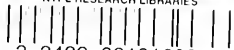
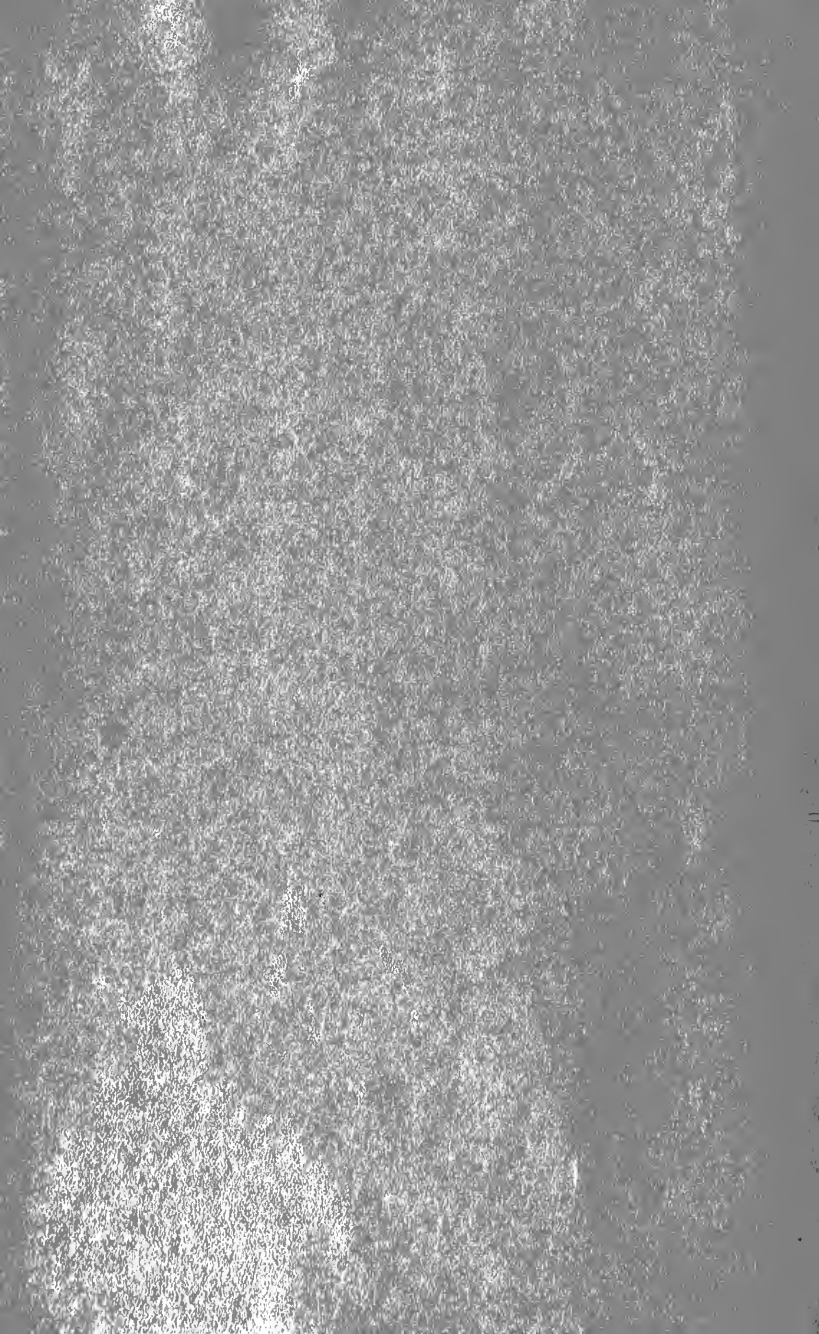


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The Passaic Valley

NEW JERSEY



IN THREE CENTURIES

Biographical and Genealogical Records of the Valley and
Vicinity of the Passaic ❁ Past and Present ❁ Illustrated

JOHN WHITEHEAD, LL.D., Editor



The New Jersey Genealogical Company
136 Liberty Street :: :: New York

255996
NEW YORK



THE WINTHROP PRESS
NEW YORK

Let the young generations yet to be
Look kindly upon this.
Think how your fathers left their native land,

—*Pastorius.*





BIOGRAPHICAL

ABRAMHAM COLES, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., eminent as a poet, scholar, philanthropist, physician, surgeon, was born at Scotch Plains, N. J., December 26, 1813, and died during a visit to California, at the Hotel del Monte, near Monterey, May 3, 1891. He was of Scotch and Dutch descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Plymouth and Cape Cod, Mass., New York, and New Jersey. His great-grandfather, William Coles (son of James, Jr., and a grandson of James, Sr., the first of the family of Coles to buy land and settle at the "Scot's Plains," April 23, 1688), married Elizabeth ("Betsey") Dennis, of Woodbridge, N. J., a descendant of Thomas Dennis, who came over to Massachusetts with John Winthrop in 1630. James (1744-1812), son of William and Elizabeth ("Betsey" Dennis) Coles, married Elizabeth Frazer, and their fourth child was Dennis, the father of Abraham. Dennis Coles (1778-1844) was "a man of rare culture, skilled in mathematics, a lover of polite literature, a member of the State Legislature, a polished speaker, and an accomplished writer." He acquired the printer's art with Shepard Kollock, and in 1803 established a newspaper, the *Recorder of the Times*, at Newburgh, N. Y., which he edited and published for three years with literary and financial success. He married (in 1802) Katrina Van Deurzen, daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Newburgh, and a descendant of the famous Dutch dominie, Everardus Bogardus, and his noted wife, Anneke Jans. At the solicitation of his parents Dennis Coles sold out his Newburgh business, and with his wife returned to Scotch Plains.

Dr. Abraham Coles was educated by his parents until the age of twelve, when he entered the dry goods store of a relative in New York City, with whom he remained five years. Here he acquired a business education, at the same time devoting his spare time to reading and study. At the age of seventeen he withdrew from the New York business to accept a position as teacher of Latin and mathematics in the academy of Rev. Mr. Bond, at Plainfield, N. J. Subsequently for six months he studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, and, although the practice of law was not to prove his chosen vocation, he so applied himself to his studies that he acquired a taste and solid foundation for the knowledge of legal principles which he never lost, and which in after years was invaluable to him in his association with eminent jurists. After reading Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries with care, and in the meantime consulting his natural tastes and inclinations, which drew him strongly toward the practice of medicine, he chose the latter profession, and, first attending a course of lectures at the University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1835. The year following he opened an office as physician and surgeon in Newark, N. J. In 1842 he married Caroline E. Ackerman, daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria S. Ackerman, of New Brunswick, N. J. She died in 1845, leaving one son and one daughter.

Dr. Coles soon won a high position in his profession, becoming especially distinguished in surgical cases to which he was frequently called in consultation. In 1848 he went abroad, visiting England and France, and making a special study of the hospitals and schools of medicine of those two countries. He was in Paris during the stormy days—May and June, 1848—of the dictatorship of General Cavaignac and the so-called French Republic that followed, and, as correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, described the bloody scenes of which he was an eye-witness. Returning to Newark, he at once resumed practice. At this time he was regarded as the most accomplished practitioner in Newark, eminent alike for his professional and literary ac-

quirements. In 1851 he again went abroad, traveling extensively, studying the continental languages, and adding largely to his store of medical knowledge by contact, socially and in consultation, with the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Europe. He also wrote charming letters from Italy, as correspondent again of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. At Florence, at the home of the Hon. and Mrs. William B. Kinney, he met Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the Trollopes, and others, and was often at the house and studio of Hiram Powers. After an absence of a little over a year and a half he again returned, resuming his professional life at Newark.

The life, character, and celebrity of Dr. Coles, eminent as he was as physician and surgeon, are chiefly connected with his literary and scholarly attainments, his published writings, and particularly his religious hymns and translations, which have given him a world-wide reputation. He had early in his professional career been a contributor to various periodicals, and short isolated poems had appeared from his pen, but it was not until 1847 that he brought out the first of his eighteen translations of "Dies Irae," and made a pronounced impression upon the literary world. This hymn, the composition of a monk, was written originally in the Latin of the thirteenth century. It has not only commanded the admiration of critics generally, but has exercised a powerful influence upon many eminent characters. Dr. Johnson could not read the original without bursting into tears. Sir Walter Scott repeated portions of it in his dying moments. It was also upon the lips of the Earl of Roscommon the moment he expired. Goethe introduced portions of it in his "Faust." It has been set to the sublimest music and forms the subject of Mozart's immortal "Requiem." It has been translated into various languages, but all English versions had hitherto signally failed. The translation of Dr. Coles attracted immediate and wide attention, both in this country and Europe. It was set to music in Henry Ward Beecher's "Plymouth Collection of Hymns"; a portion of it was introduced into Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; and James Russell Lowell gave it a most favorable criticism in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

In 1855, on his second European tour, while visiting the Lake District, Westmoreland, England (associated with the memory of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincy), Dr. Coles wrote his much admired poem entitled "Windemere." In 1859 he published his first translation of "Dies Irae," with twelve others which he had made since 1847. This publication received unqualified praise from the critics, including Richard Grant White, the Rev. Drs. James W. Alexander and William R. Williams, William Cullen Bryant, and George Ripley, of the *Tribune*. In 1865 he published his first translation of the passion hymn, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," which, like "Dies Irae," has been made the theme of some of the most celebrated musical compositions. It was set to music in the sixteenth century by Palestrina, and has inspired the compositions of Haydn, Bellini, Rossini, and others. The prima donna, Clara Louise Kellogg, in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," used Dr. Coles's translation. Dr. Philip Schaff, alluding to some eighty German and several English translations that had been made up to that time, said: "Dr. Coles has best succeeded in a faithful rendering of the Mater Dolorosa. His admirable English version carefully preserves the measure of the original." In 1866 appeared his "Old Gems in New Settings" (3d Ed., 1891), in which many treasured old Latin hymns, including "De Contemptu Mundi" and "Veni Sancti Spiritus," are skillfully and gracefully translated. In the following year he published his translation of "Stabat Mater Speciosa" (2d Ed., 1891).

In 1866, before the centennial meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society held in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, of which he was President, Dr. Coles read his poem entitled "The Microcosm," which was published in the proceedings of the society. This poem was subsequently (in 1881) published in a volume containing "The Microcosm (5th Ed., 1891), National Lyrics, and Miscellaneous Poems," together with three additional versions of "Dies Irae." The volume was favorably criticised in this country and Europe. The Hon. James McCarthy, of England, wrote: "I am surprised to see, in looking through your volume, 'The Microcosm, and other Poems,' that you have been able to add

three more versions to those you have already made of that wonderful Latin hymn, 'Dies Irae.' Certainly it is the most difficult to translate. I like your last version especially." "The idea of the 'Microcosm,'" said John G. Whittier, "is novel and daring, but it is worked out with great skill and delicacy." "In lines of easy and flowing verse the author sets forth with a completeness certainly remarkable, and with great power and beauty, the incomparable marvels of structure and function of the human body." The *Critic* (New York) said, alluding to "The Microcosm": "Following it are to be found some of the best devotional and patriotic poetry that has been written in this country."

In 1874 Dr. Coles published "The Evangel" (pp. 400, 2d Ed., 1891). "The purpose of this volume," said George Ripley in the *Tribune*, "would be usually regarded beyond the scope of poetic composition. It aims to reproduce the scenes of the Gospel history in verse, with a strict adherence to the sacred narrative, and no greater degree of imaginative coloring than would serve to present the facts in the most impressive light." Referring to the measure in which the author had justified the boldness of his attempt, he adds: "The oriental cast of his mind allures him to the haunts of sacred song, and produces a vital communion with the spirit of Hebrew poetry. Had he lived in the days of Isaiah or Jeremiah he might have been one of the bards who sought inspiration at 'Siloa's brook that flowed fast by the oracle of God.'" Whittier said of him, in connection with this volume: "Dr. Coles is a born hymn writer. No man living or dead has so rendered the text and the spirit of the old and wonderful Latin hymns. He has also written some of the sweetest of Christian hymns. His 'All the Days' and 'Ever with Thee' are immortal songs. It is better to have written them than the stateliest of epics." In 1884 the Appletons issued Dr. Coles's poem, "The Light of the World," as a single volume, and also bound together with a second edition of "The Evangel" under the general title, "The Life of our Lord in Verse, being a complete harmonized exposition of the four Gospels." In this work the author not only sustained his high devotional standard, the grace and elegance of his verse, but coupled with them in

his notes a vast fund of expository knowledge. The work attracted wide attention in Europe, and was favorably criticised by Right Hon. John Bright and Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. In his disquisition on the Miracle at Cana he maintains that Christ's character justifies the belief that the gallons of wine He created answered to the wine of Nature (*Must-mustum vinum*, defined in the standard dictionaries, "New Wine—the expressed juice of the grape, sweet and unfermented"), not to the wine of Art, which is less a making than an unmaking, alcohol being unmade sugar, which men brand poison. He affirms that Christ, the Divine Physician, knowing the subtle nature of the poison, led no one into temptation. In 1888 appeared another volume entitled "A new Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse, with notes critical, historical, and biographical, including an historical sketch of the French, English, and Scotch metrical versions." The work at once received unqualified praise and a wide reading, eliciting special commendation from prominent critics both in America and Europe.

During his travels abroad Dr. Coles had been greatly impressed with the private and public parks of Europe, and as early as 1862 he inaugurated a unique project of landscape gardening upon seventeen acres of his ancestral farm at Scotch Plains, N. J., converting it into a park of rare and enchanting beauty. It was adorned with native groves, every attainable choice variety of tree and shrub, with imported statuary garden and lawn effects. It was named "Deerhurst," from its herd of native deer. Here he had his library and study, built of brick, stone, and foreign and native woods, memorable alike for its architectural beauty, its "easy-chair," its works of art, and as the rendezvous of distinguished guests. Here the doctor spent the last thirty years of his life with his son and daughter as constant associates, the latter gracefully presiding over their father's establishment, among literary and professional friends who recognized in him not only the eminent physician, the scholar of wide literary culture, proficient in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, and the modern languages, but above all the poet of international reputation.

While on a visit with his son and daughter to California Dr. Coles died suddenly, May 3, 1891, from heart complication, resulting from an attack of la grippe. At the time of his decease his life and works were extensively commented upon by the press, secular and religious. Innumerable dispatches and letters of condolence were received from distinguished authors throughout the literary world, from the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., from distinguished members of the bar, from the chief names among the clergy, and from distinguished personages abroad. The funeral services were held in Newark, N. J., the private services at the home of his married life on Market Street, and the public services in the Peddie Memorial Church. An address by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D.D., of New York, was preceded by the singing of Dr. Coles's hymns, "Ever with Thee" and "All the Days." An address by George Dana Boardman, D.D., was followed by the singing of Dr. Coles's translation of St. Bernard's hymn, "Jesu Dulcis Memoria."

The New Jersey Historical Society attended in a body. The pallbearers were Vice-Chancellor Abram V. Van Fleet, Judge (now Chief Justice) David A. Depue, ex-Chancellor Theodore Runyon, Hon. Amzi Dodd, Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. A. Q. Keasbey, Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, Noah Brooks, Alexander H. Ritchie, L. Spencer Goble, William Rankin, J. W. Schoch, Edmund C. Stedman, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Dr. A. W. Rogers, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Dr. B. L. Dodd, and Dr. J. C. Young.

Dr. Coles's works are found in nearly all the public libraries of Europe and this country. "His style," says a prominent critic, "has individuality as much as that of Samuel Johnson or Thomas Carlyle. One certainly sees how thoughts sublime find expression in terse and stately sentences, and how words are chosen such as come out of the depth of inspiration and genius." "Dr. Coles's researches," says Edmund Clarence Stedman, "made so lovingly and conscientiously in the special field of his poetic scholarship, have given him a distinct and most enviable position among American authors. The 'tone' of all his works is perfect." Noah Brooks, LL.D., author and editor, said: "Dr. Coles,

although playful and even mirthful in some phases of his disposition, was never trivial, and most of his work which he has left to us is an indication of the seriousness, even solemnity, with which he regarded human existence, its necessities, its responsibilities, and its future. He had no time to devote any part of his commanding talents to daintiness or superficialities. 'Christ and His Cross are all my theme' was evidently his maxim in life. His poetry was suffused with love and admiration of Christ's character and attributes, and he never saw man without beholding in him the image of the Master."

In addition to his published works Dr. Coles left at his death in manuscript translations of the whole of Bernard of Clairvaux's "Address to the Various Members of Christ's Body Hanging on the Cross"; the whole of Hildebert's "Address to the Three Persons of the Most Holy Trinity"; selections from the Greek and Latin classics; and various writings on literary, medical, and scientific subjects.

His "Passion Hymn," modeled on verses of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, addressed to the seven members of Christ's body on the cross, left unpublished, is as follows:

Dear Jesus, hail! stoop from Thy height,
My Health, my Glory, my Delight!
Stoop from Thy Cross, and 'mid Thy pain
Speak peace unto my soul again!
Low at Thy bleeding feet I fall,
And on Thy boundless mercy call.

Hail, God and Man! the sinner's Hope!
On Thee my streaming eyes I ope.
What majesty and meanness meet!
How pours the blood from hands and feet!
O, matchless Grace! blood freely spilt,
To wash away the stains of guilt.

Hail, suffering Lord! by nails upborne,
The object of men's hate and scorn.
O, might I climb, Love so endears,
And kiss and bathe each wound with tears!
Mourn and rejoice that I must owe
My life to such a cost of woe!

How meek that Head, at whose dread nod
All shakes beneath the throne of God!
How helpless seem these pierced Hands,
By which the whole creation stands!

For joy of love the Godhead came,
Endured the cross, despised the shame.

Hail, Son of God! who me to save,
Took on the fashion of a slave,
One drop of blood on me let fall,
My Substitute, my Life, my All!
That Heaven and Earth may witness be
Its power to save by saving me!

The honorary titles of Dr. Coles were: A.M. from Rutgers College, New Jersey; Ph.D. from the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; and LL.D., conferred in 1871, by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. An heroic-size bronze bust of Dr. Abraham Coles by John Quincy Adams Ward was formally unveiled in Washington Park, Newark, N. J., July 5, 1897. The foundation of the pedestal consists of a boulder weighing about seven tons, brought from Plymouth, Mass., near the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. On this is built up the rest of the pedestal of stones quarried in Palestine, from Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, and the Mount of Olives, the four corner posts of its Massachusetts granite enclosure being lava blocks from the Sea of Galilee.

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES, A.B., A.M., M.D., only son of Abraham and Caroline E. (Ackerman) Coles, was born in Newark, N. J., May 6, 1843, in the building No. 222 Market Street, purchased by his father in 1842, and rendered historic by reason of its having, by its brick construction, stopped the spread of the great fire in 1836. He was prepared for college at the school of Forest and Quackenbos in New York City, where he was awarded the prizes for proficiency in rhetoric and German. In 1860 he entered the freshman class of Columbia College, New York. In his senior year, by the unanimous decision of Professor Charles Davies, Professor Murray Nairne, and Professor William G. Peck, he received the "Philolexian Prize for Best Essay." He was graduated in 1864, and in 1867 received the degree of A.M.

After graduation he began the study of medicine and

surgery in the office of his father, in Newark, and after matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, entered as a student of medicine the office of Professor T. Gaillard Thomas. At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1867, he received from Professor Alonzo Clark the Harzen prize for the best written report of clinical instruction given during the year in the medical and surgical wards of the New York Hospital. He was graduated with honor in 1868, and after serving in the New York, Bellevue, and Charity Hospitals, opened an office in the City of New York, becoming a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society. The years 1877 and 1878 he spent for the most part in Europe attending lectures and clinics at the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna. While at Edinburgh he was the guest of Professor Simpson. At Paris he was the guest of his father's friend and college classmate, Dr. J. Marion Sims. At Munich, Bavaria, in company with Dr. Sims, he attended the meetings of the International Medical Congress, and, by invitation, there participated in the honors bestowed upon this distinguished American surgeon, whose excellent bronze statue now adorns Bryant Park in the City of New York. After visiting the North Cape, Russia, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and Spain he returned home and became associated with his father in the practice of his profession, which he has continued in Newark and Scotch Plains to the present time.

In 1891 Dr. Coles was elected President of the Union County Medical Society of New Jersey. He has filled other offices of public and private trust. He is a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, a member of the New York Historical Society, a life member and trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, etc. He is a permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. He has contributed to the press and published articles on medical and educational subjects, and edited some new editions of his father's works.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1895, with appropriate ceremonies, there was unveiled in Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., a gift from Dr. J. A. Coles consisting of a life-size group in bronze representing an incident at the close of the Indian war of 1764, told by Parkman and others. This magnificent work of art was executed at Rome, Italy, by the distinguished American sculptor, C. B. Ives. Mayor Lebkuecher, of Newark, in accepting the gift, said: "It gives me much pleasure to accept for the first time in the history of the city a gift from one of its private citizens which shall be for many generations a civic monument of beauty and a source of pride to the residents of Newark. As a memorial it will recall the valuable services rendered in the interests of science and education by the donor's distinguished father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles." In compliance with a recommendation of the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Trinity College and Bishop of Connecticut, the last stanzas of the National hymns, "Columbia the Land of the Free" and "My Native Land," by Dr. Abraham Coles, were inscribed on the marble pedestal of the bronze.

In 1877 Dr. J. A. Coles gave to the people of New Jersey the famous painting (figures life-size) in the main hall of the State House, Trenton, known as "The Good Samaritan," the joint work of Daniel Huntington and Paul Delaroche. Individually and as executor of his father's estate he has also given many choice and rare works of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and to Columbia, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and other universities and institutions of learning throughout the United States. Recently, by a donation of shares of stock belonging to his father's estate, he secured to the New Jersey Historical Society the control and possession of the beautiful stone building built by the Newark Library Association on West Park Street and now occupied by the Historical Society.

