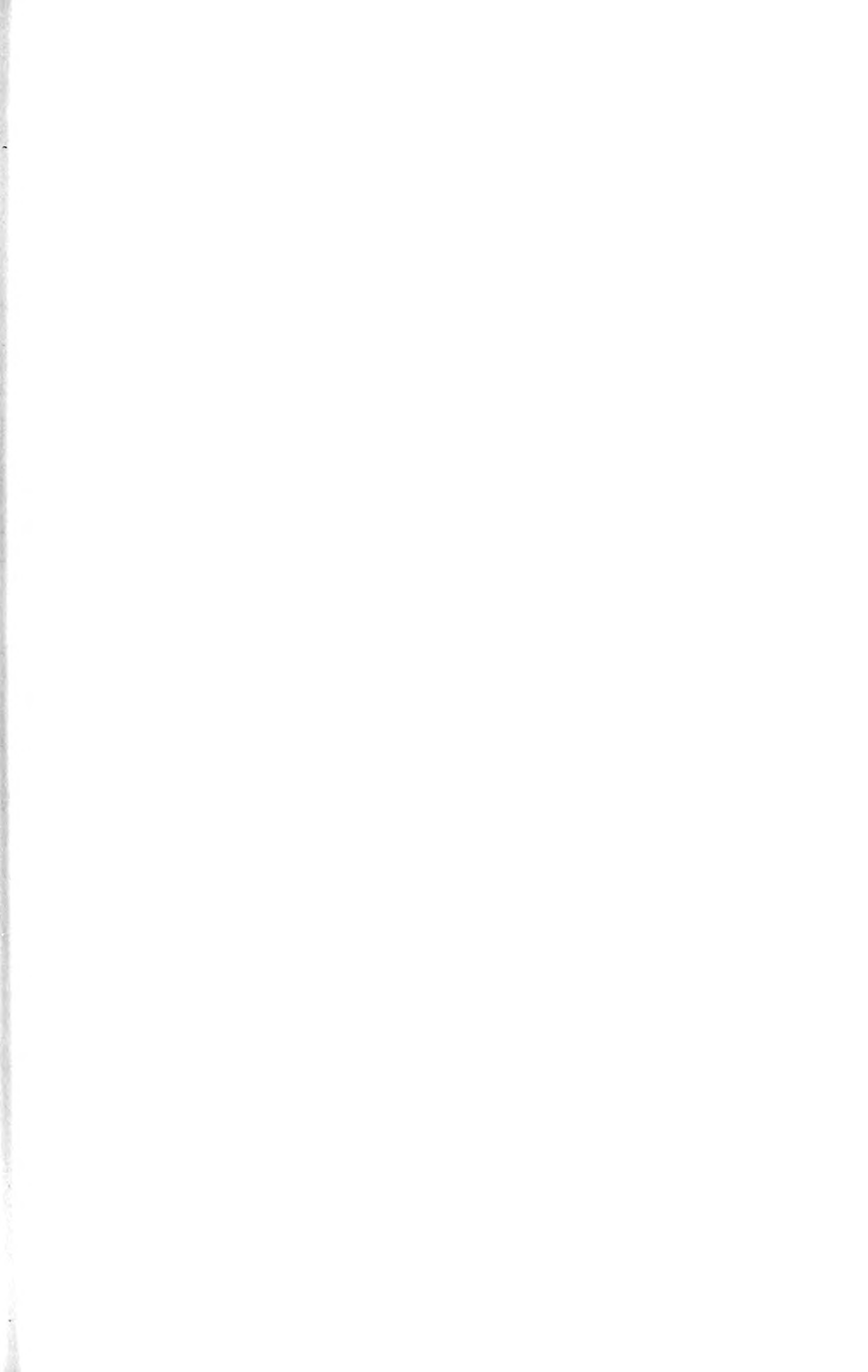
Jay Braisted Roe Smith was educated in the Branchville public schools, and the excellent Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. After leaving the latter institution he became a partner with his father in a mercantile business at Branchville, under the firm name of S. Smith & Son, and this relationship existed until January 1, 1893, when J. B. R. Smith retired from the firm, being succeeded by his brother, Daniel L. B. Smith. Immediately afterward he purchased the "Warren Tidings," which as editor and proprietor he conducted until 1907. While making a creditable record in the newspaper field, he was also reading law under the preceptorship of Oscar Jeffrey, of Warren, and he was admitted to the bar in June, 1900, but his entrance upon active practice was delayed on account of official duties to which he had been called. In 1897 he was appointed clerk in charge of the work of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the office of the Secretary of State, under Secretary George Wurts. His service in this position was eminently satisfactory, and in 1902 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by Secretary S. D. Dickinson. In 1906, by legislative enactment, the Department of Motor Vehicles was created, and added to the Department of State, and these new duties also devolved upon Mr. Smith, he becoming ex-officio Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. He was reappointed in 1907 for another term of five years. Upon retiring from the position he entered actively upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time, in the interests of a large and important clientele.