Since their father's death Dr. J. A. Coles and his sister, Emilie S. Coles (a successful writer of prose and verse), have retained the ownership of the homestead buildings in Newark and the family residence and grounds at Scotch Plains, the doctor occupying offices in the former, but mak-

ing his home at "Deerhurst," Miss Coles, as in former years, presiding over the domestic arrangements thereof. Here are still to be found statuary and paintings by the best artists, native and foreign, including the large oil painting (from the Paris Salon, France), "Pharaoh Pursuing the Israelites at the Crossing of the Red Sea," regarded as the masterpiece of Frederic A. Bridgman.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY was lineally descended from Sir Thomas Kinney, an English baronet, who was knighted on account of his scientific attainments, especially in mineralogy. Some years prior to the Revolution Sir Thomas visited America for the purpose of examining the mineral resources of New Jersey, to which the attention of the people of England had been called by the letters of Governor Burnet and the reports of the "Lords Commissioners



WILLIAM B. KINNEY.

of Trade and Plantations." Finding in Morris County, which then included Sussex, a wide field for operations, he resolved to make New Jersey his home, and settled permanently near Morristown, where he died April 3, 1793. His son, Colonel Abraham Kinney, and his wife, Hannah, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, eminent as a scientist, soldier, statesman, and jurist, were the parents of William B. Kinney. Dr. William Burnet, Jr., brother of Hannah Burnet Kinney, had several

daughters, of whom Mary married Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower and Caroline married Governor William Pen-

nington. Thus was established the existing relationship between these three families—the Burnets tracing their ancestry back to William Burnet, the second Colonial Governor of New Jersey and a descendant of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, a distinguished Scottish prelate and historian, who flourished during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

William Burnet Kinney was born at Speedwell, Morris County, N. J., September 4, 1799. He was the youngest son of his parents, his brother, Thomas T. Kinney, a lawyer of distinction, Surrogate of the County of Essex, and a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, being his senior by fourteen years. His early instruction was received under the direction of his father, a man of culture, who made him a constant companion, and who, while serving as Colonel in the War of 1812, even took the lad at the age of thirteen into the field, where he frequently did brave service as a bearer of dispatches. It was the father's intention to train him for the army, and he was accordingly sent to the Military Academy at West Point. His father died soon after the lad's admission to that institution, and his mother, a woman of culture and of unusual force of character, believing him to be possessed of talents which must insure success in one of the learned professions or in literary work, removed him from West Point and placed him under the instruction of classical and mathematical teachers of the highest repute, with whom he enjoyed all the advantages of a collegiate course. He afterward entered upon the study of law, first in the office of his brother, Thomas T. Kinney, and then with his cousin, Joseph C. Hornblower, subsequently the eminent Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Mr. Kinney displayed, at an early age, great ability as a public speaker, and it was predicted that he would be distinguished as an eloquent advocate at the bar, but his prevailing tastes were in the direction of general literature and metaphysics. In the latter part of 1820 he became editor of the *New Jersey Eagle*, a weekly newspaper in Newark. In this position he remained until 1825, when he went to New York in order to pursue more advantageously his favorite studies. It was about this time that the establishment of

the New York Mercantile Library was effected, and in this he took a very active part. He was appointed its librarian, a position which brought him in contact with the most prominent publishers of the city; among these were the Harper Brothers, who placed so high an estimate upon Mr. Kinney's abilities as a writer and literary critic that he became their adviser in the selection of books and manuscripts for publication.

Aside from his daily labors he applied himself at this period so closely to study that his health was becoming somewhat impaired. Relaxation and a change of his surroundings became imperative, and, accordingly, he determined to return to Newark, where he had been invited to take the management of the *Daily Advertiser*, then the only daily newspaper published in New Jersey. This he did, and at the same time he united with it, as its weekly issue, the *Sentinel of Freedom*, a long-established weekly paper. To this journal Mr. Kinney gave a literary tone so high that it was said of him that his criticisms had more influence on the opinions of literary men than those of any other journalist of the time.

Mr. Kinney was never desirous of holding public office or positions of honor, though always active and forward in every good and useful work, and although his name and influence were a power frequently coveted and solicited. The College of New Jersey at Princeton, which had conferred upon him scholastic honors, elected him one of its trustees in 1840. In the same year he was chosen a Presidential delegate to the convention which nominated General Harrison, an office which he declined. In 1844 he was chosen a delegate-at-large with the late Chancellor Green to the Baltimore Whig Convention, and here the earnestness of his persuasive eloquence was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of his friend, the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency with Mr. Clay as President. In 1843 he was nominated for Congress by the Whig convention of the Fifth District of New Jersey. This was very much against his wish, but he was induced to accept the nomination as a political duty.

The Democrats coalesced with the Independents, and after a very bitter contest their candidate was elected.

In 1851 Mr. Kinney was appointed Minister to Sardinia, a position for which he was admirably fitted, and in which he rendered on several occasions important service to his country. His fame had preceded him to Sardinia, and when he arrived at Turin, its capital, he was warmly received and soon became a favorite in the court circle which was just then engaged in settling the details of a constitutional government. Count Cavour and other master minds of that kingdom were in constant consultation with him in reference to the practical working of our republican system, and his influence was strongly apparent in the establishment of the liberal institutions of Italy. He also rendered signal service to the government of Great Britain in consultation with its ambassador, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and for some important diplomatic business intrusted to him received handsome official acknowledgment in a special dispatch from Lord Palmerston.

One of the most important services rendered by Mr. Kinney to his country was in connection with Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, then in Constantinople. Just before his departure from that city to the United States the object of his visit became known to Mr. Kinney, who promptly imparted the same to his own government, and Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, being thus forewarned, thwarted Kossuth's philanthropic but impracticable efforts to enlist the United States in a foreign complication.

Having announced his intention to remain for a few years in Italy after the expiration of his term of office, he was strongly solicited by the Sardinian ministry to continue his residence in Turin, but in Florence the society of literary friends and artists, among whom were the Brownings and Hiram Powers, could not be resisted, and to that city he removed. During his residence there curiosity prompted him to renew his acquaintance with the romantic history of the Medici family, which had delighted him as a youth. The high position which he had so recently occupied gave him rare facilities for investigation, and the hitherto unpublished information which he acquired induced him to

begin a historical work which should embody his new discoveries, but he did not live to complete it.

Near the close of the late War of the Rebellion Mr. Kinney, with his family, returned to his home in New Jersey and thereafter led a retired life, his time being chiefly occupied in literary work. At the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, N. J., in May, 1866, he delivered the oration in the First Presbyterian Church. This was not only a historical review, but an eulogium upon the virtues of the Puritans, who were the early settlers of the city. It is an interesting and valuable paper, and was printed in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, under whose direction the celebration was conducted. Although he continued to labor for a considerable period after this, yet his strength began eventually to fail, and his latter years became, finally, a protracted season of bodily suffering. He died October 21, 1880, professing a sincere trust in the Christian faith.

He married, first, Mary Chandler, of Elizabeth, N. J., who died in 1841, leaving one son, Thomas T., whose sketch follows. His second wife was the only surviving sister of the late Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, and the mother by her first husband of Edmund Clarence Steadman, the poet. She bore him two daughters—the wife of William I. Kip (son of Bishop Kip, of California) and the wife of Nelson S. Easton, of New York.

THOMAS TALMADGE KINNEY, only son of William Burnet Kinney, was born in Newark, N. J., August 13, 1821. He was named after his uncle, whose middle name, Talmadge, was from General Benjamin Talmadge, of Revolutionary fame, an ancestor of the Kinneys.

Mr. Kinney's early studies were pursued in the Newark Academy, and his preparation for a collegiate course was made in the classical school of Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D. At an early age he entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and was graduated from that institution in 1841, among his classmates being the late Francis P. Blair, ex-Vice Chancellor Amzi Dodd, Judge John T. Nixon, of the

United States District Court, and several others who subsequently became distinguished as jurists and men of letters. During his college course Mr. Kinney manifested so much fondness for the natural sciences that the attention of Dr. Joseph Henry, the professor of these sciences, was attracted toward him. During his senior year he was chosen by Professor Henry for an assistant, and the intimacy thus formed ripened into a lifelong personal friendship. The degree of A.M. was in due course conferred upon Mr. Kinney, who, in the meantime, had entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Joseph P. Bradley, subsequently one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, but never availed himself of his privileges as an attorney.



THOMAS T. KINNEY.

When William B. Kinney retired from the editorial chair of the *Newark Daily Advertiser* in June, 1851, his son, Thomas T. Kinney, though still a young man, assumed the editorship and management of the journal which had been so ably conducted by his distinguished father. Without bringing special experience to the work which he had undertaken, he, nevertheless, brought to it all the scholarly acquirements afforded by his college course and his intimate association with accomplished professors and scientists. With a mind thus well stored he entered gracefully and easily upon his work, and the *Daily Advertiser* went forth regularly from his hand so like what it had ever been that no one would have dreamed that its old conductor had

dropped the reins. Mindful above all else of the high character of the paper, he neglected nothing that could render it more useful or make it more acceptable. He gave great attention to the matter of newsgathering, and was largely instrumental in inaugurating a system which culminated in that comprehensive organization known as the Associated Press. In 1860 he purchased the property on the southeast corner of Broad and Market Streets, the very center of the business part of the City of Newark, and covered by three brick buildings. Adapting these buildings to his purpose and introducing every modern improvement in the business of newspaper and printing enterprise, he thither removed his establishment, and there the *Daily Advertiser*, enlarged and greatly improved in appearance, has been printed until the present time.

Notwithstanding his great interest in the financial, industrial, and political movements of his time, Mr. Kinney never sought nor accepted a nomination for any political office. In organizations of a patriotic, beneficent, and scientific character he was, however, very prominent and active. He was one of the projectors of the Newark Board of Trade, and by that institution was sent as a delegate to the convention that organized the National Board of Trade in Philadelphia; of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was a founder and for many years President; and of the Asylum for Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children of the State, of which he was for a long time a trustee and active manager. He was a member of the State Board of Geology as well as of the State Board of Agriculture, and of the latter body was the presiding officer from 1878 to 1882. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and labored earnestly for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. No less active and prominent was he among the business institutions of Newark. The National State Bank of Newark, the Newark City Ice Company, and the Stephens and Condit Transportation Company numbered him among their directors. He was one of the oldest stockholders in both the Morris and Essex and the Lackawanna Railroad Company, one of the founders of the East Jersey Water Company, and was associated with many

other public and corporate interests. He was one of the founders of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company and of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of which he was President from its origin. He was also a member of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.

While by no means a mere nominal participant in the affairs of all these institutions, his scrutinizing eye never failed to run over everything of importance in the columns of the *Daily Advertiser* before it issued from the press. Nothing was ever allowed to interfere with the principal object of his life. He was possessed of a vigorous constitution and of great self-control in all his actions. He was a valuable friend where friendship may be worthily bestowed, and a jovial companion where wit and wisdom are not overridden by vulgarity and licentiousness. He never lost his fondness for the natural sciences so strongly manifested by him in college.

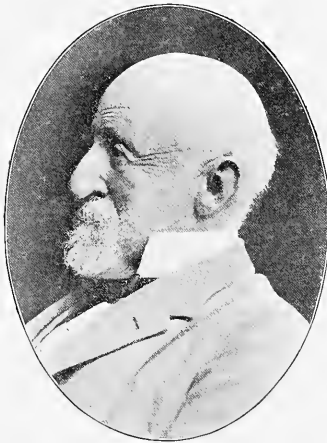
Mr. Kinney conducted the *Daily Advertiser* until about 1895, when he retired. He was always a staunch Republican, and when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State he was offered the post of Minister to Italy, which he declined. He died December 2, 1900.

He married Miss Estelle Condit, of the well known Newark family of that name. She survives him, together with one son, William B. Kinney, a lawyer, and three daughters: Mrs. W. Campbell Clark, Miss Margaret Kinney, and Miss Estelle Kinney.

William Burnet Kinney was born in Newark, April 30, 1872. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1894, read law with McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896.

CORTLANDT PARKER, LL.D., is descended from the very best strain ever known in New Jersey. His first ancestor in the colony was Elisha Parker, who came from England, probably about 1634. His son Elisha was married in Barnstable, Mass., in 1657, to a sister of Governor Hinck-

ley, and lived there until near 1670, when he came to New Jersey and settled at Woodbridge. His son Elisha became prominent in public affairs in Middlesex County, being at



CORTLANDT PARKER, LL.D.

one time High Sheriff of that county, afterward representing it in the Legislature, and in 1711 becoming a member of the Governor's Council. He was selected by the then Governor, though not a lawyer, to be one of the keepers of the Great Seal. A son, John Parker, was also a member of the Governor's Council, and James Parker, son of John and a great-grandson of the original Elisha, was also of the Governor's Council, and was distinguished in the colony, holding several offices of honor. He was

one of Governor William Franklin's Council in the stormy times preceding the Revolution, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body. His son James, the father of Cortlandt, was foremost in church and State, for over twelve years a member of the Legislature, a Congressman for four years, a founder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. He took an abiding interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, of which he was ever a consistent member and an ardent admirer of its doctrines, forms, and ceremonies. He was, up to the end of his long life, a delegate to the annual diocesan conventions in New Jersey from St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, of which, like his father and grandfather, he was a Warden for many years. He was likewise a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, Chairman of

the Committee on Rights and Privileges, and draughtsman of the bill of rights incorporated in the organic law adopted by that body. He was also the author of the section in the constitution perpetuating the use of the school fund. He was one of the most independent of men, acting always according to the dictates of his conscience and seeking ever the right. His views upon political subjects were pronounced and held with the greatest tenacity, but he never hesitated to differ from the party with which he affiliated if in his opinion it swerved from the strict path of rectitude or demanded that from him which he thought to be wrong. He lived a useful life for ninety-two years.

Cortlandt Parker was born at Perth Amboy, June 27, 1818, received a preparation for college in the schools of his native town, and, in 1832, entered Rutgers at New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in 1836, with the highest honor, and was the valedictorian of his class. In his class were Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, respectively Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Attorney General, Senator, and Secretary of State; William A. Newell, Governor of this State, a Congressman, and afterward Governor of Washington territory; and other distinguished men in church and State who attained high rank in the country. After graduation he entered the office of that eminent lawyer and statesman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, the uncle and adoptive father of his friend and fellow graduate, also a student in the same office. The uncle became Chancellor of the University of New York before the term of studentship of the two friends expired, and Mr. Parker completed his studies in the office of Anzi Armstrong.

He was licensed as an attorney in 1839 and as a counsellor in 1842, and opened an office in Newark when he received his attorney's license, and has remained ever since in that city, confining himself to the practice of the law.

The time was most unpropitious for the young lawyer; business of all kinds was prostrated; money was scarce; the great mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city and country were ruined by the bankruptcy of all classes. But Mr. Parker persevered and soon became surrounded by

numerous appreciative and admiring clients. His former fellow students, who came with him from college to Newark, worthy antagonists, became his friendly rivals, and they were obliged to meet older and more experienced lawyers, who had become entrenched in the confidence of the community, by their commanding intellect and long experience, before they came to the bar. He did not wait long, his success was almost unprecedented, and it seemed to his contemporaries that it was with a bound that he reached a high rank as an advocate and practitioner. He soon measured swords in the legal arena with older competitors and in a few years stood side by side with lawyers who preceded him by several years. He was not only successful as a trial lawyer, being an accomplished orator, but also distinguished himself by his arguments before the higher tribunals, where success was gained more by close, logical arguments submitted to the keen scrutiny of judges, whose judgments are required to be calm and dispassionate. His status as a lawyer was soon established, and in a very few years he was retained on one side or the other of almost every important cause tried at the Essex Circuit. His labors as a lawyer were not confined to Essex County, but his services were sought by clients in every county of the State save two, and of later years there has hardly been an important litigation in which he has not borne a conspicuous part, besides appearing several times in important cases at Washington. These cases in which he has appeared as counsel have been so numerous that it will be impossible to particularize them.

Mr. Parker has no peculiar, pre-eminent characteristic as a lawyer. He is many sided, admirably equipped to meet the requirements of his profession; his oratorical ability is great; he can rise to heights of eloquence, he can charm an ordinary audience with brilliant thoughts, storm a jury box with unanswerable logic, or assail them with passionate appeals; he can overcome reluctant judges with a wealth of argument, drawn from an active brain. Whenever it is announced that he is to mount a platform, as lecturer or public speaker, he secures a crowded audience and sways them with fervid eloquence. His intellect is of a high

order, his learning great, and he has the ability, so indispensable in an orator, to make his knowledge the servant and ready exponent of his persuasive oratory; his diction is of the highest order, pure and classic, yet simple and easily understood; his personal appearance adds much to his power—erect, tall, moulded in manly proportions; whenever he speaks he demands attention and commands respect. Two colleges, his alma mater and that of Princeton, each and in the same year conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. Parker throughout his life has been a leader in politics, not with partisan skill, but with earnest patriotism. He stood up for the Union and for nationality through thick and thin. No one in New Jersey surpassed him in energetic action to suppress secession, and lead public opinion safely through the perils of our Civil War and reconstruction. His voice and pen were always busy, and he was always in the advance, framing public sentiment. At the same time he has been always and is a leader in the Protestant Episcopal Church, both in his State and diocese and in the Union. Scorning political chicanery, though often nominated for high office, he has not been an officeholder; yet he has declined judicial appointments of the highest character and membership of the House of Representatives when, against his will, put in nomination, and foreign missions to Russia and Austria. Like his father, who was one of the commissioners to set the boundary between this State and New York, he was appointed as one of the commissioners to settle the boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, and with two distinguished Judges of the Supreme Court he was a reviser of the State's laws. A number of Mr. Parker's public addresses are in print, though never delivered with that expectation. Besides being public prosecutor during the Civil War he has held no other office, though several times the candidate of a large section of his party for the United States Senate.

WILLIAM WRIGHT was born in Rockland County, N. Y., about 1790, being the son of William Wright, Sr., a

graduate of Yale College. He received such educational advantages as were commonly available in his section and period, his inherent force of character and exceptional mental receptiveness being such as to create a distinct and powerful intellectuality which dominated his entire life. He early became identified with practical business and eventu-



WILLIAM WRIGHT.

ally engaged in the saddlery trade in Bridgeport, Conn. From that city he removed to Newark, N. J., about 1821, and here for more than a quarter of a century he was actively and successfully engaged in the saddlery and harness business. The firm of which he was originally a member in Newark was formed about 1823, conducting operations under the title of Smith & Wright, its membership some years later comprising Hanford Smith, William Wright, Edwin

Van Antwerp, and William S. Faitoute. Their establishment was from the start the leading one in the city, and their business became the most extensive of any similar enterprise in the Union. Their large factory, a portion of which is still standing, was located at the southeast corner of Broad and Fair Streets.

Through his well directed efforts and executive ability in business Mr. Wright attained merited financial success, but his greatest distinction and his peculiar claim to a place on the pages of history lie in his service to the State and Nation as the incumbent of exalted public office. He retired from active business about 1854, prior to which time he had manifested a lively interest in public affairs. His

public spirit and solicitude for the progress and prosperity of Newark led to his selection as the Whig candidate for Mayor in 1841. He was elected and was retained in this office for three terms, a fact clearly indicative of the popular appreciation of his administrative ability. In 1842, while still Mayor, he was nominated for Congress and was successful at the polls, his opponent being the Hon. William B. Kinney. Mr. Wright was elected as his own successor in Congress in 1844, and gained prestige as a safe and conservative legislator. In 1847 he was a candidate for Governor of New Jersey, but was defeated after a spirited contest, his successful opponent being the late Hon. Daniel Haines. He was originally an old-time Whig, supporting Henry Clay in 1848, but in 1850 he withdrew from that party and identified himself with the Democracy, whose cause he ever afterward ardently espoused. In 1853 he was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator and was elected. At the expiration of his term he was succeeded by a Republican, but in 1863 the Democrats again gained the ascendancy. Senator Wright was promptly returned to his position in the upper house of the National legislature. He was still in this office at the time of his death, which occurred November 1, 1866, at the age of seventy-six.

In his religious views Mr. Wright was an earnest and devoted churchman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was one of the influential and honored communicants of the House of Prayer, being one of the most liberal contributors to all portions of the parish work as well as that of the church at large. He married Minerva Peet.

EDWARD HENRY WRIGHT was born in Newark, N. J., April 5, 1824, his parents being Hon. William Wright and Minerva (Peet) Wright. He received his preliminary education at St. Paul's School, College Point, Long Island, entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and was graduated in 1844. After the completion of his college career he prepared himself for the legal profession, studying under Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and Archer

Gifford, of Newark. He matriculated at the Harvard Law School, from which he was admitted to the bar of his native State.

In May, 1850, Colonel Wright received from President Taylor the appointment of Secretary of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, Russia. In May, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, in which connection he held the rank of Colonel. Upon the retirement of General Scott Colonel Wright was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Wright is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Past Commander of Marcus L. Ward Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, and President of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, with which he has been identified for more than a quarter of a century. He is a Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Fireman's Insurance Company, and was a Director of the old Newark Gas Company. He has always supported the Democratic party.

For about half a century he has been a member of the Union Club of New York City, and is one of the prominent members of the Essex Club of Newark, which he has served as Vice-President for several terms. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark.

In 1860 he married Dorathea Mason, daughter of Hon. Stevens Thomson Mason, the first Governor of the State of Michigan and founder of the famous University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

JAMES G. BARNET was born in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., September 9, 1817, of Scotch parents, his father, David Barnet, being born at Dundee, Scotland, September 17, 1769. His mother, Mary Gordon, was a cousin of Lord Byron, the poet, and was married to David Barnet on the 6th of May, 1795. His great-great-grandfather,

Thomas Barnette, fled from France when the Edict of Nantes against the Huguenots was revoked by Louis XVI.

Mr. Barnet's ancestors were men of note and character, and from them he inherited those rugged qualities which marked his long and useful life. When he was three years old the family removed to Newark, N. J., where his father died six years later (1826). He then returned to Mendham, attended a boarding school, and subsequently finished his textbook education under the tuition of Nathan Hedges, a famous teacher at Newark, laying the foundations



JAMES G. BARNET.

that broadened and ripened in knowledge as he advanced in years. Through all his life he was an ardent lover of books, a close student of literature, men, and affairs, as well as of the great questions of religion and philanthropy, and constantly added to his fund of information. At a suitable period he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, but on coming of age he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, James Turnbull, as a department superintendent of his carriage factory at Newark.

In the following year (1839) he went to Columbia, S. C., and engaged in the clothing business, in which he continued for ten years with unvarying success, building up a large and lucrative trade. During that time he was married and had born to him two sons. In 1849 he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, whom he left in charge of the Columbia business while he returned to Newark to direct the manufacture of goods. Disposing

of this business, he purchased in 1851 Day's Express, a transportation business operating between Newark and New York, and to this he added a light express for quick delivery. He continued this business successfully until 1855, when he sold it and engaged in the manufacture of trunks as a member of the firm of Woodruff, Barnet & Co., which succeeded H. N. Peters & Co., and which in turn was succeeded by James G. Barnet & Co. This business was continued until 1862, when Mr. Barnet engaged in the manufacture of gig saddles and harness. In 1867 he engaged in the manufacture of varnish as one of the firm of Murphy & Co., the other members being William H. and Franklin Murphy. The business grew rapidly and assumed large proportions, branches being established at the leading trade centers of the United States and Europe. For over thirty years Mr. Barnet was connected with the Murphy Varnish Company, becoming Vice-President upon its incorporation and holding that office until his death. During that period he gave to the business the larger part of his time, and to his sound judgment, excellent business talents, and executive ability and energy was due in a great measure its remarkable growth and success.

Mr. Barnet was also a Director of the Second National Bank of Newark from its organization until his death, and was one of the charter members and Vice-President of the Ocean Beach Association of Belmar, N. J. He was not only a man of large and varied business interests, and universally respected as a business man of great energy and ability, but also took an active interest in city and State affairs, participating in local politics, and serving faithfully and acceptably in official positions. He was a Republican from the organization of the party, and during its early days was the party's candidate for Mayor of Newark, but was defeated by the late General Theodore Runyon. From 1852 to 1863 he was a valuable member of the Newark Board of Aldermen. Active in religious and philanthropic matters, it was in this field, probably more than in any other, that Mr. Barnet found the real pleasures of his life. He contributed generously of both time and means to advance the cause of Christianity, and to promote, build, and main-

tain the benevolent and charitable institutions of the community. As a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark from its organization in 1850 until his death, and as one of the builders of the church, he was very active and useful. For many years he was President of its Board of Trustees, and at the head of the east aisle, framed in Mexican onyx, is a white marble tablet bearing the following inscription:

JAMES G. BARNET.

September 9, 1817—July 21, 1898.

President of the Board of Trustees, and a Member
of the same for more than twenty-five years.

FAITHFUL ADMINISTRATOR

A GOOD MAN.

Regard the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

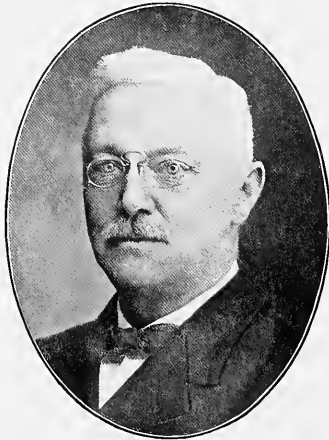
Mr. Barnet was also a Trustee of St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church, and with two associates carried that church along financially for a number of years. He did as much for St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church, and with William H. Murphy built and presented to the Newark Conference the Summertield Church of Newark, and with the late Enoch Bolles carried to completion the Centenary Chapel of that city. He was a Director of the Hospital for the Relief of Women and Children and of the Old Ladies' Home, both of Newark, and in various other capacities exerted an important influence in the community. Endowed with ability far beyond the ordinary, he possessed characteristics which endeared him to all with whom he came into contact, and in every business and social relation was eminently successful. He was honest and conscientious as well as enterprising, a firm friend, a safe and valued counsellor, a public spirited citizen, and a true Christian.

On the 16th of May, 1842, Mr. Barnet married Mary W., daughter of James G. and Hannah Hendrickson, both of whom were descendants of Revolutionary ancestors of Monmouth County, N. J. Mr. Barnet died at his summer home in Belmar, July 21, 1898; the death of his wife occurred April 13, 1894. Their surviving children are David H. and

William H., both born in Columbia, S. C., and James G., Jr., born in Newark, N. J.

JAMES EDWARD HOWELL, of Newark, lawyer, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., June 25, 1848. His parents were William Chauncey and Julia A. (Schofield) Howell. He is a grandson of John Howell and Austin Schofield. Mr. Howell is a descendant of Edward Howell, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, who removed to Boston, Mass., in 1639, and thence to Southampton, Long Island, in 1640. (For complete genealogy see

"Howell's History of Southampton," by George R. Howell.)



JAMES E. HOWELL.

He received his education in the public schools of New Jersey and at the Mount Retirement Seminary near Deckertown, and later entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1872, and practiced his profession at Newton, N. J., until 1874, when he removed to Newark. He

has since been pursuing his profession successfully and with reputation in that city. He has been a member of the law firm of Coult & Howell since January 1, 1876.

Mr. Howell is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newark Public Library, and a member of the commission to erect a new City Hall in Newark. He is a member of the Essex and University Clubs of Newark and of the Law-

yers' and Republican Clubs of New York City. Since his removal to Newark he has been greatly interested in the New Jersey Historical Society, and has aided materially in securing for that association its present building.

He was married, June 13, 1877, to Minnie L. Cummins, of Newton, N. J. They have one child, Thomson Howell, born December 21, 1888.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRANE, for many years a leading merchant of Newark, later a successful financier, and the chief founder and President of the North Ward National Bank of that city, was the second son of Benjamin Crane, Esquire, of Pine Brook, Morris County, who was for twenty-five years County Judge of that county. Benjamin Crane was an extremely able man, possessing great influence with the people among whom he lived, and died universally respected in the year 1864.

Benjamin F. Crane was born at the parental home, Pine Brook, Morris County, July 21, 1829. He passed his youth there and his latter boyhood days at Montclair, then called West Bloomfield, and sometimes Cranetown, where his grandfather and great-grandfather were born. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Newark in the business of a clothier and merchant tailor, in which he continued for about thirty years. He



BENJAMIN F. CRANE.

then drifted into work for which he seems to have had a more special liking, and became interested in the Howard

Savings Institution, the American Insurance Company, and the North Ward National Bank. In each of these he was a Director, and spent much of his time in caring for their interests. He latterly became President of the last named institution, of which he was the chief founder, and he held that office until his death. He became an acknowledged expert in the values of real estate in Newark, and his opinions were constantly sought and his advice acted upon.

He possessed great urbanity of manner and was courteous to all in a remarkable degree, which characteristics, together with his good judgment and integrity of character, made him a much sought after as well as a very busy and popular man. Although possessing a fine constitution his excessive labors and unremitting industry made inroads on his health and he died of brain fever on February 1, 1897.

He left a widow, Sarah Matilda, daughter of the late Israel C. Eagles, whom he married in November, 1853, and the following children: Laura, wife of Edward M. Quigley; Mariella, wife of John S. Talmadge; William Rae, since deceased; Anna M., wife of Edward D. Conklin; Eugene E.; Benjamin F.; Lunevra; and Edith A. Mr. Crane's death took place in Newark, which had been his home since his first advent there, and he was buried in the family plot at Rose-dale Cemetery, in Orange.

LEWIS JAMES LYONS was for more than half a century a prominent and conspicuous figure in the industrial development of Newark, and during that period contributed unselfishly, by both action and advice, to the growth of the great manufacturing interests of the city. Throughout the Passaic Valley there was no man whose acknowledged abilities and sterling character gave a greater impetus to business or commercial affairs. His indomitable energy was devoted to the vast enterprise which he inaugurated. He was a pioneer in this line, and through his industry, perseverance, and unquestioned integrity he built up one of the great industries which have made Newark so famous as a prosperous manufacturing center.

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 7th of November,

1815, Mr. Lyons descended from an old and historic family whose antecedents held a prominent place in civic and business affairs, and whose sturdy characteristics had an important influence upon the communities in which they resided. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were people of intelligence, enterprise, and public spirit, and in the line of patriotic devotion gave valuable service to their country's cause. One of them was an intrepid officer in the Cornwellian Army in England while another was the noted Bohemian hero, Frederick Matthias, who became prominent in the Thirty Years' War and as a brave defender of Protestantism.

Mr. Lyons, however, was peculiarly indifferent to the boasted claims of family and birth, believing that, in all things, a man represented only what he was himself. In other words, he exemplified the true democratic spirit of American manhood. He was self-reliant, and made for himself his own opportunity. No man more thoroughly recoiled from display, from public posturing, and from private flattery. All these were foreign to his individuality. He shrank from ostentation, not from false modesty or for effect, but from that just pride and true independence of spirit which are above parade of any sort.

Soon after the death of his parents Mr. Lyons, then an infant, was brought by maternal relatives to Boston. This was not until every effort had been made by other family relatives to have him taken to them in London. While in Boston he received every advantage of private and public school instruction in the excellent institutions of that city, and early showed that his talents and abilities lay in the line of creative thought. This precocious exhibition of character probably decided the bent of his life work. Leaving Boston in boyhood, equipped with a good rudimentary education and well grounded in the hard and practical problems of the world, he went to New York City, where he resided two years. Afterward he lived in Stroudsburg, Pa., for a time. From there he removed to Providence, R. I., and later spent some years in Paterson, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y. In these places he lost no opportunity to add to his store of general knowledge and fit himself for the busi-

ness career which he subsequently followed with so much honor and success.

In 1845 Mr. Lyons settled in Newark, N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he established his boiler works, and engaged in those pursuits which made him at first a pioneer in his line of manufacturing and afterward a man of importance in the great industries of this thrifty business center. He brought to his new field of labor the valuable experience gathered through years of residence in industrial localities where he had spent much of his time in practical operations, in investigations, and in experiments. In Newark he very soon made himself a power as a man of affairs and laid the foundations of a great manufacturing business which has since become world renowned. Mr. Lyons was the first employer in the city to pay his workmen in cash instead of orders upon the stores, as had been customary before this time. In this innovation he at first met with much disfavor from other employers, but ultimately these very men followed his example, and the new system won for Mr. Lyons the respect and confidence of the community as well as the unbounded gratitude of his employees. Intensely interested in the development of his chosen enterprise, he was himself an inventor as well as a manufacturer, and was also the ready counsellor and valued assistant of other inventors and workers.

In this way he became associated with Seth Boyden, and was of great service to him as collaborator and friend. In fact, Mr. Lyons established his boiler works in Newark in response to Mr. Boyden's persistent appeals, and the venture proved very successful. While it is not generally known, except to those most familiar with the early history of the application of steam as motive power, it is, nevertheless, true that to Mr. Lyons the world is indebted for the successful application of this factor as the motive power of the steam fire engine, and in this line he was indeed a benefactor. He displayed in all his business relations great executive ability, superior judgment, indomitable energy, wonderful foresight, and the loftiest integrity of character. He maintained throughout his long career the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and was

the means of founding and developing one of the largest and most successful industries of the City of Newark. In this connection he established a reputation which extended far and wide, and he will be remembered as a worthy benefactor in the industrial and business world.

As a student of human nature, and as a man alive to his country's welfare, Mr. Lyons took an impartial interest in politics, and always exemplified the highest principles of public spirit and patriotism. But he was not a politician in the common acceptance of the term. Neither was he adverse, when called upon, to give his reason for choosing to be an onlooker rather than a participant in party struggles. When approached, as he frequently was, and urged to allow his name to stand in nomination for high office, he invariably declined the public honors which might have been his, preferring to devote his time and energies to his vast business interests. In places of trust, in financial institutions, and in every capacity which a public spirited and progressive citizen is called upon to fill, his name was sought as director and official. He was for twenty-eight years a director in the Merchants' Insurance Company, one of the oldest and soundest corporations of the kind in the State. He was also one of the founders of and a director in the North Ward Bank and was Vice-President in both the Citizens' Insurance Company and the People's Savings Bank of Newark.

Mr. Lyons was a Democrat and during the War of 1861-65 was emphatically a peace man. From legal and historical convictions he did not sympathize with the Rebellion. Yet he was always a loyal citizen, a firm believer in personal liberty, and withal very popular with the public. On one occasion he prevented a mob from destroying a friend's property. This friend was a Republican and a prominent Union man. On another occasion Mr. Lyons successfully repelled a mob which was demonstrating against his own property. During one of the great financial panics he came to the rescue of one of the local banks which was threatened and which was experiencing a serious run on its finances. He placed gold from his private funds in the bank and re-established its credit and saved

it from closing its doors. It can be truthfully said of him that he never contracted for anything unless he had the money with which to pay for it. On one occasion a substantial citizen was asked to estimate Mr. Lyons's wealth, to which he replied that he did not know; however, he said one thing he did know was that Mr. Lyons was able to pay and invariably did pay for everything he bought or contracted for when the amount was due, and added that was all he wanted to know about any man's wealth or credit. This principle Mr. Lyons inculcated into his family circle and always pointed out that what they had which had not been paid for was only borrowed and was not owned by them.

Mr. Lyons was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In church work he was always deeply interested and served upon many official boards, although it was said of him, in his own words, that he "preferred to worship God in his pew rather than to render Him service as a Church officer." By parentage and birth Mr. Lyons was connected with the Church of England, but was for fifty years a zealous Methodist and during the last ten years of his life a Presbyterian. During his long connection with the Methodist Episcopal denomination he was a leading man in the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark, in which he was an earnest worker and a cheerful giver. To him this church is largely indebted for its house of worship. Mr. Lyons was also one of the organizers and founders of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of the same city. He always despised sham, pretense, and ostentation, and had little patience with either. In his business relations he was known for his absolute and recognized integrity. In social life he was a lover of home and family, and never a seeker for pleasure away from his own fireside. He was a firm believer in education, a lover of music and art, a man of genial and poetic temperament, and a strong admirer of nature, whose forests and waters and pleasant places were dear to his heart. He was never happier than when, surrounded by his family and chosen friends, he spent the summer days at his beautiful home at Belmar, N. J., or rested in winter in his southern home

in North Carolina. It is believed that his life was actually prolonged by his ability to withdraw himself from business cares for the needed seasons of rest to mind and body. Discriminating in friendship, he was known to those to whom that friendship was given as a genial companion, abounding with humor and kindness, sincere in all his utterances, generous in every action, and ever ready to serve and aid in a just cause. A true Christian, he worked humbly and consistently both in and out of the church, and was esteemed as a man of faith and prayer, wise of gift, and true of service.

Mr. Lyons was one of those sound, conservative, upright men whose presence in the community had a most invigorating influence, and whose example will ever stand conspicuously for emulation and honor. He always maintained an unblemished character, and during the more than half a century of his residence in Newark was esteemed for those sturdy principles of character which invariably mark the successful man. He died there on the 31st of October, 1897, only a few days before the completion of his eighty-second year, and thus ended one of the most remarkable careers in the annals of the community.

In 1836 Mr. Lyons married Mary A., daughter of J. Farrel Ward, of New York City. Her family, like that of her husband, was an old and honorable one in the Old World, and represented ancestors prominent in the British Isles. Among them were the Dudleys, Cunninghams, and Peytons, and others of equal note. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons had a large family, only the youngest four of whom are now living—three daughters and one son—Hannah M., Bertha E. C., Isabella G., and Frederick M.

CHARLES S. HAINES, for many years one of the leading citizens of Newark, was born December 3, 1816, at Chester, Morris County, N. J. His father, Stephen Rogers Haines, was for a number of years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. His mother's maiden name was Minerva Topping. He was one of a family of four children,

his two brothers being Job and Jared Haines and his sister Elizabeth, who married the Rev. James F. Brewster.



CHARLES S. HAINES.

Mr. Haines was educated in the schools of Chester and vicinity. When but a youth he came to Newark and engaged in mercantile pursuits. On the 3d of March, 1847, he married Mary P. Scudder, of Springfield, N. J. Afterward he formed a co-partnership with his brother Job, to conduct a wholesale flour business.

In 1854 Mr. Haines was elected a Director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company. Subsequently he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and in 1882 he was elected President, which office he resigned in 1887. He remained a Director of the company until his death.

Mr. Haines held several other positions of trust and responsibility, and was the executor of a number of large estates for well-known families in Newark. He was a man of quiet and retiring disposition, but well known for his strong integrity in business matters. He was for many years a Director in the Newark Savings Institution and a Director in the National State Bank. He was one of the founders and for many years Treasurer of the Home for the Friendless. For a long period he was Treasurer of the Essex County Bible Society, and a life Director in that organization and in the American Tract Society, in both of which he was very much interested, as well as in a number of other charitable and religious institutions. At his death he was one of the oldest members of the Third Presbyterian

Church, having attended its services for over sixty years. He was a firm believer in the old Mosaic law that a man should give one-tenth of his income to the Lord, and in a very quiet, modest way he lived up to his convictions, giving liberally of his means for the advancement of the cause of Christianity.

Mr. Haines died August 29, 1898. Two daughters survive him: Mrs. A. Ogden FitzGerald and Mrs. Caleb L. Woodruff.

VAN MARSELIS—MARSELLUS.—There are many traditions regarding the racial origin of this family. A. A. Vosterman van Oyen, keeper of the heraldic and genealogical archives of the Netherlands, in one of his publications says: "Although the ancestors of this family known to us and belonging to the Danish nobility was born at Hamburg, it seems, however, that the family originated from some other place, very likely from Denmark. Several patrician families of this name lived in Belgium, whose coat-armor, however, not only differ each from the other, but also do not show any comparison with the different branches raised to the Danish nobility." J. B. Rietstap, in his "Coat-Armor of the Netherland Nobility," page 364, mentions the coat-of-arms here shown and describes them as follows: In silver an elephant in natural color upon a meadow whereupon are three trees; the one in the middle is placed before the elephant. This animal carries upon his back a tower, from which a female rises in red and seen from aside. The crest is the elephant with the tower and female. He claims them to be a coat patented to a Van Marselis, September 17, 1643.



The first Van Marselis of the Netherlands that the American branch of the family can trace back to in unbroken line is Jan Van Marselis, born in the early part of 1500, who married N. N. van der Marek; their son, Jan van Marselis², married Dina van Duffel d'Elswith; their son, Ga-

briel van Marselis³, resident and commissary of the King of Denmark at Hamburg, married Anna Ehrmit d'Ermitage, and died at Hamburg, July 20, 1643. They had four sons and one daughter named Gabriel, Pieter, Leonard, and Silius. Gabriel, fourth in line from Jan the first, was born in Hamburg in March (o. s.), 1609, and was resident and commissary of the King of Denmark at Amsterdam. He became Seigneur of Huretallegaard, Tjildball, Collinborg, and Moën. He married Isabeau van der Straten, June 15, 1635, and was knighted and made a member of the Order of the Elephant and raised to the Danish nobility September 7, 1665, by Frederic III., King of Denmark. The patent of nobility reads as follows:

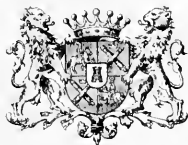
We, Frederic the Third, by the grace of God King of Denmark, of the Wendes and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein and Stormarn, and Count of Ditmars, Oldenburg, Delnenhorst, etc.

We, as well for ourselves as for our heirs, the Kings of Denmark and Norway, publicly acknowledge through this letter, giving notice to all men, that although we by the royal highness and dignity, wherein we are placed by the Godly will of the Almighty, also from inborn goodness and affability, always are desirous to honor all and each ones who are striving to lead an honorable and virtuous life, especially those who have truly and usefully served us during a number of years, and to our gracious contentment "or benefit" have endeavored to promote and to give consideration to our prosperity. We will state, however, that our royal mind is to a high degree kindly disposed, and we are desirous to grant many liberties to, and to bestow our gracious favors upon, those persons whose forefathers have led, under the rule of our ancestors, and who are leading since a number of years, under our own rule, a very honest life in the old exemplary manner, and who are endowed above others with good and noble manners, virtues, intelligence, aptness, and experience, and who have rendered for several years, with zeal and faithfulness, great services to us and to our Empire, all to our most gracious satisfaction and pleasure. We have also graciously observed and taken into consideration the good qualities and reasonableness of our beloved and faithful Gabriel van Marselis, of old and honest descent, and we are convinced of the virtues and genius wherewith he is gifted above so many others. We also took into consideration the extraordinary faithful and obedient services willingly rendered by him to our Empires and lands for a number of years, and the good services executed for us by his ancestors and latterly his father, now resting in God's care. We further recognize the great services rendered by the said Gabriel van Marselis, in his capacity of Resident Commissary in the United Netherlands at Collinborg and at the Stravenhall grounds, so well in times of danger and also during wars, and who under all circumstances has given ample proofs to lead by his prudent and serviceable acts all his operations at the proper towns and places, to a result beneficial to us, upholding at the same time the respect due to the Empires and Royal House. His ability in that direction was also demonstrated in the preservation of valuable concessions, by employing thereunto the most judicious measures. We are therefor fully convinced that he in the future will render to us similar agreeable, faithful and useful services, whenever the occasion shall present itself. In

consequence whereof, and being anxious that our resident commissary in the United Netherlands at Collinborg and at the Stravenhall grounds, shall become aware of our royal favor towards him and in order that he will be able to enjoy and to make use thereof.

It is our pleasure, after having given due consideration to this matter and after having received good advice according to our own knowledge, to grant these special honors and privileges to Gabriel van Marselis, and we hereby elevate him, and also his legitimate male and female heirs, for all times to come, in the same state and degree of nobility as granted to our legitimate Lords-Paramount and Knights-Noblemen in our Empires and lands, to whom also were accorded this elevation and these privileges, and we have added the names of this family to the records of Noblemen and entered them therein, as if their rank of nobility were granted to their paternal and maternal ancestors four generations past and equal as having been accorded to these ancestors in the four degrees before. In order to confirm and to remember this our royal gift, and this elevation to nobility more effectively, we have granted and allowed this particular grace and these liberties graciously to Gabriel van Marselis, his legitimate male and female heirs and their offspring, with the right to exchange their usual coat-of-arms by another one, including a jewel, to represent the nobility of Marselis, and to make use thereof forever without hindrance of anyone, as well in all their writings and documents, as in their addresses, titles, seals, actions, doings, and offices nothing excepted; and in naming and describing their present and future noble goods and possessions.

We have graciously allowed to Marselis to bear and to use the following nobleman's coat-of-arms, representing the following design: A shield with a cross-beam, divided into four parts, above which is an open helmet with a crown painted in gold; in the two red fields of the shield, cross-wise facing one the other, stands a man clad in armor, holding in his left hand a shield, but in his right hand one a pike; and in the two blue fields, cross-wise one against the other, are laying two metal cannons, and above them is a gold colored crown; in the middle of the stag-shield with a white or silver colored field stands a house whereupon is a slate roof. The shield and coat-of-arms are sustained by two lions in their natural color standing straight, facing one the other.



VAN MARSSELIS
1665

By this act we elevate, make worthy, and enable the aforesaid persons to enter into the degree and state of nobility and to associate with the society and the members of all other liege-lords born in our kingdom and domains, with the same rights as given to those Knights-Noblemen, and we willingly allow that this family shall have the right to bear and to make use of the described coat-of-arms, in accord with our royal authority and by power of this letter. And it is our will, decree, and our desire that the aforesaid van Marselis and his legitimate male and female heirs and their offspring shall enjoy the same privileges accorded to our legitimate liege-lords and Knights-Noblemen, and to hold these rights forever as well in spiritual as in worldly affairs and actions, and that they shall everywhere be so acknowledged, honored, named, and addressed, to enjoy all and every grace, honor, gift, all titles, liberties, and full justice; and to hold the right to the old and good custom of beneficial charge "religious office," and also to hold the spiritual and worldly tenure of the therefor prescribed right to accept and be charged of them in our own and in other kingdoms and domains. We empower them also to take part in the tournaments of our legitimate born

Knights-Noblemen in all our kingdoms and lands ; to ride in those tournaments, to be members of their juries, to act as their jurymen, and to do and execute all other noblemen's acts in and out these juries, with ability, aptness, and good-will, and to make use at the same time of the herein described coat-of-arms and jewel in all affairs and acts appertaining to nobility and knighthood; so well in quarrels, earnestness, battles, fights, combats, as in battlefields, tournaments, wrestling, pitching tents, using seals and jewels; also at funerals, in paintings, and in all similar cases and places, executing these actions to their own honor, when necessary, by their free will and pleasure, equal to the customs of our liege-lords and Knights-Noblemen legitimate born in our own kingdom and lands, and this according to custom and without hinderance of anyone.

We will and shall, as well for ourselves as for our descendants, maintain these above described degrees, liberties, privileges, and rights forcibly forever, in favor of the said Gabriel van Marselis, his legitimate heirs and their descendants, and protect and shelter them whenever necessary, and this with all prerogatives not mentioned in this our letters, but enforce by our royal power.

And we command earnestly and positively to our subjects and to those true to us in our kingdoms and domains and in every condition and life to show honor and to mete out justice to the aforesaid Gabriel van Marselis, his legitimate male and female heirs, by means of this letter, for all times to come; and to accord them all privileges and favors given to all our other liege-lords and Knights-Noblemen as well in a spiritual as worldly state, in their institutions and affairs; and as expressed above, to admit, to honor, and respect the aforesaid noblemen to a degree in accordance with our royal grace, their privileges, profits, rights, customs, and elevations in the state and degree of nobility; and not to hinder them or to be prejudicial to their use of their coat-of-arms and jewel, but to assist and protect them in all their honest, reasonable, noble, and knightly acts, doings, and affairs; and not to do any wrong act to them, or to permit others to do so, and to forbid that such acts take place under all circumstances; and this to avoid being punished by a fine of one hundred marks gold, full weight, which amount shall be paid one-half to our chamber, and the other half to the said Gabriel van Marselis, his legitimate heirs and descendants.