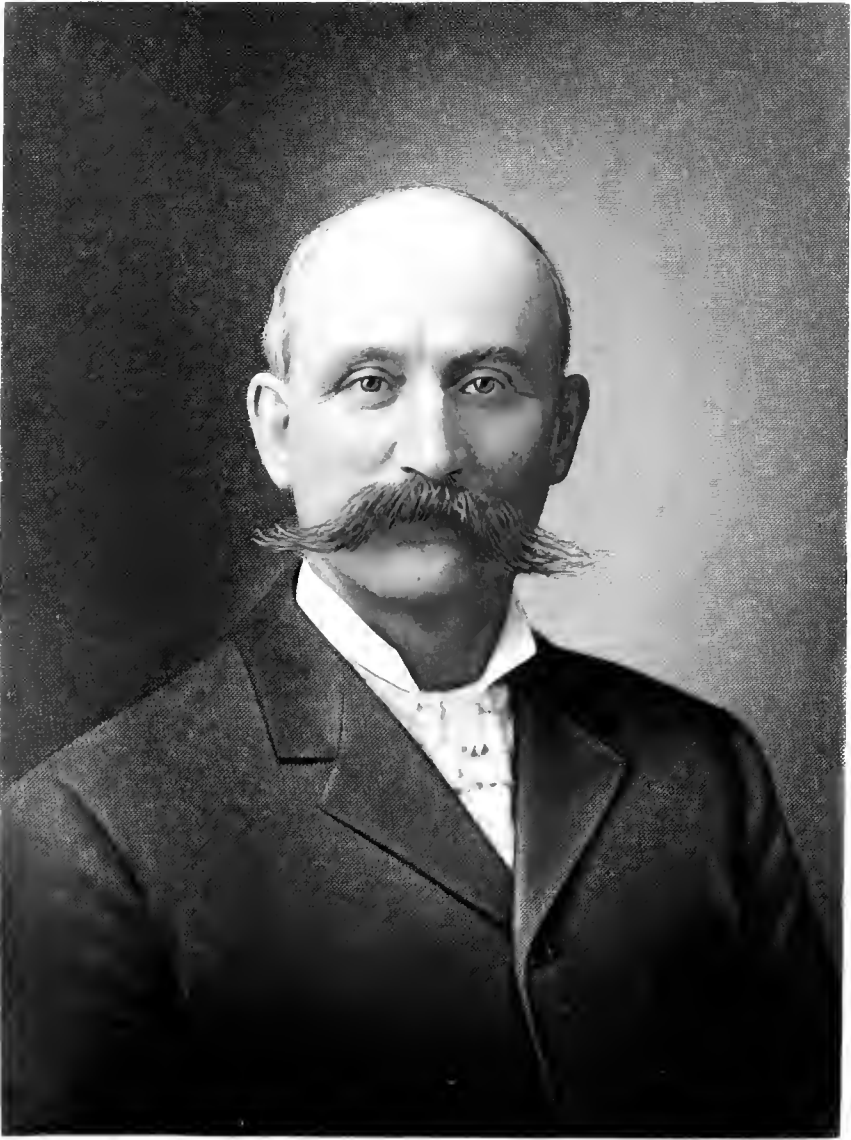
Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican in politics, and an earnest and capable exponent of the principles of his party. With his wife, he attends the Presbyterian Church. He married, July 11, 1905, Anna L., daughter of James and Zerviah (Stires) Myers. There are no children.



*J. B. Smith*







Worland B. Strait





# INDEX

---

- Abbett, Leon, 22  
Adams, Clement J., 718  
Adams, Israel G., 677  
Albertson, John J., 509  
Alexander, Walter G., 635  
Allen, Alpheus S., 195  
Allinson, George A., 420  
Anderson, Calvin, 734  
Applegate, John S., 373  
Armstrong, Robert R., 272  
Armstrong, Thomas C., 301  
Babcock, George L., 680  
Ballbach, Edward Jr., 743  
Bakke, Neils, 313  
Ballard, Aaron E., 78  
Barbour, Col. William, 618  
Bateman, Ephraim, 111  
Bassett, Carroll P., 724  
Barry, William I., 192  
Bedle, Joseph D., 28  
Bedle, Judge J. D., 713  
Bell, Edward T., 199  
Bennell, Alex, 212  
Benson, James J., 633  
Bergen, Frank, 626  
Bishop, Arthur W., 478  
Black, Charles C., 185  
Blair, Dewitt C., 720  
Blair, John A., 76  
Blodgett, Rufus, 358  
Bloomfield, Joseph, 6  
Bonnell, Jonathan, 611  
Bonnell, Jonathan C., 610  
Bowen, Elizabeth B., 476  
Bowen, Ezra, 476  
Boyer, Charles B., 551  
Bradley, Charles, 244  
Bradley, James A., 605  
Bradley, Joseph P., 244  
Brandes, Julius, 201  
Briggs, Frank O., 361  
Brown, Joel W., 296  
Buchanan, James, 469  
Bullock, Samuel H., 228  
Bumstead, William G., 189  
Burnett, Curtis R., 446  
Buttz, Henry A., 514  
Campbell, John A., 606  
Cannon, George E., 292  
Chambers, Abner R., 141  
Chambers, Abner R., Jr., 145  
Chambers, Benjamin F., 581  
Chambers, John S., 568, 573  
Chambers, John S., Jr., 580  
Chambers, Thomas S., 582  
Cimiotti, Walter F., 318  
Clark, William C., 602  
Cleveland, Grover, 41  
Cobb, Andrew B., 485  
Cobb, Andrew L., 487  
Cobb, Elizabeth, 487  
Coles, Abraham, 103  
Coles, Jonathan A., 109  
Collins, Gilbert, 174  
Condit, Aaron P., 277  
Condit, John, 63  
Cooper, Howard M., 473  
Cooper, James, Jr., 567  
Cooper, Richard M., 465  
Costello, Thomas P., 615