The aforesaid noblemen will and shall always and at all occasions and in any condition of life, and whenever dwelling or residing enjoy these privileges, liberties, and immunities, and they will be fully protected in their rights.

This given and proclaimed under our royal signature and thereunto affixed seal, at our royal residence at Copenhagen, September 7, Anno 1665.

FREDERIC.

Gabriel van Marselis⁴ was elected to Brotherhood in Amsterdam, August 31, 1648, to Alderman in 1649, 1650, 1652, 1656, and 1657, delegated as Council in 1652, Surrogated in 1653-54, appointed Chief of Dike-Reeve of Rhymland in 1656, Burgomaster of Amsterdam in 1659, 1660, 1664, 1666, 1667, 1669, 1670, 1673, and 1677, Curator of the University of Leyden in 1662, and Delegate in the Council of State in 1674, 1675, and 1676. He died November 24, 1679.

Pieter, of the fourth generation from Jan the first, was born in Hamburg in the early part of 1600. He represented Russia at the court of Denmark and was elevated to the

Danish nobility September 17, 1633, and granted the coat armor described by J. B. Rietstap in his "Coat-Armor of the Netherland Nobility." He was the progenitor of the American branch of the van Marselis family, sailing in the ship "Beaver" with his wife, four children, and two servants from Amsterdam, May 9, 1661, for the New Netherlands. His passage cost him for his wife and himself seventy-two florins, for his children ninety florins, and for the two servants seventy florins. He acquired lands at, and became a planter of, Bergen, which was then a Dutch settlement and Indian trading post on the hill between the Hudson River and Newark Bay in what became the State of New Jersey, then the Indian County of Scheyichbi in the New Netherlands. He was appointed a Schapen of Bergen, August 18, 1673, during the re-occupation of New Netherlands by the Dutch, and as a mark of honor was buried under the Dutch Reformed Church of Bergen at his death, September 4, 1681. His brother, Leonard van Marselis, Seigneur of Ducholm and Land, married Allette van der Cammer. His brother, Silius van Marselis, married, in 1630, Anna van der Straten, a sister of his brother Gabriel's wife, and his sister, Anna Sara Digna van Marselis, the fifth child of Gabriel van Marselis and Anna Ehrmit d'Ermitage, married Arent Cool.

The oldest son of Gabriel van Marselis and Isabeau van der Straten was Jan van Marselis 5, Seigneur of Renes, born at Amsterdam in 1641, who married Cathrina van Thilt, October 9, 1668, daughter of Jan van Thilt, Burgomaster of Haarlem. The Seigneur of Renes was appointed Council in the first degree of the States of the County of Utrecht, a committee in behalf of the province at the noble and mighty College of the Admiralty at Amsterdam, and a Canon of the Cathedral of Utrecht. Sixth in the Netherland-Danish line was Jan van Marselis, the second Seigneur of Renes, born in Amsterdam, April 1, 1672, who married Anna Elizabeth Pater, September 30, 1698, at Amsterdam. She was a daughter of Dirk Pater, an Alderman of that city. Their eldest son, Jan van Marselis, born at Amsterdam, May 24, 1700, died there January 25, 1776. He was an Alderman in 1746, and was sent in 1718 to France with M. de Larrey, Minister of State, to renew the treaty of commerce

of 1739, and was appointed by the Prince of Orange to represent him in the West India Company, which corporation elected him at a later date their Chief Director. He married at Amsterdam, April 5, 1729, Johanna Clifford, daughter of George Clifford, an Alderman of the city. A child of this marriage was Jan van Marselis, born in Amsterdam, November 1, 1731, who died there August 7, 1792. He was an Alderman of that city in 1776, a church warden of the Southern Church, and Colonel of the City Guard, and owing to his first marriage Seigneur of Santvoord. He married, first, April 16, 1754, Cathrina Yda Loot, daughter of Paulus Loot, Seigneur of Santvoord and Schoten. From this marriage two sons were born, both of whom died young. His second wife was Maria Rijbrandina Butenx, daughter of Pieter Butenx, Alderman of Middleburg and at vitam delegate to the session of their Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands. From this marriage two daughters were born.

The second son of Jan van Marselis and Anna Elizabeth Pater was Theodorus van Marselis 8, a merchant of Amsterdam. He was appointed by the Stadtholder Council for the Town Council of Amsterdam. He married Antonia Margaretha van Aken.

Frans van Marselis 5, son of Gabriel van Marselis and Isabeau van der Straten, was born July 27, 1643, and died April 27, 1705. He was Seigneur of Collinborg in Denmark, an estate inherited from his father, the Seigneur of Hanretallegard, Tjildtalle, Collinborg, and Moën. He married Adriana Pauw, hereditary Lady of Hoogersmilde, daughter of Michiel Pauw, Seigneur of Hoogersmilde and Oosternijk, Captain of the Holland Guard, April 2, 1669. The eldest son of the Seigneur of Collinborg was Frans van Marselis 6, born in Amsterdam, April 27, 1674, where he died June 24, 1728. He inherited the Seigneur of Collinborg from his father and that of Hoogersmilde from his mother. He married at Amsterdam, June 4, 1722, Antonia Muysart de Bugnoy, and from this marriage was born in Amsterdam, May 11, 1723, Adriana Margaretha van Marselis 7, hereditary Lady of Hoogersmilde, who died in Amsterdam, November 1, 1763. She was married, December

19, 1712, to Henry Clifford, a Warden of the Western Church of Amsterdam in 1759 and who became at the death of his wife Seigneur of Hoogersmilde. He was a son of George Clifford, Alderman of Amsterdam, and brother of Johanna Clifford, who married Jan van Marselis, Chief Director of the Dutch West India Company about the year 1742. Adriana Margaretha van Marselis-Clifford, hereditary Lady of Hoogersmilde, is buried with her husband, George Clifford, at Heemstede, each with their heraldic quarterings: Clifford (Bourvens) van Marselis Mnyssart and Schuylenburch (Pels) Pauw de Bugnoy.

The second son of the Seigneur of Collinborg and Adriana Pauw was Michael van Marselis 6, a Captain in the Dutch Navy, born in Amsterdam, December 5, 1684, where he died July 14, 1713. He married Hallongonda Christina van Kuyck, at Amsterdam, March 16, 1713. Henrietta Cornelia van Marselis 6, a daughter of the Seigneur of Collinborg, married William Theodoor Huygens, at Amsterdam, February 10, 1750, who was born in that city February 18, 1719, and became Vice-Admiral of Holland and Friesland and died July 12, 1775.

Reinier van Marselis 6, a younger son of the Seigneur of Collinborg and Adriana Pauw, was born December 17, 1718, and died in October, 1758. He married Agatha van der Sprang. Their child was Christian van Marselis 7, born in Amsterdam in July, 1752, where he died, unmarried, in 1794.

Wilhelm van Marselis 5, son of Gabriel van Marselis and Isabeau van der Straten, died in 1688. He was Seigneur of Shunstrup, and was elevated by diploma to the Barony Güldenerone de Vilhelmsborg, September 15, 1673. The Barony of Güldenerone descends to the first born heir and consists of 354 1-2 Idr (acres) of farm land, 563 1-4 Idr (acres) of woodland, 5100 Riks (dollars), and other invested funds. The coat-armor of the Barony is a shield divided in four parts: 1st. On blue, two golden cannons, cross-wise and aslant, covered by a golden crown. 2d. A black horse harnessed in silver, the half of his body rising up in its



BARON GÜLDENERONE
de Vilhelmsborg
1673
Lord of Shunstrup

natural color out of a gabion. 3d. On gold, a blue crescent whereunto are three stars of the same color. 4th. On blue, a silver fish placed aslant. Heart shield; in silver, a red tower opened and illuminated in black. Shield holders; two wild men girded and wreathed with green and armed with clubs.

He married Regitje Sophie Wind. Their son, Christian, Baron Güldencrone van Vilhelmsborg, was born 1676 and died in 1746. He was Privy Councillor, District Officer, and Deputy of the College of Finance, and was decorated with the Cross of the Danebrog Order in 1699. He married Amelia Margaretha Moth and had seven children, among them Vilhelm 7, Baron Güldencrone van Vilhelmsborg, born in 1701, died in 1747. He was a Deputy at the Admiralty, a District Officer, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Danebrog Order. He married Frederikke Louise, Countess Kunth. Their eldest son was Jans, Baron Güldencrone 8, born in 1712, died in 1770. He was Commodore of the Admiralty, and married Sophie Regine Hjort. Their child was Christian Vilhelm 9, Baron Güldencrone, born in 1747. He was a Lieutenant-General and Chamberlain of the King, and married, September 29, 1781, Louise Salome, Baroness von Wedell-Fartsberg.

His brother Peter 10, Baron Güldencrone, died without issue. A third brother, Mathias 10, Baron Güldencrone, born in 1703, inherited the Barony from his brother Peter. He married Frederikke, Baroness von Sortz, in 1731. Their only child was Christian Frederik 11, Baron Güldencrone von Vilhelmsborg, born in 1741. He married Marie Salome von Gambs in 1763. He held the several positions of Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, and Ambassador of Denmark, and died November 10, 1788. His children were Frederick Julius Christian 12, Baron Güldencrone van Vilhelmsborg, born March 12, 1765, who was Seigneur of Marselisborg and Møesgaard, a Chamberlain, Privy Councillor of Denmark, District Bailiff, and an Officer of the Grand Cross of the Danebrog Order. His first wife, Catharina Maria de Thygeson, died in 1803. His second wife was Louise Charlotte, Countess Kunth-Güldensteen. Sophie Magdalena 12, Baroness Güldencrone, born in 1766, married Christian Urne,

a member of the High Court of Justice, Privy Councillor, First President, and Officer of the Grand Cross of the Dannebrog Order of Denmark. She died May 26, 1851. Lieutenant Mathias 12, Baron Guldencrone, born in 1767, died, without issue, in 1785. Major Vilhelm 12, Baron Guldencrone, born in 1768, married Juliana Marie Horgh-Guldborg. He died in 1806.

The Seigneur of Marselisborg had four sons: Ove Christian Ludvig Emmerentius van Marselis 13, Vilhelm Marius Julius van Marselis 13, Frederick van Marselis 13, and Christian Frederick van Marselis 13, who all bore the title of Baron Guldencrone, but only the eldest held the estate of Vilhelmsborg, that son being Ove Christian E., born July 13, 1795. He came into the Barony in 1824, was Chamberlain and Court Huntsman, and married Sophie Charlotte, Baroness Juel-Ryssensteen, in 1829. His children were: Carl Vilhelm Marius Frederick Ludvig van Marselis 14, Baron Guldencrone; Theone Marie Frederikka 14, Baroness Guldencrone, who married, December 21, 1854, Admiral August Christian Schulz, of the Danish Navy; Carl Vilhelm Marius Frederik Ludvig 14, Baron Guldencrone van Vilhelmsborg, a Knight of the Dannebrog Order, born July 27, 1833, married Edele Margaretha von Bamer, November 6, 1863; and Osear Emil van Marselis 14, Baron Guldencrone, born October 3, 1837, married Josephine Moiecke, September 9, 1863. He was a Captain in the Cavalry Service of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen, May 7, 1892. His sons were Carl Osear Herman 15, Baron Guldencrone, a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, born February 17, 1872, and Einar Marius 15, Baron Guldencrone, a cadet of the Danish Navy, born September 20, 1874.

Vilhelm Marius Julius van Marselis 13, son of the Seigneur of Marselisborg, was born in 1800, and was a Captain of Horse and Chamberlain of the second rank. He married Theodora Carolina van Hoff, and his children were Lieutenant the Baron Guldencrone 14, born October 6, 1833, died December 5, 1865, and Julius Vilhelm 14, Baron Guldencrone, born August 20, 1841.

Frederick 13, Baron Guldencrone, Seigneur of Steenege, born in 1801, was a son of the Seigneur of Marselisborg. He

married Maria Dinesen and died April 21, 1882. Among his children were Captain the Baron 14, Ove Christian Sophus 14, and Vilhelm 14, Baron Guldencrone, born April 1, 1853.

Christian Frederick 13, Baron Guldencrone, son of the Seigneur of Marselisborg and Møesgaard, Baron Guldencrone van Vilhelmsborg, was born May 30, 1803. He was Chamberlain, Managing Officer of the District of Copenhagen, and a Knight of the Danebrog Order, and married Marie Sophie Frederikke von Bardenfleth. He died March 18, 1875. He had thirteen children, among whom were Johan Vilhelm 14, First Lieutenant the Baron Guldencrone, killed on the battlefield near Ostend, July 25, 1850; Ludvig Ehnrich 14, Baron Guldencrone, born October 7, 1833, Secretary of the Danish Legation at London, England, Knight of the Danebrog Order, and of other decorations, married, February 20, 1870, Augusta Ottilie Clara Philipstorn, and died in London, April 15, 1871; and Ove Baron Guldencrone 14, born October 1, 1840, Captain in the Danish Navy, Adjutant to the King of Greece in 1866, married Diane Marguerite Gabrielle Victoire Clemencé, Countess de Gobineau, April 8, 1866. The fifteenth generation from Jan the first is his son, Hugues Vygo Arthur Joseph Marie, Baron Guldencrone van Vilhelmsborg, a Lieutenant of the Dutch Marine.

The fifth generation in line from Jan the first and children of Pieter van Marselis, the emigrant to America, were Jannetje Pieterse van Marselis 5, who married Helmigh Roelofse van Houten, September 3, 1676, and became the ancestress of many if not all of the American Van Houtens; Marselis Pieterse van Marselis 5, who married Pieterje van Vorst, May 12, 1681; Neesje Pieterse van Marselis 5, who married Gerrit Garitse van Wageningen, May 11, 1681, and became the ancestress of the Van Wagoner and Garrison families; and Hessil Pieterse van Marselis, who married Lysbet Knyper, and after her death married Magdalena Bruyn, at Acquackanonck, February 6, 1714.

The children of Marselis P. van Marselis were Elizabeth, who married Adrian Post, April 21, 1701, a grandson of Captain Adrian Post, who commanded the expedition for the settlement of Staten Island in 1650 and was himself a patentee of the Acquackanonck grant; Hillegontje van

Marselis, who married Harpert Gelvantse, March 29, 1707; Pieter van Marselis 6, who married Janutje Pryas, December 29, 1717, and Ariantie Bras, about 1718; Amutje van Marselis; Catharyntje van Marselis, who married Reynier van Gieson, April 17, 1737; Janutje van Marselis, who married Johannes van Zoolinger, November 25, 1717; and Leena van Marselis, born August 11, 1699. The children of Pieter van Marselis and Janutje Pryas were Marselis van Marselis 7, of Bergen, who had ten children; Edo van Marselis 7, who married Ariantie Sip, April 11, 1754, and acquired large tracts of land at Preakness, Wesel, and Totawa, New Jersey; John van Marselis 7, who married Belitje van Wagoner, August 30, 1755; and nine others. The children of Edo van Marselis and Ariantie Sip were Edo Marsellus 8, born at Bergen, N. J., married Helen van Houten, of Totawa; Pieter Marsellus 8, who married Jane van Winkle; Cornelius Marsellus 8; John Marsellus 8, who married Jane van Ripper; Garret Marsellus 8, who married



M. DE M. MARSELLUS.

Eleanor de Gray; Cataline Marsellus 8, who married Isaac van Saun; and Adrian Marsellus 8, who married John Park. The children of Edo Marselis and Helen van Houten were Mary Marsellus 9, who married Jan van Winkle and John Sip; Edo Marsellus, who married Elsie van Rippen, Polly van Winkle, and Margaret Snyder; Cornelius Marsellus, who married Elizabeth van Saun, Mrs. Jan Benson, and Polly van Saun; Jan Marsellus, who married Cornelius van Wagoner; and Peter Edo Marsellus 9, who mar-

ried Jane de Motte. The children of Peter Edo Marsellus 9 and Jane de Motte were Mary Mandeville Marsellus 10, who married John I. Ackermann; Henry Marsellus 10, who married Cathrine van Winkle; Edwin Marsellus 10, who married Amelia Kent; John Cornelison Marsellus 10, who married Frances Roe; Helen Marsellus 10; James Marsellus 10; and Peter Marsellus 10.

Hessils Pieterse van Marselis 5 was one of the original patentees of the Goutum-Acquaackanonck patent, now Passaic and Paterson, N. J., his manor house being the most imposing building on the patent. He left his property by will of October 6, 1744, to his son, Pieter Pieterse van Marselis, from whom it was inherited by Hessil van Marselis, who, dying in 1786, left his Acquaackanonck lands to the children of his seven aunts, Rachel Garretson, Klaisje Garretson, Antje van Winkle, Gertje Ryerson, Elizabeth van Riper, Vrontjes Garretson, and Mytie Banta, by will of August 11, 1786. November 24, 1806, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey on petition of heirs of Hessils Pieterse van Marselis for the appointment of trustees to act for them in the sale of lands inherited from him. John S. Benson, Abraham van Houten, Peter Hopper, Peter H. Garretson, Abraham H. Garretson, John P. Garretson, and Simeon van Winkle were appointed. The trustees sold the tract to James I. Post, May 1, 1807, who sold the property in 1836 to Peter E. Marsellus, a great-great-nephew of the original patentee, whose great-grandchildren hold title to a part of it in 1901.

The children of John Cornelison Marsellus 10 and Frances Roe were Max de Motte Marsellus, who married May Westervelt; Frank Albertus Marsellus, who married Louise Masters and Lillian Guthrie; Roe Marsellus; and Ernest Marsellus.

The children of Max de Motte Marsellus and May Westervelt were Helen Marsellus, Eleanor Marsellus, and John Westervelt Marsellus, representatives in the twelfth generation of Jan van Marselis and his wife, N. N. van der Marck.

The Central New Jersey branch of the Marselis family are the descendants of Ide Marselis, son of Marselis Pieterse van Marselis and his wife, Pieterje van Vorst, born at Ber-

gen, N. J., and baptized at the First Reformed Dutch Church of New York, September 15, 1690. The name of Ide or Edo came from the van Vorst family, his mother being the daughter of Ide Cornelise van Vorst and granddaughter of Cornelise van Vorst and his wife, Vromitje Ides. Ide van Marselis was a grandson of Pieter van Marselis, the head of the emigrating family of van Marselis to America. February 15, 1722, Ide van Marselis bought a tract of land of seven hundred acres near the Indian town of Jethalaucensy, Hunterden County, N. J. March 8, 1745, he bought a tract of two hundred acres at what is now Dunellen, Plainfield Township, N. J. March 27, 1745, he bought two hundred and forty acres of land of James Alexander, Lord Sterling. The homestead of the Marselis family in Bound Brook was on what is now the north side of Main Street opposite the Central Railroad station, on the corner of the present location of Hamilton Street.

Ide van Marselis married twice. His first wife was Maritje Comelese Coddemus or Cadmus, whom he married April 25, 1713, at the Dutch Church of Hackensack, N. J. His second wife was Ariantje Bras, married in 1717, daughter of Hermannus Bras, of Hackensack. The children of his second wife were Hermannus (baptized July 6, 1718, at Hackensack), Eden, Peter, John, Henry, Anna, Cathrine, and Lena.

Hermannus Marselis married Hannah Hutchins and settled in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, now Dunellen, N. J., where he bought out his father's land interests excepting twenty acres. He died in December, 1747, leaving two sons, John and Peter, from whom are descended the Trenton and other Central New Jersey branches of the family. An important branch of the family settled in the Mohawk River Valley, where one of them lost his life in the massacre of Schenectady by the French and Indians.

GEORGE WASHINGTON VREELAND, of Morristown, is a member of one of the oldest Passaic Valley families. Born in Macoupin, Passaic County, N. J., February 22, 1820, he is the son of John Beam Vreeland, born February 5, 1792, died July 5, 1867, and Elizabeth Cooley, born Febru-

ary 20, 1802, died December 22, 1849; a grandson of James Vreeland, born June 16, 1768, died September 2, 1840; and a great-grandson of John Vreeland, who lived at one time



GEORGE W. VREELAND.

in Belleville, N. J., whence he moved to Bergen (now Passaic) County, buying lands of the Indians and settling at Macoupin, where he died in the early part of 1700. John was the son of Jacob Vreeland, whose family came originally from Holland, where the name was spelled Vreelandt.

George W. Vreeland received a public school education, and afterward engaged in the grocery business in Chicago. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of mineral

waters in Newark, N. J., removing thence in May, 1868, to Morristown, where he continued in the same line. He is one of the oldest manufacturers of mineral waters in the State. Mr. Vreeland has had a successful business career, and while devoting his energies to a large and growing trade has been somewhat active in public affairs. He has served as Constable, Overseer of the Poor, and Justice of the Peace, holding the latter office at the present time. He is a member of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown and a progressive, enterprising citizen.

He married Sarah Maria Smith, born in January, 1825, died October 4, 1857, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living, namely: Mary E., wife of James O. Halsey, who has three children—James N., George V., and Carrie C.; Isaac S. Vreeland, who married Miss Catherine E. Lockwood and has two children—Mabel and John; and

John Beam Vreeland, who is noticed in the following sketch. Mr. Vreeland's second wife was Miss Harriet N. Faintote, who died in 1900.

JOHN BEAM VREELAND, of Morristown, lawyer and Judge, was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, and is the son of George W. and Sarah M. (Smith) Vreeland. He attended the public schools of Newark until fifteen years old, and then removed with his parents to Morristown. After pursuing business employment with his father for two years he took up the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, at the November term of the Supreme Court. From that time until June, 1876, he served as Deputy County Clerk. In June, 1876, he formed a legal copartnership with E. A. Quayle, which continued until 1879. He has served as Clerk of Morris Township, as Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas, and in other important offices. He has since pursued the practice of his profession alone, enjoying much success and attaining a very prominent position at the bar. As a lawyer he has a reputation for keen perceptive powers and is a close student—qualities which have contributed in a marked degree to his notable success in his profession. In the early part of 1898 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to the office of Judge of the several courts of Morris County.

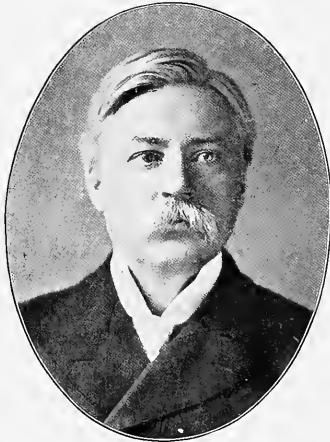
He is an active and influential Republican. In 1895 he was nominated for State Senator and was elected by a plurality of 1,526. In the Senate he served on important committees and introduced various bills, notably the School Teachers' Retirement Fund Bill, which became a law in 1896. He is a Deacon in the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown and active in church work.

Judge Vreeland was married, in 1878, to Miss Ida A. Piotrowski, who died in 1896, leaving two daughters: Eda and Vera E. His second marriage occurred in 1897, to Miss Ida King Smith.

LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN, D.D., pastor of the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, was born in St.

Louis, Mo., November 19, 1854, the son of George Otis Allen, of Boston, Mass., and Julia Olds Whitney, of Kentucky. He is a member of the well-known and historic Whitney and Thornton families. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Dewey Whitney, of Vermont, and his maternal grandmother Mildred Rootes Thornton, a descendant of Colonel

Anthony Thornton, of Virginia, an officer in the Revolutionary War and in command of a regiment at Yorktown, and of William Thornton, an officer in the War of 1812.



LYMAN W. ALLEN, D.D.

Dr. Allen is a graduate of Washington University, and received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from that institution, and in later years the degree of D.D. from the University of Wooster. After a two years' post-graduate course at Princeton University with the class of 1881, and after studying

for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary, he was ordained by the Presbytery of St. Louis in 1882, and in that year began his pastoral work in the suburbs of his native city. After several years of successful labor in St. Louis he resigned the pastorate of the Carondelet Presbyterian Church in 1889 to accept a call to the South Park Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., where he has remained ever since, and where he has met with marked success in his ministerial labors, his church being one of the largest and most flourishing in the Passaic Valley. In the midst of his numerous pastoral duties he finds time for literary work and is the author of several books, miscellaneous poems, and prose articles, which have been published in

various magazines and newspapers. His works are: "The Coming of His Feet and Other Poems,"—the much loved poem, "The Coming of His Feet," having achieved a very wide-spread popularity, and having been incorporated in a number of hymnals,—and an epic poem, "Abraham Lincoln, The Star of Sangamon," the latter having received the \$1,000 prize offered by the *New York Herald* in 1895. This prize poem has met with the highest commendation from well known writers and critics, and from the religious and secular press all over the country.

Dr. Allen is a Director of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of New York City, a member and Chaplain of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Chaplain of the Nova Casarea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Princeton Club of New York and New Jersey, and a member of the Society of American Authors of New York City. He was married September 5, 1880, to Myra Irwin, of St. Louis, Mo., and has four children: June Thornton, Mildred Steele, Thornton Whitney, and Marguerite Irwin.

It is fitting that Myra Irwin Allen, his wife, should be mentioned in this work with her husband because of her remarkable personality and wide-spread influence. She was the daughter of Archibald Steele Irwin, a devoted and heroic Union officer in the Civil War, and a great-great-granddaughter of Archibald Steele, of Philadelphia, Adjutant to General Arnold at the storming of Quebec, appointed by General Washington Colonel of the Western Expedition, and for fifty-seven years in the service of his country. From her father she inherited a lofty patriotism. She was the Chaplain of the Nova Casarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New Jersey, and prominent in their councils. She was a woman of thorough education, having graduated with high honors in the same class with her husband at Washington University, St. Louis, and having kept thereafter through life in close touch with the world of culture. She was both a musician and a poet. In society she had her own distinctive and exalted place. Sparkling with wit and humor, brilliant in conversation, she was always the center of a wide circle of

appreciative, loving, and admiring friends. In religious work she was specially prominent, by the very innate force of her character, culture, executive ability, and spirituality. The President of the Church Missionary Society, she was also the First Vice-President of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Newark, frequently presiding with rare grace and commanding intellectual and spiritual power. Always interested in charitable work, she was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Female Charitable Society of Newark, and a friend to the poor, a large number of whom were always recipients of her tender help and sympathy. Of a deeply religious temperament, her delicate and sensitive nature reached out intuitively for the things of the Spirit. God was to her a reality, and her life was marked by a simple but deep and pervasive faith in Him. All who came into contact with her felt and revered the spiritual qualities of her character, at once so fervid, but at the same time so humane. Mrs. Allen died March 29, 1900, after prolonged and intense suffering. Probably no case of sickness in Newark ever occasioned deeper and more widespread sympathy throughout her long illness. Prayer was offered for her in many of the pulpits of the churches of Newark, by bands of Christian women, and by individuals. Her influence throughout a large section of territory and among a very large circle of friends and acquaintances will be felt for many years as an inspiration towards a higher life.

DAVID AYRES DEPUE, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, is of Huguenot descent, his ancestry in America being traced back to Nicholas Dupui, who married Catharina Renard. Nicholas came to this country from Artois, France, in 1662, and settled in New York City on the site of the present Produce Exchange. His son, Moses, born in 1657, married Marie Wynkoop, and had a son, Benjamin, born in 1695, who married Elizabeth Schoonmaker, September 3, 1719, and died in 1765. Benjamin, son of Benjamin, Sr., and father of Abraham Depue, was born at Esopus, now Kingston, N. Y., in June, 1729,

removed to Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., in 1765, and died there September 26, 1811. He was a member of the First Battalion of Associators of the County of Northampton, Pa., and was a member of Captain John Arndt's company, which was engaged in the battles of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and of Fort Washington, Novem-



DAVID A. DEPUÉ, LL. D.

ber 16, 1776 (Penn. Archives, second series, vol. 14, p. 561); and was one of the thirty-three members of that company who rallied next day at Elizabethtown. (History of Easton, Pa., pp. 126 and 127.) He served thereafter in the war as Commissary. He was elected a delegate from Northampton County, Pa., to attend a convention at Philadelphia to apportion the delegates to be elected throughout the Prov-

ince of Pennsylvania, to meet in convention, at Philadelphia, to frame a constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to draft certain rules governing the same. (Penn. Arch., 2d ser., vol. 14, p. 560.) He was elected from Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pa., on the Committee of Safety (Penn. Arch., 2d ser., p. 597). and attended two meetings at Easton, Pa. (Id. pp. 608 and 613.) He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, August 7, 1784, Justice of the Peace for the Township of Mount Bethel, Northampton County. (Commission in the Recorder's office at Easton, Pa., in Deed Book D, vol. 1, p. 238.) He was also commissioned by the same Council, John Dickinson, President, September 4, 1784, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Northampton, Pa., for the term of seven years. (Commission in the Recorder's office at Easton, Pa., in Deed Book D, vol. 1, p. 238.) He married Caterina Van Campen, daughter of Colonel Abraham Van Campen. Abraham Van Campen was the son of Jan Van Campen and Tietze Decker, daughter of Jan Decker. He was born at Esopus, Ulster County, now Kingston, N. Y., baptized October 9, 1698, and afterward moved to Sussex County, N. J. After the Revolution he was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Livingston. He married Susanna Depue, baptized at Esopus, N. Y., January 9, 1698. He died leaving a large estate and many slaves. The History of Sussex and Warren Counties, pp. 160 and 161, says of him :

The first judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex County (then comprising Sussex and Warren) were Abraham Van Campen, Jonathan Robeson, John Anderson and Jonathan Pettit, appointed in 1753; by Royal Ordinance of His Majesty George III, to organize the County Courts. Judge Van Campen remained upon the bench until August, 1766, during which time he was the presiding officer of the court, and, as appears by the minutes, was rarely absent from his seat during its session.

He was Colonel of and commanded the First New Jersey Regiment in the French and Indian War of 1755, and was assigned to duty with his regiment by Governor Belcher on the frontier of the Province of New Jersey. (History of Warren and Sussex Counties, p. 34.) Abraham Depue, son of Benjamin and Caterina Van Campen, who was born Sep-

tember 28, 1765, and died October 21, 1851, married Susannah Hoffman, January 5, 1792. Their son, Benjamin, born September 1, 1796, married Elizabeth Ayres, and died June 18, 1884. They were the parents of Chief Justice Depue.

David Ayres Depue was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., October 27, 1826, his father having removed there from New Jersey. In 1840 the family returned to this State, settling in Belvidere, Warren County. The son was prepared for college under Rev. John Vanderveer, D.D., at Easton, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton University in 1846. He then entered the law office of John M. Sherrerd, of Belvidere, and after his admission to the bar as an attorney in 1849 began active practice in that town, remaining for about a year, after being licensed, in Mr. Sherrerd's office. Then, following the advice of his friend and instructor that he should become independent and fight his own way, he opened an office in Belvidere and soon gathered around him a circle of friends and clients. He had not been idle during his clerkship, but had applied himself industriously and carefully to the study of law, not alone as the means by which he was to earn his bread, but from a pure love for the science. After he began the practice of the profession he did not allow himself to be drawn aside by the ambition, so common to young lawyers, of acquiring political honors. He was a born lawyer, and delighted in delving into the abstruse principles of legal science. He did not study law simply to use it for the present exigency, nor to prepare himself for future contests, but because he loved its abstract ideas and revelled in its metaphysics. He soon became known as a prominent member of the bar in his part of the State. So when, in 1866, he became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, he brought to the office an unusual preparation for the performance of its duties. He did not seek the nomination and could, in no sense, have been considered a candidate. In fact, he wrote to Governor Ward, when he heard that his name was mentioned in connection with the appointment, that he was not an applicant for the nomination. So soon as he was appointed he removed to Newark, where he has ever since resided. His circuit, at first, cou-

prised the Counties of Essex and Union, by far the most important in the State; Newark, the largest city in New Jersey, being in Essex, and Elizabeth in Union.

For nearly thirty-five years Judge Depue has been a member of the Supreme Court of this State and Circuit Judge of the County of Essex. For a large part of that time that county has comprised the whole of his circuit. Union was long since placed in that of Judge Van Syckel. From the first term of court held by him Judge Depue fastened himself upon the affection and confidence of the people, and they have never swerved from their loyalty to him. His administration of justice, both in the State and in the county, has been eminently acceptable to the people, and his resignation was universally regretted.

Judge Depue took his seat on the bench at the November term of the year 1866, but, of course, could take no part in delivering opinions, except such as were oral, and could only listen to arguments. His first opinion was given at the March term, 1867. It was a case of quo warranto arising upon the school law of the State. The cause was not of any great importance, but it received, as did every case submitted to him, a thorough and searching examination. His opinions are always exhaustive, and he has the faculty of ascertaining every point there is in a cause.

In 1873 his first term closed, and he was renominated by Governor Parker, who, although politically opposed to him, appreciated the importance of retaining him in the judiciary of the State. In 1880 he was again renominated, this time by a Democratic Governor, and confirmed. His third term expired in 1887, when he was again made an Associate Justice, and again in 1894. These re-appointments were just tributes to his impartiality, ability, and integrity. He has, since his appointment to office, never swerved a hair's breadth from the strict line of duty. When on the bench he knows no friend or foe, and is swayed by no motive other than the earnest desire to do justice to all. His keen discrimination and quick intuition enable him to discern at once what is the true path of duty, and he never fails to follow it. On the 1st of May, 1900, Judge Depue received the ad interim appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court, on the resignation of Chief Justice Magie, and at the succeeding session of the Legislature he was nominated and confirmed for the full term, and resigned the office, his resignation to take effect on the 16th of November, 1901, at the expiration of a service of thirty-five years as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

With all his mental acquisitions, his intellectual ability, and his profound learning he is a man of simple and unaffected manners and is easy of access to all, no matter how poor or humble. He is a great reader, and delights especially in biography. His tastes are scholarly and lead him to the highest order of literature. He dearly loves the society of friends, and will unbend himself with them in his leisure moments, indulging in humor and the discussion of lighter themes than those connected with the abstract legal principles. Two colleges in New Jersey have conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Judge Depue—Rutgers, in 1874, and Princeton, in 1880.

Judge Depue married Mary Van Allen, daughter of John Stuart, who was for many years Cashier of the Belvidere Bank. Mrs. Depue died in 1859, leaving one child, Eliza Stuart. In 1862 Judge Depue married Delia Ann, daughter of Oliver E. Stocum, of Tolland, Mass. Their children are Sherrerd, Mary Stuart, and Francis A.

The son, Sherrerd Depue, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, on the 1st of August, 1864. His life has been spent in greater part in Newark. Having graduated in 1881 at the Newark Academy, he entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1885. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in New York City in 1887, was admitted to practice the same year, and in September, 1890, was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, serving one year. In 1894 he was appointed City Attorney of Newark and served two years. He is now a member of the law firm of Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, of Newark.

HENRY GRAVES, of Orange, N. J., was born in Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y., December 11, 1838. His par-

ents were Henry and Jerusha Caroline (Knowlton) Graves, and through both of them he descends from very early American colonial ancestors. His first ancestor in this country in the paternal line was John Graves, who came from England and settled in Concord, Mass., about 1640. The line of descent from this immigrant ancestor to the



HENRY GRAVES.

subject of this sketch is as follows: John (1), Benjamin (2), Benjamin (3), Benjamin (4), Roswell (5), Hobart (6), Henry (7), and Henry (8). On his mother's side Mr. Graves's line goes back to William Knowlton, who came from England to America as early as 1615. The following is his Knowlton pedigree: William (1), William (2), Thomas (3), Ephraim (4), Ephraim (5), Thomas (6), Robert (7), Jerusha Caroline (8) (married Henry Graves, Sr.), and Henry Graves (9).

He received his early education in the public school of his native place, later attending the academy at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In March, 1859, he came to New York City and entered the American Exchange Bank as a clerk. He continued in that institution in various capacities until December 31, 1864. On the 1st of January, 1865, he entered into a copartnership with John Maxwell and J. Rogers Maxwell, in the firm of Maxwell & Graves. Mr. Graves has enjoyed a successful business career, and has for many years been a respected member of the business community of the metropolis.

He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of

Art, the National Arts Club of New York, the Essex County Country Club, and the New England Society.

He was married, October 4, 1864, to Harriet Isabella Hale, of St. Louis, Mo. Their children are Edward Hale Graves, Henry Graves, Jr., George Coe Graves, and Daisy Bell Graves.

SAMUEL HAYES CONGAR was a lifelong resident of Newark, and during his active life held a number of important positions of trust. He came from some of the oldest and most distinguished families in the Passaic Valley, his father and grandfather being officers in the Revolutionary War, the former, Samuel Congar, receiving a commission as First Lieutenant in the Fourth Militia Company of Essex County, May 5, 1777. Samuel Congar, father of Samuel and grandfather of Samuel Hayes Congar, died in 1752. He married Joanna Crane, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Lyon) Crane, granddaughter of Jasper and Joanna (Swaine) Crane and of Joseph and Abigail (Pierson) Lyon, and a great-granddaughter of Jasper Crane, Sr., Samuel Swaine, Henry Lyon, Rev. Abraham Pierson, Jr., and Abigail Clark, his wife. Her great-great-grandfather was Rev. Abraham Pierson, Sr. Major Samuel Congar was the son of Jonathan Conger and a grandson of John Conger.



SAMUEL H. CONGAR.

Samuel Hayes Congar's mother, Hannah Hayes, was the

daughter of Major Samuel Hayes (a prominent militia officer in the Revolution) and Sarah Bruen, a granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Day) Hayes and of John and Mary (Tompkins) Bruen, and a great-granddaughter of Thomas Hayes (who married a Miss Devison), of John and Esther (Lawrence) Bruen, and of Seth and Elizabeth (Kitchel) Tompkins. Her great-great-grandfathers were Robert Denison, Obadiah Bruen, Richard Lawrence, Michael Tompkins, and Robert Kitchel. All these names represent well known families in East Jersey, and have figured conspicuously in the civil, military, and commercial history of the State.

Samuel Hayes Congar was born in Newark, December 10, 1806, and attended the common schools of that city, leaving at the early age of eleven to enter the drug store of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, a prominent physician and druggist of his day. Afterward he learned the trade of coach and carriage painting, which he followed with great success until late in life. In the meantime he was active and influential in promoting various local movements. He was Librarian of the old Newark Library Society at a period when the library was opened one evening a week, and for a time was Precentor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was also Librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society for a number of years and until his death, which occurred in 1872, and in this capacity did much towards advancing the society's growth and influence. Mr. Congar was once a member of a military company, served for several years as an Alderman in Newark, and was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church.

He married Hannah Johnson Parkhurst, daughter of Henry L. Parkhurst, of Newark, and had two sons: Horace P. Congar, who died September 30, 1849, aged nineteen, and Henry Congar, now an honored and respected citizen of Newark.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, LL.D., of Morristown, author of Volume I of this work, was born in Jersey, Licking County, Ohio, September 6, 1819. His father, Onesimus Whitehead,

was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Jersey, Ohio, in 1814. His mother was Pyrene Case, born in Connecticut and went to Ohio with her father, Isaac Case, and settled at Worthington in Franklin County.

The Whiteheads of New Jersey trace their genealogy back to John Whitehead, who was a "freeman" in New Haven, Conn., and one of the founders of that colony, in whose records his name appears as early as 1630. This John Whitehead was the ancestor of the Whitehead family which appeared in New Jersey early in the eighteenth century. This ancestor John had a son Isaac, who was in Elizabethtown as early as 1668. He became a man of considerable importance in New Jersey, was Clerk of the town meetings in Elizabethtown for fifteen years, and was also Clerk of the Provincial Legislature for almost as many years. In 1681 a controversy sprung up between the authorities of Newark and some owners of meadow land. Isaac Whitehead was selected to act as umpire between the two contending parties, and his finding was by the order of the town meeting to be considered final. He was addressed as "Esquire," which in those days denoted that one so addressed was to be entitled to more than ordinary distinction, the title not being bestowed indiscriminately as it is in modern times.

John Whitehead, the subject of this sketch, is descended from Onesimus Whitehead, a son of this Isaac Whitehead, and claims that descent through four generations of yeomanry living in Morris County. He is also a lineal descendant from John Condit, the ancestor of that wide-spread family of Condits scattered all over the republic and found in almost every State. Two of his great-grandfathers, Onesimus Whitehead, private, and Jonathan Condit, Captain, served with honor in the Revolutionary Army, both in the New Jersey State troops.

Deprived by death very early in his life of a father's care, he was adopted by the Hon. Asa Whitehead, a leading lawyer in the northern part of New Jersey, by whom he was educated for the legal profession and in whose family he lived until his own marriage. After receiving a careful classical education he entered the office of his uncle as a

student-at-law and was licensed as an attorney on the 8th of September, 1840, and in due time as a counsellor. He opened an office in Newark, and from that time until the present, with a few years intermission, has been an active practitioner and is still engaged in his profession with as much industry as ever.

While never neglecting the interests of his clients he has devoted much of his leisure time to literary pursuits, to the cultivation of which he was impelled by his mental characteristics. In some of these lines he has been enthusiastic, especially in that of history.

Early in his public life Mr. Whitehead took an active part in the establishment of a system of public schools in New Jersey and was Treasurer of a National organization for the advancement of education. For ten years he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Education in the City of Newark, in which city he was then residing. In 1855 he removed to an adjoining township and was there elected Superintendent of Schools for five successive years. For one year he was one of two Examiners and Visitors of Schools of the County of Essex, the only time during which that office was in existence in New Jersey.

Mr. Whitehead has been quite a prolific author. He has written a series of articles on the history of the English language which were printed in the *Northern Magazine*, many others on the history of Newark, published in a local newspaper in that town, several on the lawyers of Morris County fifty years ago, some describing his travels in Norway, and many on the case of Fitz John Porter, which, with those on the lawyers of Morris County and travels in Norway, were published in a newspaper of Morristown. His defence of General Porter received great attention in various parts of the United States, and was much commended. He has also written on other subjects for magazines and papers. His favorite study is history, and it was but natural that he should employ his pen in that branch of human knowledge. His last effort in that direction was entitled "The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," published in a royal octavo volume of 520 and more pages. This book,

written for lawyers, judges, and courts, was received at the time of its publication with universal commendation.

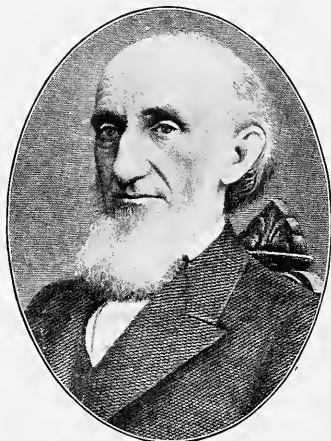
But his friends believe that what Mr. Whitehead himself considers the crowning effort of his life, and to which he looks back with the greatest satisfaction, is the establishment of "The Morristown Library and Lyceum," an institution which, through his unwearied exertions and indefatigable energy, after many years of struggle, was at last established on a substantial basis. On the 14th of August, 1878, the building with several thousands of books on its shelves was opened to the public. The edifice is a large, substantial structure of stone, elegant in its architecture, and commodious in all its appliances, and was erected at a cost of \$60,000. More than twenty thousand volumes are now gathered within its walls, every one of which, except those presented to the library, has been selected by Mr. Whitehead, who has not relaxed his efforts to make the institution a blessing to the community. Now its President, he is still watching over its well-being with the same enthusiasm which marked his earlier efforts in its behalf.

Although decided in his political views and ever an ardent and active supporter of the party to which he has given his allegiance, he has ever studiously avoided all candidacy for political office.

He was one of the original members of the New Jersey Historical Society and a life member of the Newark Library Association. In 1890 he was made President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which office he still holds, having been re-elected from year to year; and in 1894 the National Society honored him by making him one of its Vice-Presidents, which office he also still holds. His presence and voice are always in evidence at the annual meetings of the National Society, and few are more active or enthusiastic in their devotion to the principles which are the foundations of this patriotic association. In 1899 Wilberforce University, of Ohio, conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

He married, in June, 1843, Catharine A., youngest daughter of Hon. David Mills, of Morristown, who is still living. Of three children born of this marriage one only, Katharine M., survives.

AMZI DODD, LL.D., the first Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey and since 1882 President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in what is now the Township of Montclair, then part of the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., March 2, 1823. He is the second son of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd and Maria Grover and a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, an English Puritan, who emigrated to America about the year 1646, and, in company



AMZI DODD, LL.D.

with other immigrants, helped to form a settlement at Sagus (now known as the City of Lynn), a thriving seaport on Massachusetts Bay. This his earliest American progenitor died prior to 1665, leaving four sons, all in their minority, the eldest of whom was, after his father, named Daniel. While yet under age he joined the colony of Rev. Abraham Pierson, who founded the town of Newark in 1666, and to him a home lot was assigned in the neighborhood

of what was for so many years known as the "Stone Bridge." He was a good mathematician, a surveyor by profession, and in 1692 a member of the Colonial General Assembly. His son, John, his grandson, John, and his great-grandson, John, were all, in a direct line, ancestors of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, and in their times were all men of mark. Dr. Dodd was born in Bloomfield, N. J., January 10, 1791, was graduated from Princeton College in 1813, and commenced the practice of medicine in his native place in 1816. He was a skillful physician, and a man widely esteemed and respected. He was elected to

the State Senate in 1842, and was largely instrumental in establishing the State Lunatic Asylum. He died September 5, 1847.

Amzi Dodd was carefully educated at home and at the Bloomfield Academy, and in 1839 was so well advanced in his studies that he found no difficulty in securing admission to the sophomore class at the College of New Jersey, his father's alma mater. In 1841 he was graduated with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement in September of that year. Among his classmates who have risen to distinction may be mentioned the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; the Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; General Francis P. Blair, late of Missouri; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Ohio; Professor A. Alexander Hodge; the Hon. Craig Biddle; and others in legal and ministerial life.

During the ensuing four years after leaving college Mr. Dodd was engaged in teaching, principally in Virginia, but, intending to become a lawyer, read law diligently, and gave his vacations to acquiring a practical insight into its intricacies by service in the office of Miller & Whelpley, prominent lawyers at Morristown, N. J. In January, 1848, he was licensed as an attorney and admitted to the New Jersey bar, and afterward became associated in business with the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then an eminent practitioner at the bar and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Mr. Dodd severed this connection to devote himself to the duties of the office of Clerk of the Common Council of Newark. For three years he held this position, maintaining his own law offices, and attending to such practice as came his way. This finally grew to such volume that he resigned his office the more fully to devote himself to professional work. Early connection with corporation and fiduciary affairs led him largely into legal departments calling for judicial rather than forensic powers. Although occasionally taking part in litigated cases in court, he was far less inclined to jury trials than to arguments to the

bench, in which his intellect and also his temperament found more congenial exercise.