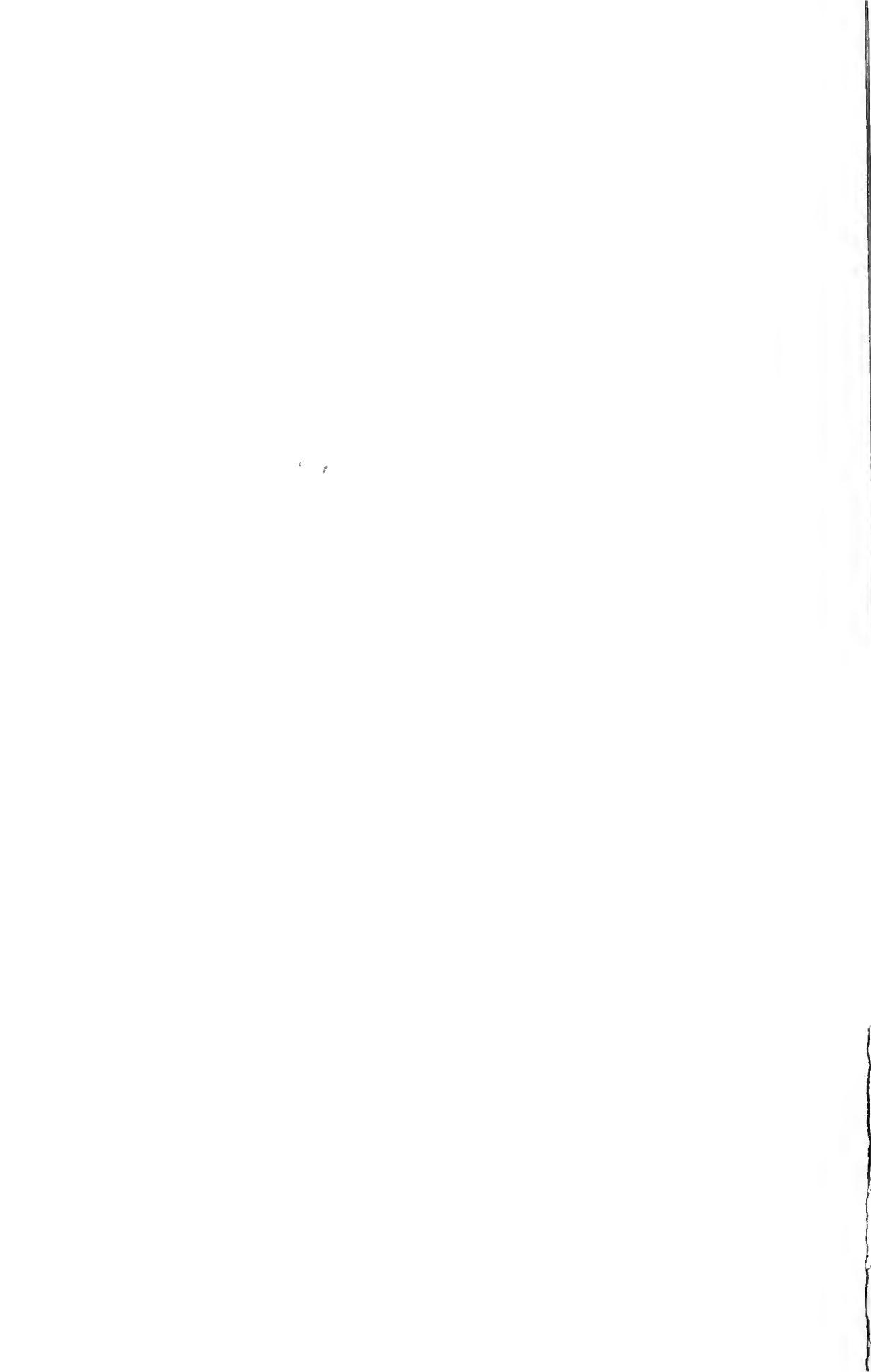
- Crater, David S., 489  
 Creveling, Earle L., 282  
 Crosby, Henry B., 669  
 Curie, Charles, 541  
 Carrier, George F., 252  
 Cutler, Augustus W., 769  
 Cutler, Charles F., 675  
 Cutler, Willard W., 773  
 Dalrymple, Alfred N., 777  
 Danforth, Charles, 704  
 Day, Stephen S., 166  
 Dayton, Jonathan, 82  
 Dayton, William L., 120  
 De Lorenzo, William, 304  
 Dickerson, Mahlon, 13  
 Dickerson, Philemon, 16  
 Dickinson, Philemon, 54  
 Dodd, Amzi, 649  
 Doremus, John H., 259  
 Doremus, Newton, 149  
 Doughty, Enoch, Gen., 416  
 Doughty, Sarah N., 418  
 Draesel, Gustave W., 345  
 Draesel, William A., 347  
 Dryden, Forrest F., 457  
 Dryden, John F., 449  
 Dumont, Wayne, 736  
 Dunn, Michael, 533  
 Dye, Franklin, 156  
 Eastwood, Benjamin, 182  
 Edwards, Edward I., 686  
 Edwards, Isaac B., 176  
 Edwards, William D., 691  
 Elmer, Jonathan, 58  
 Ennis, Charles W., 688  
 Exton, Adam, 629  
 Fairchild, Ruth E., 539  
     Richard V., 540  
     Stephen, Dr., 540  
 Farrand, Herbert C., 383  
 Ferguson, John W., 661  
 Fessler, William, 352  
 Field, Edwin, 722  
 Field, Richard S., 115  
 Fielder, James F., 548  
 Flanders, Howard, 726  
 Folsom, Joseph F., 232  
 Fort, George F., 24  
 Fort, John F., 48  
 Francis, Charles A., 377  
 Frelinghuysen, Frederick, 56  
 Frelinghuysen, Frederick T., 268  
 Frelinghuysen, Theodore, 19  
 Gardner, Edmund Le B., 328  
 Gardner, John J., 600  
 Ghee, Peter F., 300  
 Gilbert, Alexander, 482  
 Gourley, William B., 608  
 Green, Robert S., 34  
 Griggs, John W., 756  
 Guenther, Paul, 522  
 Haines, Daniel, 25  
 Haines, Henry S., 407  
 Hall, Isaac A., 620  
 Halsey, Edmund D., 128  
 Halsey, George A., 368  
 Hamill, Hugh H., 230  
 Harrison, James H., 147  
 Haussling, Jacob, 627  
 Heppenheimer, William C., 685  
 Heston, Alfred M., 740  
 Hilfer, Sigmar C., 354  
 Hillery, Thomas J., 475  
 Hobart, Garret A., 68  
 Holmes, Thomas B., 209  
 Honeyman, A. V. D., 775  
 Horandt, Christopher, 764  
 Hotwet, Henry A., 331