Mr. Dodd early developed ability as a public speaker. His first effort of importance was a Fourth of July oration, delivered in the First Presbyterian Church at Newark in 1851. "His panegyric upon Washington fell from his tongue deep into every heart, and for many a day the young orator's name was on every lip." Later efforts about this time were a literary address at commencement at Princeton, and a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, of which he was President. Opposed to the extension of slavery to the Territories, he was one of that resolute little band of anti-slavery men who raised their voices in loud protest against the movement in its favor, and as a "Free-soiler" aided in the formation of the Republican party and became an active champion of its principles. In 1856 he was selected to lead the fight in Essex and Hudson Counties, being chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress. In this campaign, as well as in that of 1860, which resulted in the election of Lincoln, he won new laurels as an orator. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex County to the New Jersey Legislature, but declined a second term. Brilliant, logical, and powerful as an orator, he might, had he so willed, have achieved forensic distinction equal to that of his most gifted contemporaries. There was that in his nature, however, which inclined him to the rôle of counsellor rather than to that of advocate; and while gracefully yielding to the calls made upon him to deliver lectures before lyceums and institutions of learning, and to greet his old classmates at Princeton in an anniversary oration, he gradually relinquished his public oratorical efforts, the more completely to devote himself to the demands of professional work.

In 1871, when the business of the Court of Chancery became so pressing that Chancellor Zabriskie was obliged to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Dodd was selected for the position. In the delicate and important work thus assigned to him he was engaged continuously until 1875, when he resigned. In 1872 he was 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. In 1878, toward the close of his term as Justice of the court, the Governor of the State, General George B. McClellan, wrote to him as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TRENTON, January 18, 1878.

Hon. AMZI DODD, Newark.

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 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 high estimate in which you are held by all who have been thrown in contact with you.

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

To this flattering recognition of his services, accompanied by so earnest a suggestion that he accept re-appointment, Judge Dodd returned an affirmative reply, whereupon Governor McClellan made the appointment, sending with his commission the following complimentary letter:

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) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

In 1881 Judge Dodd was again called to serve the State as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon; but in the following year he resigned this position, and also his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so by the pressure brought to bear upon him to accept the Presidency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark—a corporation with which he had been officially connected as mathematician for nearly twenty years. In this office he succeeded his friend, Lewis C. Grover, who had resigned. In 1875 Judge Dodd was appointed a member of the New

Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners by Governor Bedle, and held that position until April, 1887. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home. In this service—a gratuitous one—he has continued to the present day, laboring with zeal and scrupulous fidelity in the interests of these veteran wards of the State. It is a noteworthy circumstance that, though of pronounced Republican political views, the several public offices he has held have been by appointments received from Democratic administrations, and, it is to be added, unsolicited on his part.

Judge Dodd's 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, the court of last resort for the review of the Supreme, Chancery, and inferior courts, his opinions are in Volumes 36 to 42, inclusive. They are regarded by lawyers as possessing superior merit, and belonging to the best class of juridical productions. Some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions. One of the most notable is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the National Railway Company, decided in 1873, and recorded in Volume 7, C. E. Gr., 441. The decree of Vice-Chancellor Dodd in this case was supported by a train of argument so clear and conclusive that no appeal was taken from it, though great property interests as well as public questions of great importance were involved. 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 pursuance of the suggestions in the opinion that such a law was the necessary means for obtaining what the judicial tribunals under existing laws could not assume to supply.

In 1874 he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. Judge Dodd's active and useful life has been absolutely free from sensational attempts to arrest public attention and singularly devoid of ostentation, yet no man in the State is better known, more highly respected, or more popular. His entire career has been marked by uprightness and

sincerity of purpose; devotion to duty and zeal in the public interest have signalized every step of his advance.

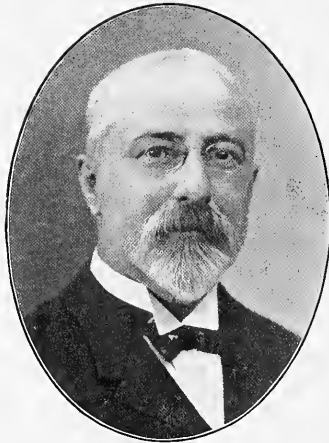
Judge Dodd was married, in 1852, to Miss Jane Frame, a daughter of William Frame, of Bloomfield. He resided in Newark until the summer of 1860, when he removed to his present home in Bloomfield. His domestic life has been a delightful one, and the social position of his family has been second to none. Of the nine children of the marriage three daughters and three sons are living. The eldest, Julia, is the wife of the Rev. H. B. Frissell, D.D., principal of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, the able successor of General Armstrong, its famous founder. One of his daughters, Caroline, is the wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant, and the third, unmarried, resides with her parents. One of the sons, William S. Dodd, is a lawyer. Another, Edward Whelpley Dodd, is in business. The third, Joseph Smith Dodd, is a practicing physician.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN was the grandson of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, who came from Holland to America in 1720, settling near Somerville, N. J. His father, Frederick Frelinghuysen, a graduate of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, was a distinguished lawyer, statesman, and officer in the Revolution.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1804, read law with Richard Stockton, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and became a counsellor in 1811 and a sergeant-at-law in 1817. He settled and practiced his profession with great success in Newark. He was Attorney-General of the State from 1817 to 1829, declining the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in 1826. In 1829 he was elected United States Senator and served until 1835. He was elected Mayor of Newark in 1837 and 1838 and Chancellor of the University of the City of New York in 1839. In 1844 the Whigs placed him in nomination for Vice-President of the United States with Henry Clay as their candidate for President. He was President of the American Bible Society and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and in 1850 was elected Presi-

dent of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, an office he held until his death, April 12, 1861. He married Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Mercer.

THE PLUME FAMILY.—The identification of the Plume family with Newark, the metropolis of Essex County, began as early as June 23, 1666, when certain colonists of Branford, Conn., followed their brave neighbors of Milford, who, but a few months previously, had sought a home on the banks of the Passaic River and effectually founded Newark. Samuel Plume was one of these Branford pioneers, and, in the division of "home lots," was awarded a tract of land



ISAAC E. P. PLUME.

which would now be bounded by Broad, Orange, Ogden, and Bridge Streets. It should be stated here that the name "Plume" is used advisedly, for the reason that, the family patronymic having been employed in different forms at different times (like Plumbe, Plumb, Plume, or Plum), there would seem to be a reasonable doubt as to which of the several methods had the strongest claim to priority of use. Early records in England, coats - of - arms, crests,

and the like refer to the "Plumes." New England chronicles do likewise. The first settler in Newark, however, subscribed himself Plum, yet the grandson (John Plume²) used the final "e," as is witnessed by the tombstone of his wife, still standing, while the latter's son (John Plum³) strangely dropped the vowel of his father, though his

brother (Isaac Plume) adhered to it. Whichever may be the original name, it is certain that, from the gentleman referred to as John Plum³, there has followed a long line of descendants until practically two separate families have been perpetuated (the Plumes and the Plums), the history of both being a part of the chronicles of Newark itself. It is of the former branch of the family, however, that we now write.

The Plumes are Norman by descent, and can be traced back to Normandy to the year 1180, at least, and in England to 1274. A practically complete record of lineal descent has been obtained from John Plume, of Toppefield, Essex County, England (born in 1505, died October 1, 1586), down to the present generation of Plumes. From Robert Plume, "gent," of Spaynes Hall, Great Yeldham (born in 1558, died August 14, 1628), the family have inherited their coat-of-arms. John Plum, the first known in America, came to Westerfield with the first party of settlers from the neighborhood of Boston, Mass.—Watertown it is supposed. History says there was a dispute in the church at Watertown, in Newtown, and in Dorchester, all in Massachusetts. The minister in each of these places and his congregation left there and removed to Watertown, Newtown, and Dorchester, in Connecticut, in 1635, and settled in three separate places on the Connecticut River, which they first called by the names of the places they came from in Massachusetts—Watertown, Newtown, and Dorchester. These were the first settlers in Connecticut, and numbered between thirty and forty men in each town. In 1637 the names were changed—Watertown to Wetherfield, Newtown to Hartford, and Dorchester to Windsor. John Plum was with those of Watertown (Wetherfield). From February 9, 1637, until 1642 he was a member of the General Court Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut. He was one of the men in Captain Mason's little army during the Pequot War in 1637, and received a grant of land for his service. In the fall of 1641 he sold all his land and houses in Wetherfield and removed to Branford, where he died in 1648. The New Haven probate records say "Mrs. Plume and her son

Samuel" presented an inventory of the estate of John Plum, deceased, August 1, 1648.

Samuel Plum (2), son of John (1), and one of the founders of Newark, N. J., was born about 1627 and died January 22, 1703. His family as well as himself had a share in the administration of public affairs, filling and being re-elected to the offices of the day, from "cattle impounder" to "fence inspector," and even to "Highway Surveyor," and to "Collector of the Parson's fee"—all positions of trust and honor. Samuel Medliss, son-in-law of Samuel Plum (the settler), first opened the Newark quarry and brought from thence its subsequently famous sandstone. John Plum (3), son of Samuel, was born October 28, 1657, and died July 22, 1710. He resided opposite the "Watering Place," adjoining the present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on the corner of Market and High Streets, and the grist mill on what is now known as Seventh Avenue, originally Mill Street, was operated for the last time by Stephen Plume, who was born in 1755 and died in October, 1828.

John Plume (3) had, by his wife, Hannah Crane, a son, John Plume (4), who was born about 1696 and died in 1785, and who married Joanna Crane, born in 1708, died March 9, 1760. Their son, Isaac Plume (5), born October 1, 1734, died November 19, 1799, married, secondly, Annauchy Van Wagenen, born October 30, 1752, died February 19, 1816. She was descended from Captain Bastian Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson River, and, with others, afterward organized the "Colonie of Rensselaerswyck," where the City of Albany is now situated.

About the commencement of the year 1800 we begin to learn more definitely of the personality of the townspeople of that period. Isaac Plume had been but recently borne to his last resting-place. He had been a prominent and an influential man, and his residence (the well preserved mansion on the corner of Broad and State Streets, the present rectory of the House of Prayer) was one of the most conspicuous edifices in Newark. There are still evidences of the presence of British troops within its substantial walls, and the indentations of heavy musket-butts in the hard-

wood floors may be readily detected even now. A few years later his widow (Annauchy Van Wageningen Plume) inherited a large fortune from an uncle in England (General Garrett Visscher, husband of "Lady" Trevor, whom he survived), which sum, added to her life estate in her husband's property, rendered her probably the wealthiest woman in the community. Her carriages, horses, and postillions were a feature of Broad Street, exciting attention and admiration whenever they appeared. She died in 1816, at the age of sixty-three. The executors of her will were Theodore Frelinghuysen, Richard Duryea, and Colonel James Hedden. Her slaves had been freed by her own act several years before. It is a remarkable fact that, when an attempt was made, seventy-five years later, to exhume her remains from the "old" burying ground with a view of reinterment elsewhere, the only trace found by the excavators were the silver coffin-plate and screws, bright and un tarnished. But not a bone, nor even a splinter of the coffin itself, remained. This plate is now in the possession of General J. W. Plume, a great-grandson—truly a strange curiosity. Isaac Plume was evidently a man of energy, and a philanthropist as well as a patriot. In 1870, when repairing the "Stone Bridge" at the junction of Belleville Avenue and Broad Street, but now obliterated, which had been damaged by an unusual flood in "First River," the natural outlet of Branch Brook, now a part of "Essex Park," to the Passaic River, the keystone of a long forgotten arch was brought to light bearing the name of Isaac Plume as director of the construction of the bridge of which the arch in question had been a part. In September, 1786, the subscription list for the raising of means to rebuild the old First Presbyterian Church, on Broad Street opposite the present fire engine houses, was headed by Isaac Plume, who not only contributed the largest sum toward that object, but also personally supervised the work involved. In the War of the Revolution we find the name of Isaac Plume enrolled as First Lieutenant of Captain James Wheeler's company of "Grenadiers of the North Battalion of Minute Men," a command that had become so noted in drill, equipment, and discipline as to warrant its officers in petitioning

Congress to forego its disbandment with the army generally, upon the restoration of peace—a request which was promptly granted by the national legislature.

Coming down to a later period, we find among the well known merchants of Newark the name of Jacob Plum (born July 31, 1770), a son of John Plume, Jr. He was the leading grocer of his day, and his store was located on the southeast corner of Broad and Bridge Streets. His originality of character may be recognized in the following extract from an advertisement in the *Sentinel of Freedom*, December 17, 1799:

He expects all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or they may expect after the 10th of January, next, to find their accounts in the hands of the magistrate for collection.

His sign was a gorgeous one for those times, but one could never ascertain why from the liberally gilded name the final "e," used by the father, had been eliminated by the son.

The second son of Isaac Plume was John I. Plume, born March 16, 1786, died November 4, 1854. He married Susan Winter, of Staten Island, and by her had five sons and three daughters. Of these children but one survives, viz.: Archer (Gifford Plume (born in 1832), who still resides in Newark, a well known business man, a gentleman of means, and a bachelor. "Colonel" John I. Plume, as he was usually called, was a good deal of a public man. He participated in the War of 1812 and commanded a regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y. In 1815 he was Foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 2. In 1842 he was Collector of the Port of Newark. In 1845 he was appointed Postmaster. During the great "John H. Stephens Fire" of that year, the railroad trains being stalled by the heavy snow in the Bergen cut, Colonel Plume dispatched a horse and sleigh to New York and thus brought out the daily morning papers at a comparatively early hour. It was considered a clever bit of enterprise on his part. In 1850 he was a Justice of the Peace and a terror to evildoers. In 1834 "Colonel" Plume built, for his own occupancy, what was probably the finest residence thus far erected in Newark. It was situated on a commanding

knoll on what is now known as Clark Street, a few yards east of the present Mt. Pleasant Avenue. It was built in colonial style and approached by terraces adorned with flowers, the landings being decorated with blossoming urns. Its snow-white façade formed a beautiful background to the huge Corinthian pillars, also white, which supported the overhang of the roof, and it could be discerned from a long distance glistening in the sun like some of the marble mansions of the present day. This beautiful dwelling ultimately passed into other hands, being known in turn as the "Bage" place, the "Brewster" estate, and the "John V. Cox" mansion. To-day not a vestige remains of the building or the site, the march of industry having swept both from view and almost from memory. Colonel Plume was buried with military honors in Mount Pleasant Cemetery in 1854, the entire militia of the city being under orders to parade. It was an impressive cortege.

Joseph Plume (6), son of Isaac and Annanchy (Van Wageningen) Plume, was born November 14, 1788, and died October 23, 1817. He married his second cousin, Lucetta Plum, who was born April 26, 1794, and died July 3, 1881. For many years she was a Directress of the Newark Protestant Foster Home.

William Plume (7), grandson of Isaac Plume and Annanchy Van Wageningen and son of Joseph and Lucetta (Plum) Plume, was born November 9, 1814, and died November 9, 1882. He married Eliza Ann Turk, of New York, and had four sons, all of whom are still living and well known citizens of Newark. They are William Turk Plume (born in 1837), Joseph Williams Plume (born in 1839), Isaac Edward Payson Plume (born in 1844), and George Clinton Plume (born in 1855). All are married and have living descendants.

William Plume, the father, had no predilection for political office. His tastes were æsthetic and of a domestic nature, and his home was his world. At the same time certain duties mutually incumbent upon all good citizens were never evaded by him. In the early history of Newark's Fire Department he was actively interested, at one time and for many years being Foreman of the Board of

Fire Wardens—a very responsible position. In his declining years in the business of a fire underwriter he was regarded as an expert and his opinions accepted as *ex-cathedra*. But among the people of Newark generally he was especially well known as a successful amateur horticulturist. His extensive gardens on Bridge Street had constant and numerous visitors, and the display of flowers and fruits, during their respective seasons, won the universal admiration of their beholders. In fact these annual but private exhibitions of roses and, later, of pears and peaches were social events fifty years ago. And all this was undertaken without the slightest recompense save the manifest enjoyment he thus afforded his friends. Some of the participants in these occasions are still living, and readily recall the pleasure of those days. William Plume died at the age of sixty-eight, in the house in which he was born, located on the site once a part of the original lot of Samuel Plum, the settler.

Mrs. Eliza Ann (Turk) Plume, wife of William Plume, was born November 14, 1808, and died September 30, 1888. She was a sister of Admiral John W. Livingston, U. S. N., who died September 10, 1885, and a daughter of Dr. William Turk, U. S. N., born March 2, 1778, died November 20, 1854, and Eliza W. Livingston, born in 1780, died in 1857. Dr. Turk was a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.) in 1631. He married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston (grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch), who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name on the Hudson River. Surgeon Turk and wife are buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Of the four sons left by William Plume, General Joseph W. Plume seems to be the only one who has inherited the martial spirit of his great-grandfather, Isaac Plume. In 1857, while yet a lad, he enlisted in Company C of the "City Battalion," at that time the "New York Seventh Regiment

of Newark," and remained a private therein for four years. Then the War of the Rebellion had broken out, and, having offered his services to his country, he was commissioned as Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers. In 1863 he retired from the army, having meanwhile held positions from Aide-de-Camp to Assistant Adjutant-General, and participating in several engagements from the battle of First Bull Run to those of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was appointed Brigade Inspector of the State of New Jersey. In 1865 he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps. In the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, in 1866, the coincidence is worthy of record that the Grand Marshal of the procession on that occasion was Colonel J. W. Plume—a direct descendant of an original settler. On April 26, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. In May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, and on the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General, N. G. N. J.

On May 1, 1897, General Plume received a gold medal from the State of New Jersey in recognition of a continuous service of forty years in its militia—the first one awarded. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers by President McKinley, and with his command went into camp in Virginia. But his services were not required, and, ultimately, his brigade was honorably mustered out. On February 8, 1899, General Plume tendered his resignation as Major-General, N. G. N. J., and thus terminated a military career of forty-two years. While commander of the State Militia he effected many reforms which tended to greatly improve the service, and it was through his personal effort and indefatigability that there was finally obtained for Newark its beautiful armory, completed in 1889. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution in 1871. On May 21, 1901, General Plume was unanimously elected Senior Vice-Commander of the

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of New York.

Isaac Edward Payson Plume, son of William and Eliza Ann (Turk) Plume, has been a lifelong resident of Newark, N. J., where he was born January 14, 1844. He was educated in private schools in his native city, leaving the tutorage of Nathan Hedges in 1859 to enter the dry goods house of H. E. Dibblee & Co., of New York. In 1861 he entered the employ of Alexander Gregg, a Wall Street stock broker, with whom he remained until 1864. He then associated himself with the parent office of the Home Insurance Company of New York, with which he has since continued, covering a period of thirty-seven years and holding at the present time the responsible position of statistician.

Mr. Plume is well known in insurance circles, and in the position which he has so long filled has gained a high reputation. He was President of the Washington Literary Union in 1861, and editor of the *Literary Gazette* in 1865-66. He was Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Literary Union in 1866, Secretary of the Newark Literary Club in 1869, and in the latter year became associate editor of the Newark *Morning Register*, a position which he filled with acknowledged ability for several years, meanwhile and subsequently being a correspondent for various journals. He became a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1897, and is also a member of the North End Club of Newark, of which he was a Governor in 1892. Mr. Plume is a man of literary ability, of broad and liberal attainments, and honored as a worthy representative of one of Newark's oldest families.

He was married, in 1863, to Caroline H. Macbeth, and has two daughters, Mrs. Mary P. Douglass, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Adelaide D. Van Slyke, of New York.

JOSEPH DORSETT BEDLE occupied two important offices in the State Government—those of Associate Justice and Governor. He was of English descent, his ancestors being among the first settlers in New Jersey. He was the son of Thomas J. Bedle, a merchant, who was prominent in

Monmouth County, serving as a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years. His mother was Hannah Dorsett, whose family came to Monmouth County from Bermuda more than a century and a half ago.

Governor Bedle was born in Middletown Point (Matawan), Monmouth County, N. J., January 5, 1831, and obtained his early education at the academy there. He then entered upon a course of legal study, reading law for five years in the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, with the exception of one winter spent in the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and another brief period, during which he



JOSEPH D. BEDLE.

pursued his studies with Hon. Henry S. Little in his native town. During this period of preliminary reading—one of unusual length—he devoted much of his time to the acquisition of knowledge of an historical and literary character, especially connected with the profession of the law, thus affording an exceptional breadth to his special preparation. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in June, 1853, and immediately settled in Middletown Point, where his industry and ability soon secured an excellent practice and reputation. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Freehold, and immediately took high rank as a sound lawyer and skillful advocate. Close study and severe application to his profession advanced him so rapidly at the bar that in March, 1865, at thirty-four years of age, he was nominated by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State to suc-

ceed Hon. Elias B. D. Ogden, one of New Jersey's distinguished judges who had recently died. He succeeded to the circuits of Judge Ogden, which embraced the Counties of Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic. The business of the circuits being heavy, Judge Bedle removed to Jersey City, where his residence became permanent.

Judge Bedle's judicial career covered a period of about ten years, and logically prepared the way for still higher preferments. His previous close study and application had given him a clear knowledge of law, and while, added to this, his vigorous common sense and fearless integrity rendered his judicial qualities pre-eminent in the trial of jury cases, his reputation for faithful, intelligent, and just administration of his duties in the Supreme Court, the Court of Errors and Appeals, and at the circuits became securely established. He was reappointed for a second term, and during this second term his prominence upon the bench and the satisfactory performance of his duties had attracted so widely the attention of the public that there grew up a strong popular desire to elect him Governor. The condition of the times and the state of the public mind at this juncture were both favorable to the selection of an executive outside the arena of politics. Judge Bedle, though a Democrat, had been strictly non-partisan on the bench, and this gave an added impetus to the popular demand. He was duly nominated by the Democratic convention, and in the fall of 1874 was elected by the large majority of 13,233 over a strong competitor. He was inaugurated January 19, 1875, and served the constitutional term of three years. In a sketch of his career, as Governor, it was stated :

Most unmistakably was he called to his honorable post by the popular voice, whose expectations were in no sense disappointed. His administration from the first was marked by ability, prudence, and a patriotism inspired by an earnest desire for the public welfare. By his statesmanlike views and noble aims he firmly intrenched himself in the respect and regard of the community.

He was active in behalf of the State while Governor in connection with the great Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876, in promoting both its success and the honor of the State in that exhibition. The judgment and prudence with which he managed the civil and military power during

the riots of 1877 resulted in the complete preservation of the peace of the State and the opening of the great lines of travel through it. A foe to extravagance and fraud, his administration as Governor was wise, pure, and economical.

He retired from office in January, 1878, and, refusing an offer of reappointment to the bench, returned in the full vigor and maturity of middle age to the practice of law in Jersey City. From the time of his return to the bar until his death he was continuously occupied in the conduct of the most important and weighty litigations pending during that time in the State. Among others were the arbitration between the State and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company; the litigation between the New Jersey Junction and National Dock Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and the proceedings for contempt in the Governor Price cases, which created wide public interest, and in all of which he was eminently successful. With the sole exception of the memorable struggle which resulted in the defeat of the late Governor Abbott for United States Senator, and in which Governor Bedle was a controlling factor, he took little part in politics beyond giving advice and occasional addresses in important campaigns. After his retirement from the governorship he was three times offered positions on the bench, all of which he refused. The Russian and Austrian missions, among several tempting offers, were urged upon him by the President of the United States, but these he declined, preferring to pursue his profession and pass the residue of his days in private life. A careful writer has said of him:

As judge on the bench, as Governor of the State, in his practice at the bar, and in his department as a citizen, the weight of exalted character was always conspicuous on his side of the scales—Judge Bedle is an instance of a man who, at a comparatively early age, achieved the highest honors of his State, apparently without having passed through any of the highways and byways of the politician. Such instances in these days are so rare that they must be set down as exceptional in the history of politics in this or any other country. His progress to the high position he has occupied has been quiet, dignified, and, we may say, almost noiseless. We at no time find him pushing himself into any of the high places he has occupied. A most worthy example, surely, and one which we generally have to seek for in the passed and better times of the republic.

His last public service was a position on the Constitu-

tional Commission, which concluded its labors a few weeks before his death, which occurred October 21, 1894.

He was Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City at the time of his death, a position which he had held for a number of years. He was elected delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington at the time of the famous heresy trial of Dr. Briggs, but pressing engagements prevented his attendance. He was a member of the directories of many large corporations, and in the business world attained a prominence secondary only to that achieved in his professional career. Affable and kind in manners, Judge Bedle was yet a man of strong decision of character and unflagging business energy. He drew about him a wide circle of friends, and in his life, character, and work has given a vital impetus to the factors that are to-day moulding the history of the community: the bar, the bench, and the government of his native State.

He was survived by his accomplished wife, Althea F. (Randolph) Bedle, daughter of the late Judge Bennington F. Randolph, and five children: Bennington R. Bedle, who was Consul at Sheffield, England; Joseph D. Bedle and Thomas F. Bedle, who, with Flaval McGee, Esq., were his law partners; Althea R. Rusch, wife of Adolph Rusch, of New York City; and Randolph Bedle.

JOSEPH D. BEDLE, JR., son of Governor Joseph D. Bedle and Althea F. Randolph, was born in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., February 18, 1864. He was graduated from Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, in 1881, and the same year entered Princeton College, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1888 and three years later the degree of A.M. While there he was editor of the *Princetonian*, the college paper. Immediately after graduating he entered, as a student, the law office of Bedle, Muirhead & McGee, of Jersey City. He subsequently attended Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counsellor in November, 1891. In 1888 he was admitted as a partner of his legal preceptors, the firm name adopted by the new partnership

being Bedle, Muirhead, McGee & Bedle, Jr., which style continued until the death of Mr. Muirhead in 1892, when it became Bedle, McGee & Bedle. On the death of ex-Governor Bedle in October, 1894, the name was changed to McGee, Bedle & Bedle.

Judge Bedle, though a young man, has won high rank at the bar. He is a staunch Democrat, has for several years been active in politics, and was Chairman of the Hudson County delegation to the State convention that nominated Hon. George T. Werts for Governor. He was Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel on the staff of Governor Werts, who also appointed him, in 1894, one of three commissioners for New Jersey for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. In January, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Griggs Judge of the District Court of Jersey City for a term of five years. In 1893 Chancellor McGill appointed him a Special Master in Chancery.

After the death of his father Judge Bedle succeeded to several positions of honor and trust. He is a Director and counsel of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and of the First National Bank of Jersey City, the largest banking institution in the State, and counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and many other large corporations. He is also a Director of the People's Light and Power Company of New Jersey and the Westside Land and Building Company, a 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. Besides these he is an officer in several large corporations operating in this State, among them the Cleveland Seed Company. He is a member and formerly a Trustee of the Palma Club, a member and Trustee of the Carteret Club, and a member of the Jersey City Bar Association, all of Jersey City; a member of the Manhattan Club, the Princeton Club, and the American Museum of Natural History of New York; a member of the Washington Association of Morristown and of the Revolutionary Memorial Society; and a member and Governor of the Lake Hopatcong Club of New Jersey.

June 21, 1888, Judge Bedle was married to Miss Fanny

Reed Ege, daughter of Horatio N. Ege, of Jersey City, the head of the commission house of Ege & Otis, of New York. They have one daughter, Josephine D. Bedle.

WILLIAM WALLACE MORRIS, of Newark, was born in the City of New York, February 18, 1830. His early ancestors were of the old French Huguenots, English, and Hollanders. He comes from patriotic families. On the paternal side he is a great-grandson of James Herbert, who fought under Washington in the War for Independence. On the maternal side he is a great-grandson of Henry Brinkerhoff, also a soldier of the American Revolution, and



MAJOR WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

a grandson of Joseph Morris and William Wallace, both soldiers in the War of 1812. He is a great-grandnephew of Job Compton, who distinguished himself in Monmouth County as a valorous soldier and sailor in fighting for the liberties of his country. Joseph Morris married Patience Herbert, daughter of the Revolutionary patriot, James Herbert. William Wallace married Margaret Brinkerhoff. Benjamin Morris, great-grandfather of Major William W. Morris, married Mrs. Compton, *née* Crawford, and had a grandson, Joseph Morris, who married Jane Ann Wallace, and they were the parents of the subject of this article. Major Morris is also a grandnephew on his

father's side of James Herbert, who served in the War of 1812, and a nephew on his mother's side of William Henry

Wallace, a soldier in the Florida Indian War. His brother, Joseph M. Morris, served in the Union Army in 1861-65.

Major Morris was educated in both private and public schools. After leaving school he was sent to learn the coach and saddlery hardware business, and subsequently became general superintendent. In later years he engaged in the manufacture of saddlery and hardware, after which he turned his attention to the construction of public works for the county authorities and City of Newark.

His military record is a most honorable one. When a youth he joined the Lafayette Guards as a private and subsequently became a commissioned officer of the New Jersey Militia under the late General Theodore Runyon. He was also a member of the Newark City Battalion under the late Major James J. Carter. When the Union was threatened he responded to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand troops by raising a company of volunteers, of which he became commander. This company was mustered into the United States service as Company A of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He was promoted to Major of the regiment in the field, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Major Morris took part in the campaign of Fredericksburg, Va., December 11 to 15, 1862, under General Burnside, in the Army of the Potomac. He also fought in the campaign of Chancellorsville, Va., in capturing Maryes Heights at Fredericksburg while in the Sixth Army Corps under General John Sedgwick, May 3, 1863. He was at the battle of Salem Church, Va., and Salem Heights, May 3 and 4, under General Joseph Hooker, and was at the opening of the campaign of Gettysburg, Pa., at Franklin Crossing, near Fredericksburg, Va., in taking the earthworks and rifle pits on the south bank of the Rappahannock River, June 5, 1863, under General Sedgwick. Major Morris was under General McClellan in the latter part of the campaign of Maryland. He served in the Second Brigade (Vermont), Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

During the draft riots in the Cities of New York and Newark Major Morris was commissioned by the late Captain E. N. Miller, Provost-Marshal, to raise a battalion of returned

veterans to put down the rioters in the City of Newark. In the latter part of 1864 President Lincoln issued his proclamation for ten thousand troops from the State of New Jersey, and in case the quota was not filled the government would resort to the draft. Major Morris was persuaded to leave his business temporarily and become the recruiting officer for the county authorities. Through his efforts the quota was filled before the time allotted by the government had expired.

In politics Major Morris is a staunch Republican, having been one of those who organized that band of young patriots known as "Wide-awakes," who contributed largely to the election of Abraham Lincoln and volunteered and served in the Union Army during the war. He also was a member of the Union League. He voted for General John C. Fremont, Abraham Lincoln, and all the other Republican candidates for President. He was one of those appointed to escort Mr. Lincoln through the City of Newark at the time his life was threatened by the enemies of the Union when on his way to be inaugurated at Washington, D. C., in February, 1861. He was elected by the people a member of the Board of Excise from the Fourth Ward, Newark, and in 1868 was appointed Street Commissioner by the Common Council. In 1876 he was appointed to the latter office for a second term. Subsequently he was a clerk in the City Clerk's department, after which he became custodian of documents. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and other beneficial organizations. He was brought up in the Baptist faith, and in after years joined the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held the positions of Junior Vice Commander and Commander of James A. Garfield Post, No. 4, Department of New Jersey. He also served on General Alger's National staff while the latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and on the Department staff of New Jersey in several capacities. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Historical Society of New Jersey, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. After two years of labor, through his efforts, he secured the likenesses of the ex-Mayors of the

City of Newark from 1836, which now adorn the walls of one of the large rooms in the City Hall.

During the great railroad riot in 1877, which threatened the destruction of public and private property and the loss of life, Mayor Yates, then Mayor of the City of Newark, realizing that the small police force would not be able to cope with the rioters, commissioned Major Morris to organize a number of veterans, secure all arms, cannon, and ammunition, and put the public buildings in a condition to protect them from destruction by the mob. The Mayor's orders were strictly carried out by Major Morris.

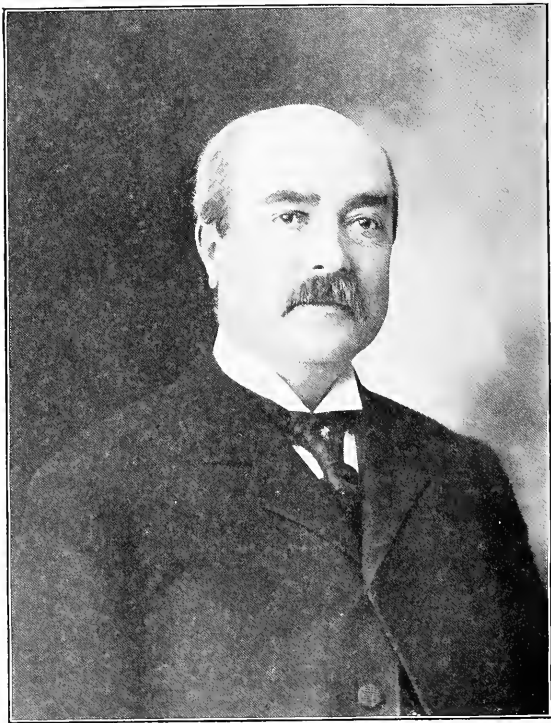
Major Morris has been married three times: first, to Miss Sarah Bartow, a native of Rahway, N. J., who died leaving no children; second, to Miss Mary E. Bines, of Newark, N. J., by whom he had children Mary Jane, Elizabeth (who died in infancy), Albert G. W., and Elizabeth B.; and third, to Miss Sarah A. Baldwin, a descendant of John Baldwin, Sr., one of the first settlers of Newark in 1666. She has borne him four children: William W. and Herbert P., both of whom died in childhood, and Helen L. and Winthrop B.

SAMUEL DOD (1), youngest child of Daniel and Mary Dod, was born May 2, 1657, in Branford, England. He came with his brothers and sisters to Newark, N. J., his father having died in Branford. He was admitted a planter February 13, 1678-9, and received his division of home lots adjoining that of his brother Daniel. He received a grant of twenty-five acres the same year, "laid out already on Watsesson (Bloomfield) and that part of swamp laid out to him by the surveyor, containing about twenty acres," etc. His lands were subsequently confirmed to him by patent from the Proprietors. He was chosen Constable in 1701-2. He died about 1714. By his wife, Martha, he had issue Samuel (2), Jonathan, and five daughters.

Samuel Dod (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Martha Dod, born about 1695, died April 16, 1773, was buried in the old Orange cemetery. He was Lieutenant of militia, and was Assessor of the town in 1740. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Pierson, son of Thomas Pierson, the Newark

ancestor (brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson). They had eight children, of whom Samuel (3) was the fourth.

Samuel Dod (3), son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Pierson)



CHARLES E. DODD.

Dod, was born January 11, 1736, and died in 1795. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Huiman, and had three children. He married, second, Sarah Baldwin, and had seven children, of whom Abner (4) was the fourth.

Abner Dodd (4), son of Samuel (3) and Sarah (Baldwin) Dod, was born in Watsession (now Bloomfield), N. J., in 1779, and died in Bloomfield, January 17, 1833. He married Betsey Canfield, a descendant of Ebenezer Canfield, who, with the other Branford settlers at Newark, in 1666, signed the "Fundamental Agreement." The children of Abner and Betsey (Canfield) Dod were Eliza, Abner (5), John M., and Ann. The second wife of Abner Dod was Charlotte Walter, by whom he had three children.

Abner Dodd (5), son of Abner and Betsey (Canfield) Dodd, was born in Bloomfield, October 30, 1803. He removed to Newark and for some years was engaged in the manufacture of saddles, trunks, etc. He was obliged to suspend during the great panic of 1837, from which he never recovered. He was afterward in the employ of H. N. Peters in the trunk manufacturing business. He was for some years connected with the old Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and left that to join the South Baptist Church. He married Ann Lindsley Harrison, daughter of Isaac Harrison, a descendant of Sergeant Richard Harrison, one of the original settlers of Newark. Their daughters were Henrietta C., married Captain R. F. Harford; Mary C., married John P. Tracy; Abbey E., married John Stryker; and Anna C., married John Brown, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Charles Edgar Dodd (6), fifth child of Abner (5) and Ann Lindsley (Harrison) Dodd, was born in Newark, N. J., November 6, 1838, and was educated at the best private schools of Newark. He moved to Orange in 1858, soon after he completed his apprenticeship at the mason's trade, and at once started in business on his own account. In 1859 he signed a contract with James Bogardus to go to Cuba, where he assisted in erecting a sugar storehouse opposite Havana. He was engaged for eight months in this enterprise. On his return he remained in New York until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted in the autumn of 1861, was assigned to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, and accompanied the expedition to Port Royal under Dupont and Sherman. He remained at Hilton Head until the following year, and soon after his return he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment,

N. Y. S. M. During Early's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 he went with his regiment to the front and was stationed at Carlisle. His regiment participated in the actions at Sporting Hill and Carlisle, and before the expiration of its term of service was ordered back to New York to assist in quelling the draft riots. Mr. Dodd remained in active service with the regiment until 1865. He went that year to Charleston, Ill., with the intention of settling there, but after a year he returned home by way of Atlanta and Savannah. He spent a few months in New York, working at his trade, and in 1867 he moved to Orange, N. J., and established himself in business as a mason and builder. From that time until the present Mr. Dodd has continued to carry on business in his own name, and has achieved a reputation as a builder second to none in all the Oranges. The large contracts which have been awarded to him from time to time of some of the largest and finest buildings in that vicinity remain as lasting monuments of his skill as a master builder and of the confidence reposed in him by his patrons. One of the finest as well as one of the most expensive houses built by him is what was formerly known as the Pedder (now the Edison) residence in Llewellyn Park. The David E. Green residence in the park, the Dr. Seward house on Main Street, the Cushing place on Munn Avenue, East Orange, and, recently, the Orange Free Library are fair samples of his work.

As a citizen it is only necessary to say that, as a representative of two of the oldest families in Essex County, he has maintained the reputation for probity and honor which for more than two hundred years has characterized these families. He has been for many years a member of the New England Society of Orange, all his ancestors being originally of New England stock. He is a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., in which he has filled prominent positions. He was also for a time a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M. He retains pleasant recollections of his old army associations and has long been connected with Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R.

In 1872 Mr. Dodd was elected to the Common Council of Orange and for three years served as Chairman of the Fire

Department Committee. He advocated and brought about the re-organization of the department from a volunteer to a paid system. While a member of the Common Council he was also Chairman of a committee appointed to devise and promote the adoption of a public water supply, and when the present system was completed he was appointed Superintendent and organized the department as it now exists. He is conducting a large business in the building trade and is also manager of Music Hall, Orange.

Mr. Dodd, in 1864, married, first, Josephine Irwin, of New York. He had two children, both deceased. He married, second, Helen, daughter of David Sturtevant, formerly of Brooklyn, a descendant of one of the old Plymouth (Mass.) families, but long and prominently identified with New York City and State.

JOHN CHARLES GROEL, of Newark, N. J., a popular business man, was born in that city on the 11th of March, 1868, being the son of Francis X. and Katie (Haffner) Groel. His ancestors were natives of the Franco-German provinces, coming to New York City in 1843 and moving from there to Newark in 1845. He was educated at the Morton Street Public School (which at the time was under the principalship of Joseph E. Haynes (subsequently several times Mayor of the city), the German-English School, and the Newark High School.

In 1883 he obtained employment with an Italian importing house in New York City, where he remained six years in the capacity of office and Custom House clerk. From 1889 to 1891 he performed clerical work for Ballantine & Co., of Newark, and from 1891 to 1894 was connected with the G. Krueger Brewing Company, having charge of the private books of that firm. In the latter position he obtained a knowledge of real estate values and a decided taste for real estate transactions. He terminated his connection with the Krueger establishment to embrace an opportunity for private real estate enterprise, which proved very successful; and this led him into the general real estate and insurance business, which he has since prosecuted. He enjoys a select

clientage, making real estate appraisals for important interests and prominent corporations, and is recognized as one of the most progressive and trustworthy men in his department of business in Newark. His offices are at 788 Broad Street, on the southeast corner of Market Street.

Mr. Groel is a man of genial character, strong home attachments, and refined tastes. He is a lover of music, takes much interest in gardening, entomology, pomology, and like



JOHN C. GROEL.

pursuits, and is an excellent amateur photographer. He owns a beautiful home in Vailsburgh. He is a member of the Gottfried Krueger Association of Newark, of the Arion Singing Society, of Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M., of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, of Kane Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masons, and of Damascus Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar (and a drill member of the same), and a Noble of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic

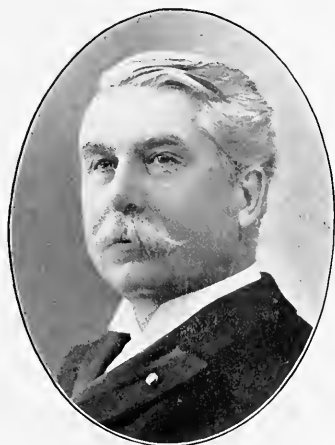
Order of the Mystic Shrine, New York. He is also a prominent member and Secretary of the Vailsburgh Social Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married, May 4, 1892, to Augusta Reitz, daughter of the late John Reitz, who for twelve years was Treasurer of the German Hospital. His children are Mildred L., Adelia K., and John Francis.

PHILEMON LYMAN HOADLEY, Vice-President of the American Insurance Company of Newark, was born in Col-

linsville, Lewis County, N. Y., December 6, 1845. The original American ancestor of this family was William Hoadley, who came to Saybrook, Conn., from England, in 1663, and later settled in Branford, Conn., where, in 1666, he bought the home lot of Rev. Abraham Pierson when the latter removed to New Jersey and became the first Presbyterian minister in Newark.

Philemon Hoadley, the grandfather of Mr. Hoadley, was born in Branford, Conn., in 1755, served at Ticonderoga as a soldier of the American Revolution, and died in Collinsville, N. Y., in 1811. His son, Lyman, the father of P. L. Hoadley, was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1781, served in the War of 1812, and died in Collinsville, N. Y., in 1861. He married Charlotte Eliza Cowles, who was born in Durham, Greene County, N.



PHILEMON L. HOADLEY.

Y., in 1812, and died in Newark, N. J., in 1893. They had two sons, Philemon L. and Rev. James H. Hoadley, D.D., the latter a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York City.

Philemon L. Hoadley acquired an academic education at Whitestown Seminary and Rome Academy in Oneida County, N. Y., and after serving as a bank clerk for two or three years engaged in the business of fire insurance, first as local agent at Camden, N. Y., then as special agent for a larger field, and in 1874 as an officer of the American Insurance Company of Newark, of which company he is now a Vice-President and Director. Not a little of the success of this company—which is recognized as one of the strongest fire

insurance companies in America—has resulted from Mr. Hoadley's fidelity to its interests and intelligent conduct of its underwriting.

Mr. Hoadley was married to Miss Mary Olmstead, of Camden, N. Y., in 1869, and the following year they took up their residence in Newark, where they still reside. Four children were born to them—two sons and two daughters—all of whom are living.

Mr. Hoadley is of a quiet, retiring disposition, manifesting but little interest in politics, clubs, or social diversions, his whole life having been absorbed in his chosen business occupation. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the Newark Board of Trade. Although deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the moral welfare and advancement of the city in which he resides, devotion to family and business have ever been his marked characteristics.

THEODORE SANFORD, one of the oldest residents of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., was born in that place on the 26th of August, 1819. He is the son of William M. and Mary (Dow) Sanford and a grandson of Michael Sanford and John Dow.

Mr. Sanford received his education in the public schools of Belleville, where he has always resided. For fifty years he has ably filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and in this capacity has probably served longer than any other man in New Jersey. He is a public spirited citizen, thoroughly and actively identified with the development of his native town, and respected by a large acquaintance.

He married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Van Riper and a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State.

THE BALDWIN FAMILY in the Oranges trace their ancestry back to Joseph Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1639, who was probably a brother of Timothy

and Nathaniel, sons of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, County Bucks, England, whose will was proved in 1633. Joseph moved to Hadley, Mass., where his wife Hannah joined the church June 23, 1644. His children were Joseph, born in 1640; Benjamin, born in 1642; Hannah, born in 1644; Mary, born in 1645; Elizabeth, born in 1646; Martha, born in 1647; Jonathan, born in 1649; David, born in 1651; and Sarah, born in 1653. Of these Benjamin and Jonathan as well as Joseph are named among the early Newark settlers.

The name Baldwin is said to be derived from the words *bald*, quick or speedy, and *win*, an old word signifying victor or conqueror—the true signification being “the speedy conqueror or victor.” The first Count of Flanders was named Baldwin and sur-



FRANK W. BALDWIN.

named *Bras de Fer*, Iron Arm. He married Judith, widow of Ethelwulf, King of England, and daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France. Matilda, who married William the Conqueror, was the daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and a successor of the first Count of Flanders. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a train of two hundred horses and three hundred foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas à Becket, went on a crusade with Richard Cœur de Lion in 1120.

Benjamin Baldwin (2) married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Sargent, one of the Branford signers of the “Fundamental Agreement,” at Newark, in 1666. He does not appear on the list, but he evidently came to Newark with the other settlers, as his name is on the “Sure List of Every

Man's Estate " in 1667. His " home lott " was bounded east by Washington Street, west by High Street, and extended above the present line of New Street to the canal. The town records of Newark, September, 1668, contain the following:

Item.—the town hath granted to Seth Tompkins, Liberty to lay downe his Own Home Lott and take up that which was formerly granted to Benjamin Baldwin.

Whether Benjamin removed to South Orange is not definitely known, but at a town meeting held March 19, 1673-4, " it is also agreed that Weavers Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin shall be considered by the Surveyors to make their out lotts on the Hill shorter."

Town Meeting, January 1, 1693-4. Item.—Benjamin Baldwin is chosen Constable and he hath chosen Jonathan Baldwin, his son, for his Deputy.