- Howe, Charles M., 727  
Howell, James E., 204  
Howell, Richard, 9  
Hutchinson, John P., 206  
Inglis, James, 793  
Jackson, James, 171  
James, D. Willis, 187  
Jenkinson, Richard C., 690  
Johnson, William M., 495  
Johnston, Gilbert, 221  
Kalisch, Samuel, 517  
Katzenbach, Frank S., Jr., 306  
Kean, John, 356  
Kearny, Philip, 92  
Keasbey, Anthony Q., 497  
Keasbey, Edward Q., 502  
Kelley, Charles B. P., 284  
Kelsey, Henry C., 333  
Kent, Robert D., 527  
Keyler, John G., 692  
Kiel, Cornelius, 309  
Kinne, Porter S., 442  
Kipp, Walter A., 617  
Kirkpatrick, Andrew, 788  
Kirkpatrick, J. Bayard, 464  
Kissel, Gustav E., 240  
Kitchel, Aaron, 91  
Knapp, Angelo H., 161  
Lambert, Edward H., 694  
LaMonte, George, 248  
Lee, Francis B., 349  
Lee, John R., 762  
Leslie, John S., 223  
Lewis, Griffith W., 443  
Livingston, William, 5  
Ludlow, George C., 26  
Lum, Charles M., 556  
McAlpin, Charles W., 784  
McAlpin, David H., 783  
McCarter, Thomas N., 505  
McClellan, George B., Gen., 1  
McCutcheon, Charles W., 553  
McEwan, Richard W., 696  
McGuire, George W., 564  
McIlvaine, Joseph, 99  
McKee, Wood, 614  
McMaster, John S., 336  
McPherson, John R., 264  
Madden, Walter, 422  
Maddock, Harry S., 698, 699  
Maddock, Thomas, 698  
Manewal, William, 616  
Marsh, Craig A., 645  
Martine, James E., 363  
Maver, William W., 302  
Mayer, William, Jr., 294  
Mead, Robert D., 438  
Meany, Edward P., 238  
Mentz, John J., 767  
Mentz, John M., 766  
Mercer, Hugh, 64  
Merritt, David H., 386  
Miller, Jacob W., 100  
Mills, Alfred E., 168  
Millsbaugh, Daniel T., 370  
Moore, Edward T., 655  
Moore, Thomas M., 655  
Morrell, Richard, 623  
Morse, John M., 400  
Morse, Silas R., 781  
Muhs, Henry L., 779  
Murphy, Franklin, 37  
Nelson, William, 716  
Nevius, Henry M., 249  
Newell, William A., 29  
Nixon, John T., 366  
Ogden, Aaron, 11  
Olden, Charles S., 30

- Olpp, Archibald E., 343  
Orcutt, Calvin B., 135  
Parker, Cortlandt, 71  
Parker, Cortlandt, Jr., 75  
Parker, Joel, 31  
Parker, Richard W., 362  
Parkinson, Edward S., 235  
Parry, William C., 214  
Parry, William H., 216  
Paterson, William, 7  
Pattison, Mary S., 745  
Peddie, Thomas B., 467  
Pennington, William, 17  
Pennington, William, 643  
Pennington, William S., 10  
Perkins, George F., 719  
Perkins, Merritt G., 729  
Perpente, William F., 603  
Pitney, Henry C., 388  
Pitney, Henry C., Jr., 396  
Pitney, John O. H., 559  
Pitney, Mahlon, 557  
Post, George B., 737  
Potter, David, 598  
Potter, Frank D., 599  
Potter, James B., 597  
Potter, William E., 592  
Price, Rodman M., 27  
Prieth, Benedict, 590  
Pruden, William H., 226  
Quigley, Francis P., 732  
Rafters, Joseph J., 751  
Randolph, Theodore F., 18  
Record, George L., 516  
Reeves, Andrew C., 612  
Reynolds, John, 701  
Reynolds, John H., 701  
Richards, Albert, 339  
Richards, George, 584  
Richards, Samuel, 151, 153  
Richards, Samuel B., 155  
Richey, Isaac F., 604  
Rielly, Patrick, 480  
Ritter, John J., 276  
Rivetti, Dante, 703  
Roberts, Jonathan W., 561  
Rosenoff, Henry, 588  
Royle, Vernon, 424  
Rusling, James F., 410  
Rust, George P., 644  
Ryle, Arthur, 704  
Ryle, William, 704  
Sacco, Anthony G., 341  
Sansone, Filomeno, 534  
Schureman, James, 89  
Scudder, Wallace M., 198  
Scully, Thomas J., 721  
Sewell, William J., 261  
Shapiro, Nathaniel J., 307  
Sharpe, Joseph, 707  
Simon, C. Irving, 639  
Slocum, John W., 437  
Smalley, William W., 311  
Smith, Albin, 706  
Smith, J. B. R., 796  
Smith, James, Jr., 360  
Southard, Samuel L., 23  
Spencer, Bird W., 536  
Stevens, Edwin A., 439  
Stevenson, Eugene, 163  
Stewart, Thomas J., 324  
Stickle, George W., 679  
Stiltz, Joseph, 290  
St. John, David, 785  
Stockton, John P., 266  
Stockton, Richard, 60  
Stockton, Robert F., 123  
Stokes, Edward A., 525

- Stokes, Edward C., 758  
Stokes, Edward H., 524  
Strange, William T. A., 254  
Stratford, Arthur C., 320  
Stratton, Charles C., 24  
Ten Eyck, John C., 113  
Thompson, Jesse B., 625  
Thompson, John R., 118  
Tichenor, Francis M., 539  
Tichenor, James H., 538  
Topakyan, Hayzoan H., 379  
Trenchard, James W., 217  
Urevitz, Abraham, 316  
Van Buskirk, DeWitt, 305  
Vander Beek, Francis L., 658, 659  
    Isaac, 657  
    Isaac L., 658  
    Paulus, 656  
Van Riper, George P., 507  
Van Winkle, John A., 753  
Venable, Frank P., 274  
Voorhees, Daniel S., 791  
Voorhees, Foster M., 35  
Vreeland, John B., 179  
Vroom, Peter D., Jr., 15  
Walder, Jacob, 532  
Walker, Edwin R., 684  
Walker, John A., 665  
Wall, Garret D., 96  
Ward, Marcus L., 33  
Wardell, Charles H., 494  
Webb, James A., 286  
Weber, Walter D., 314  
Welsh, Mathias T., 520  
Werts, George, 8  
Williamson, Isaac H., 14  
Wilson, James, 257  
Wilson, James J., 95  
Wilson, Woodrow, 85  
Winsor, Henry C., 491  
Wittpenn, Henry O., 711  
Woelffe, Henry E., 280  
Wolski, Walter J., 637  
Woodruff, Francis E., 397  
Wright, Edwin R. V., 471  
Wright, William, 126  
Young, Edward F. C., 708  
Young, Edward S., 710













LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 221 219 5