The children of Benjamin and Hannah (Sargent) Baldwin were Benjamin (2), Jonathan, Sarah, and Joseph. Of these Benjamin Baldwin (3), born in 1690, had children David, born in 1715; Aaron, born about 1717; Sarah, born in 1720; and Benjamin, born in 1730. Benjamin (4), the second child, owned and died in the old Baldwin homestead on the corner of South Orange and Munn Avenues in South Orange. His children were Zenas, born in 1748; Aaron, baptized February 5, 1758; Elias A.; Elizabeth, married Richard Harrison; Eunice; Sarah, born in 1766, married Aaron Munn; Susannah; Tabitha, born in 1752, married Aaron Crane; Hannah, born in 1762, married Deacon Joseph Pierson; and Enebe.

Aaron Baldwin (5) was a private in the Revolutionary War as a member of Captain Squire's company, Second Regiment, Essex County, and in Captain Craig's company, State troops. He married, May 5, 1780, Sarah Baldwin, of Newark, born July 7, 1762, daughter of Joel Baldwin. Their children were Mary, born 1780, married Moses Munn; Nehemiah, born November 4, 1783; Samuel, born in 1786; Cyrus, born in 1788, died in 1793; Joel, born in 1790; Ira; Cyrus, born in 1795; Enebe, born in 1797; Lucetta, born in 1799; and Sarah and Matilda L., twins, born June 23, 1802. Both Aaron and his father died at the house of Nehemiah, in South Orange.

Nehemiah Baldwin (6), born in South Orange, in the family homestead, November 4, 1783, married Rhoda, daughter of Amos Terrill, of that place, and had children Eliza, Aaron Ludlow, Aaron Riggs, Samuel A., Amarantha, Phebe Louisa, Mary Elizabeth, and George W.

Benjamin Baldwin (4), son of Benjamin (3), had children Josiah, born in 1755, died in 1826, married Lydia Ogden; Jephtha, born in 1788, killed by railroad cars at Market Street crossing, in Newark, in 1852, married Catherine Bishop; Uzal, married Sarah Parrott; Rhoda, married John Myers; Phebe, married Isaac Condit; Mary, married, first, Joseph Cone, and, second, John Personette; Abbey, married Jonathan Condit; Eunice, married James Condit; and Zebula. The Uzal Baldwin farm became the property of East Orange Township, for use as the poor farm. The Jephtha Baldwin farm became the property of his son Benjamin, was sold by him to the Montrose Park syndicate, and is now within the precincts of Montrose Park, since annexed to the village of South Orange.

Josiah Baldwin (5) married Lydia Ogden and had Abram, married Sarah Baldwin; Samuel, married Mary Meeker; Rachel; Josiah O., born in 1796, married Ann Munn; Elizabeth, born in 1782, married Jonathan Lindsley; Sarah, married Joel Harrison; Mary, married Cyrus Baldwin; Abbey, married Joel Baldwin; Harriet, born in 1800; and James E., born in 1798.

Jephtha Baldwin (5), died in 1852, married Catherine Bishop. They had issue Mary, marriedabez Harrison; Clarissa, married Charles Alling; Susan, born in 1811, married Matthias Crane; Eliza, born in 1810, married Ira T. Freeman; Sarah, married John Lindsley; Catherine B., born in 1816, married Robert P. Day; Amelia F., born in 1817, married Charles Williams; Margaret, married Joseph Wilde; Emma A., married Walter Tompkins; Virginia; George W.; Benjamin E., married Rebecca Tompkins; and Aaron Bishop, married Catharine Mason.

Uzal Baldwin (5) married Sarah Parrott and had issue Jephtha; William W., married Phebe Lindsley; Matilda, married Elias Ross; Uzal; Sarah, married Daniel Camp; Josiah L., married Antoinette Quimby; and Abby.

Jonathan Baldwin (2), son of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin, was born February 15, 1649, and died December 13, 1730. He married, first, Hannah Ward; second, Thankful Strong; and third, a Miss Bruen. He had sons John, born May 22, 1683; Joseph, baptized in 1685; and Amos.

John Baldwin (3), son of Jonathan, died January 20, 1773. He had a son, Ezekiel Baldwin (4), born December 19, 1719, who married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Baldwin (2) and Hannah Sargent. Their children were Gabriel, born in 1740, married, first, Rebecca Rittle, and second, Hannah Foster; Jephtha, born in 1744, married Phebe Freeman; Eunice, born in 1745, married Samuel Smith; Mary W., born in 1752, married Isaac Munn; Rachel, born in 1755, married Zadoc Hedden; Caleb, born in 1757; and Benjamin, married Isabella Albright.

Caleb Baldwin (5), son of Ezekiel, was born October 21, 1757. He served in the War of the Revolution as private in Captain Abraham Lyon's company, Second Regiment of Essex. He had charge, at one time, of several British prisoners. He died in 1799, shortly before the birth of his youngest son, Caleb. He married Lydia Johnson and had children Eunice, married Simeon Crane; Sarah, married Henry Baldwin; Betsey, married Louis Dodd; Catharine, married Jabez Freeman; David; Isaac; and Caleb.

Caleb Baldwin (6), youngest son of Caleb Baldwin (5) and Lydia Johnson, was born in Orange, N. J., November 28, 1799, and after completing his studies was apprenticed to his brother David at the trade of shoemaking. About 1827 he opened a shop of his own, which he conducted for five years, when he engaged in the meat business. About 1836 he became one of the first general merchants in the town of East Orange, now Orange. For twenty years from 1847 he held a position on the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, after which he was for twelve years connected with the Newark Water Board. He served ten years in two different military companies of Orange, and in 1824 marched to Newark and participated in the reception to Lafayette. He married, first, in 1825, Sarah, daughter of Bethuel Pierson, son of Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1), son of Thomas Pierson. The children of Caleb Baldwin by his

first wife were Mary, born July 28, 1826, married Caleb Neagles; Hiram Pierson, born July 20, 1828, general passenger agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, married Caroline E. Schuyler, daughter of Aaron Schuyler, of Easton, Pa., and had children Mary Gertrude, Maggie S. (married Henry M. Byllesby), Emily Pierson (married Isaac Post), and Caroline Napier (married Warrington G. Lawrence); Oscar L., born March 29, 1832, married Isabel, daughter of Charles R. Akers, and had Charles R., Isabel, Joseph Halsey, and Edith Merchant; and William H., born December 25, 1834, married Cornelia Price, and has four children, viz.: Elizabeth, married Frederick F. Guild; Oscar H.; Bertha, married F. Walter Lawrence; and Raymond S. Caleb Baldwin married, second, Abby D., daughter of Lewis Munn, and had issue Sarah C., married James Clark; and Theodore Frelinghuysen, married Adele Laeis, daughter of Felix Laeis, of St. Louis, Mo.

Isaac Baldwin (6), son of Caleb and Lydia (Johnson) Baldwin, was born July 1, 1791. He married Nancy Hopper, and had a son, Isaac Preston Baldwin (7), who was born on Scotland Street, Orange, June 17, 1821. The latter engaged in hat manufacturing, served as Postmaster of Orange from 1857 to 1860, was twice elected Coroner and Justice of the Peace, and in 1880 began the publication of the Orange Directory. Prior to the Civil War he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, Orange Brigade, a member of the Orange Troop, and a participant in the reception to Louis Kossuth in New York City. He married Abby Dean, daughter of Viner Dean, and had children Jane Augusta, born April 2, 1844; Frank Wilfred, born June 26, 1846; Jephtha Harrison, born March 9, 1849; Mary Estelle, born August 14, 1851; Abbie Caroline, born November 2, 1853; Gertrude, born in 1865; and Elizabeth and Walter, who died in infancy.

Frank Wilfred Baldwin, second child of Isaac Preston and Abby (Dean) Baldwin, was born at the corner of Valley Road and Mount Pleasant Avenue, Orange, N. J., June 26, 1846. Starting at the early age of thirteen with a fair knowledge of the elementary branches acquired at the public schools of his native town, he was soon able to support

himself. He worked at odd jobs for the first three or four years, and in 1862 found employment as a clerk with a New York publishing firm, where he acquired a knowledge of the details of other departments than that to which he was assigned, especially of the printing department, with which he became thoroughly familiar. In 1868 he obtained the position of cashier and assistant manager in the office of the Newark *Daily Journal*, and there received his journalistic training, which was the foundation of his successful career as editor and publisher. The plant which he purchased of his predecessor in January, 1869, was limited in quantity and poor in quality. His little cash capital was soon exhausted, and with little or no credit, "a steady outgo for materials and wages, it was for a time uphill work, and often so discouraging that thoughts of giving up the struggle often presented themselves." He held on, however, and his efforts were eventually crowned with success. The name selected for the paper was an indication of the character of the founder—a true and faithful chronicler of passing events. On January 27, 1894, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the *Orange Chronicle*. From the beginning of his journalistic career his individuality has been stamped on every page of his journal, and he has invariably pursued a straightforward, independent course, without fear or favor. His belief in the "brotherhood of man" has been exemplified in his treatment of his employees, some of whom have grown up with him from boyhood, and through his assistance and encouragement have accumulated property. The *Chronicle* is issued every Saturday morning by the Orange Chronicle Company, of which Mr. Baldwin is President and Treasurer and Leonard C. McChesney is Secretary. Mr. Baldwin is the editor.

With journalism as a profession, the cultivation of his musical talents and the promotion of musical organizations have been Mr. Baldwin's pastime. He founded, in 1881, the Orange Mendelssohn Union, composed of the best musical talent in the Oranges, and this has been one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the State. Gifted by nature with a good tenor voice and a passionate love of music, he has availed himself of every opportunity for the

cultivation of vocal and instrumental music from early childhood, and during this period has enjoyed frequent intercourse with the musical celebrities of the day. His influence in the community in educating the people up to a high standard of musical attainment has been marked and positive. He has achieved distinction as a musical critic, and is a performer on the violin and other stringed instruments. Of these he has a rare and valuable collection.

Mr. Baldwin married, first, Frances Eliza Love, daughter of Samuel G. Love, of Western New York, for many years Superintendent of Schools of Jamestown and one of the first to introduce manual training in the public schools. Four children were the issue of this marriage. The second wife of Mr. Baldwin was Miss Harriet M. E. Cox, daughter of Thomas C. and Harriet E. Cox, and a descendant of an old New Jersey family. Mr. Baldwin has been for thirty-two years a member of the New Jersey Editorial Association and was its President in 1891. He has also been a member of the New England Society of Orange for twenty-four years.

FREDERICK WILLIAM RICORD, son of Jean Baptiste Ricord, M. D., and Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Peter Stryker, was born October 7, 1819, on the Island of Guadeloupe, where his parents were temporarily residing. He was educated at Geneva and Rutgers Colleges, read law, taught school, and in 1849 became Librarian of the Newark Library Association, which position he held for twenty years.

He was a member of the Newark Board of Education for sixteen years, Secretary of the board for six years, and President in 1867, 1868, and 1869. For four years he was State Superintendent of Public Schools. He was elected Sheriff of Essex County in 1865 and was twice re-elected, was elected Mayor of Newark in 1869 and again in 1871, and was a lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex County. As Librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society Judge Ricord became especially noted. He published a number of books, including "An English Gram-

mar," "History of Rome," "Life of Madame de Longueville," "The Henriade, from the French of Voltaire," "English Songs from Foreign Tongues," "More English Songs from Foreign Tongues," and "The Self-Tormentor."

JEPHTHA HARRISON BALDWIN, of Orange, N. J., editor and publisher, was born in Orange on the 9th of March, 1849, being the son of Isaac Preston and Abby (Dean) Baldwin. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Jonathan Baldwin, born February 14, 1648, his pedigree being as follows: Jonathan¹, John² (born May 22, 1687), Ezekiel³ (born December 19, 1719), Caleb⁴ (born October 21, 1757), Isaac⁵ (born July 1, 1791), Isaac Preston⁶ (born June 17, 1821), and Jephtha Harrison⁷.



JEPHTHA H. BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin's father, Isaac Preston Baldwin, was educated in the Orange public schools, and was apprenticed to learn the hatting trade with Henry Stryker. He engaged in the manufacture of hats with Alexander McChesney, subsequently embarking in that business on his own account. He was appointed Postmaster of Orange by President Buchanan in 1857 and served until 1860; he also served twice as Coroner and twice as

Justice of the Peace. He began the publication of the "Orange Directory" in 1880. Previously to the Rebellion he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Regiment of the Orange Brigade (militia), and also was a member of the Orange Troop, participating in the reception in New York



ISAAC P. BALDWIN.

City to Louis Kossuth. He married Abby Dean, October 12, 1842, and had children as follows: Jane Augusta, born April 2, 1844; Frank Wilfred, born June 26, 1846; Jephtha Harrison, born March 9, 1849; Mary Estelle, born August 14, 1851; Abbie Caroline, born November 2, 1853; Gertrude, born in 1865; and Elizabeth and Walter, who died in infancy.

Jephtha Harrison Baldwin attended the Orange public school until he was twelve years old. In 1862 he entered the Orange *Journal* office, and on May 5, 1864, went to work for the Newark *Daily Journal*. On the latter paper he commenced almost immediately as a reporter. He was present at the serenade to General George B. McClellan after his nomination for the Presidency in 1864, and reported his address. He became connected with the Orange *Chronicle* in 1870, and in 1873, in conjunction with Joseph Howard, began the publication of the East Orange *Expositor*. In 1880 he was associated with his father in the publication of the "Orange Directory," and in 1890 he assumed the entire direction of that enterprise. In 1891 he became manager of the Holbrook Newark Directory Company, and he has since had control of all its publications, also continuing to issue the "Orange Directory." He is a member of the Orange Camera Club and the Newark Athletic Club.

Mr. Baldwin was married, September 11, 1872, to Elma Vale Reimer, and from this union had four children: Merrick Reimer, born March 9, 1874; Cyrus Preston, born July 28, 1875; Marion Elma, born April 4, 1877; and Ralph Brinton, born July 22, 1878. His wife died October 21, 1884. On April 14, 1886, he married Hannah Reeves Edwards.

GARRET A. HOBART, LL.D., late Vice-President of the United States, was born at Long Branch, Monmouth County, N. J., June 3, 1844. After receiving his early education in the common schools he entered Rutgers College, from which he subsequently graduated. He studied law in the office of the late Socrates Tuttle, in Paterson, and was admitted

to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counsellor in June, 1872. His practice grew rapidly, and it was but a short time until he was recognized as one of the most promising lawyers of the State. In 1871 he became City Counsel of Paterson, which position he filled with marked ability. He was elected a member of the Assembly from the Third District of Passaic County in 1872 and was re-elected in 1873. As an evidence of his popularity and ability he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly in 1874.



GARRET A. HOBART, LL.D.

From the Assembly Mr. Hobart was called to the higher branch of the Legislature, being elected a State Senator in 1876 by a majority of 1,890. Three years later he was re-elected to the State Senate by a majority of 1,899. Twice during his six years' service in the Senate he was elected President of that body, and he also served at different times on the most important committees, during 1879 and 1880 being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1883 he received the nomination of his party for the United States Senate. In 1884 he was chosen a member of the National Republican Committee, and served as such for several years. He was nominated at the Republican National Convention, in 1896, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and was elected. He was sworn into office at Washington, with President-elect McKinley, on March 4, 1897. As presiding officer of the United States Senate, by virtue of his position

as Vice-President, Mr. Hobart made an enviable reputation as a parliamentarian.

In 1896 Rutgers College, of which he was a trustee, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in Paterson, November 21, 1900.

JABEZ HALSEY EAKELEY, successful in the three-fold capacity of citizen, preacher, and merchant, was born at Horse Pond, or Beach Glen, sometimes called White Meadow, Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., on the 10th of November, 1832, and died at his residence, No. 71 Pacific Street, Newark, N. J., December 6, 1895, of congestive chill. He was the youngest of five children of James Eakeley and Harriet Howell and a descendant of colonial ancestry.



JABEZ H. EAKELEY.

When he was old enough he attended the district schools. His father died when he was twelve years of age, leaving him to support the family, which made it necessary for him to go to work. He entered the employ of a farmer at Parsippany, Morris County, and continued there for about three years, receiving twenty-four dollars per year and his clothes. The farmer promised to send him to school in the winter at the foot of Fox Hill, but did not let him go very regu-

larly; and while there he contracted typhoid fever. Returning to his eldest sister's at Rockaway, who nursed him through his illness, he found work, after his recovery, in the foundry and machine shop of Fuller & Hoagland, of that

place, and during the next four years learned the machinist's trade. In 1851 or 1852 he moved to Newark and followed his trade until his health failed, when he engaged in the butcher business. Later he added groceries to his stock. He continued in this business for a number of years, when he sold out and returned to his trade. Later he bought the store back and continued in the grocery and butcher business with the exception of one or two intervals until a few years before his death. In each of these enterprises he was successful.

Mr. Eakeley had a strong, well-knit frame and a strong, vigorous, acute mind. He loved to read, and what he read he made his own. The Bible and the hymnal were his favorite books, and these he could quote by the hour. His knowledge of these and his good judgment in their use made his sermons, exhortations, and prayers instructive and effective. His knowledge of theology, especially of the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was thorough and complete. He was converted when but a youth of eighteen, and from that hour until his death was a consistent Christian and an earnest, aggressive worker. His spirit and talent early won for him the recognition of the church, and he was licensed as a local preacher May 6, 1857. The work of presenting Christ and expounding His word was so congenial to him, and so acceptable to those unto whom he ministered, that he would have entered the itinerant ministry had not a widowed mother and fatherless sisters demanded his care and support. Consequently he never realized the fondest wish of his heart. He was a very pious man, a kind and loving father, progressive in his ideas, possessed of sound judgment, and respected by all who knew him. At his funeral the church was crowded to the doors, and some of the most noted Methodist ministers of the Newark Conference were present and spoke. He joined the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark, May 23, 1852, and for many years was one of its leading members and officers. He never held a charge, but frequently acted as supply. On May 6, 1888, he joined the Franklin Street Church, of which he remained a member until his death. In politics he was a Republican. The only secular office he

ever held was that of Chaplain of Newark Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., of which he was an honored member for about a quarter of a century.

Mr. Eakeley was married, April 2, 1862, to Hester Hopper, who was born at Tom's Point, Morris County, N. J., and lived there during the early years of her life. Their children, all born in Newark, were Charles Wesley Eakeley, born February 12, 1863; Joseph Henry Eakeley, born March 17, 1865, died June 11, 1866; Edwin Halsey Eakeley, born February 17, 1867; Clara May Eakeley, born May 12, 1870; and Frederick Clifford Eakeley, born September 8, 1875.

MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of New Jersey, was born November 9, 1812, in Newark, where his ancestors settled in 1666, the first one being John Ward, son of Stephen and Joice (Traford) Warde, of Nottinghamshire, England. He was a Whig, a supporter of Fremont and Dayton in 1856, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1861. The stirring scenes of this period led him into an active political career, and in 1862 the Republicans unanimously nominated him for Governor. He was defeated, however, but in 1864 was placed on the ticket as a Senatorial elector, and in 1865 was renominated for Governor and elected. His administration was one of the best the State has ever known. He became a member of the Republican National Committee in 1864 and its Chairman in 1866, and in 1872 was nominated for Congress and elected. He was renominated in 1874, but was defeated. He was the first President of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and active and influential in various other important institutions. He died April 25, 1884.

In 1840 he married Susan L., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Longworth) Morris.

GEORGE SCUDDER MOTT, D.D., of East Orange, for many years an active clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in New Jersey, was born in New York City on the 25th of November, 1829. His father was Lawrence S. Mott, also a

native of the City of New York. He was prepared for college at a private school in his native city, and was graduated in 1850 from the University of New York. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1850, graduating therefrom in 1853.

He immediately accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway, N. J., and in October, of that year, was ordained and installed its pastor. May 17, 1854, he married Isabella Acken, daughter of John Acken, of New Brunswick, N. J. He remained at Rahway for five years. During his pastorate there a church debt was liquidated and a parsonage built. He resigned in 1858, rested one year, and then accepted a call from New-



GEORGE S. MOTT, D.D.

ton, N. J., where he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in October, 1859. While he had that charge there were large additions to the church roll and a parsonage was built. He resigned in January, 1869, moved to Flemington, April 1st, of the same year, and continued as pastor of the Presbyterian Church there for nearly twenty-seven years.

Dr. Mott has never allowed his faculties to become dormant by disuse, and the years that have passed since he entered the ministry have been devoted to other and various religious and secular objects. He has found time for literary achievements as well, and has written many books. The following are among his best efforts, and are convincing that his contribution to history has been in other ways than merely ministerial: "The Prodigal Son," 1863; "The

Resurrection of the Dead," 1866; "The Perfect Law," 1868. He has produced a great many articles for the religious papers, of which the following are notable: In the *Presbyterian Magazine*, 1857, "David and Goliath"; in the *Princeton Review*, 1863, "Paul's Thorn in the Flesh," 1871, "Retribution," 1872, "Annihilation," 1873, "The Sunday School: its Past and Present"; in *Our Home*, 1873, "Capital Punishment." He has written several religious tracts, notably "Holding on to Christ," "Gaming and Gambling," "There is no Passing," "Eating and Drinking Unworthily," "Nurse them at Home."

His miscellaneous writings have been widely published, a few of which are here mentioned: In 1864 "A Discourse at the Funeral of Capt. V. Griggs," by request of Company K. ("Harris' Light"), Second New York Cavalry; in 1865, "Seven Weeks of Prayer." Newton, N. J.; in 1873, "Opening Address at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Somerset County Sunday School Association"; in 1875, "Sermon before the Hunterdon County Bible Society"; in 1876, "History of the Presbyterian Church, Flemington, N. J.," in 1878, "The First Century of Hunterdon County"; in 1876, articles on the Sunday School lesson for the first quarter of the year, published in the *Somerset Gazette*; and many articles in different newspapers, both religious and secular. He also published an exhaustive work, the title of which is "History of the Presbyterian Church, Flemington, N. J., for a Century; with Sketches of Local Matter for Two Hundred Years."

Although he has retired from the ministry, forty-eight years of labor have found Dr. Mott without diminution of force or activity. In fact, after thirty years of that time, the principal part of which was taken up in preaching and writing, his enthusiasm increased, and in 1884 he accepted the Presidency of the New Jersey Sabbath Union. He was one of the organizers of the American Sabbath Union, and at the death of Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, of New York, then President of the American Sabbath Union, he was elected President *pro tempore*, and in December, 1893, at the annual meeting of the American Sabbath Union, he was elected permanent President. He was one of the Vice-

Presidents of the American Union from its commencement. In 1873 he was elected professor of sacred rhetoric in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, but declined the position. In 1871 Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He takes a lively interest in moral and reformatory measures. He was a member of the New Jersey State Reformatory Commission, appointed by Governor Werts, and served three years, until compelled by ill health to resign. He is an active participant in the Bible cause and Sunday School work throughout the State, has served as Second Vice-President of the New Jersey Historical Society, and for several years previously was a member of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Mott has three children, all of whom are married: Lawrence S. Mott, of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Margaret McLeod, of New York City; and Mrs. George M. Thornton, of East Orange, N. J.

THE LIGHTHIPE FAMILY, of Orange, stands first in chronological order among the builders of the Oranges. Their connection with Orange dates back within two years of the time when Orange was set off from Newark as a separate township, and they have constantly been identified with its development since, both as a township and as a city. The present head of the family, Charles Alexander Lighthipe, has through his long life been conspicuous in promoting the growth and best interests of the Oranges, and has long held a position of peculiar honor in the beautiful and thriving community which owes so much to his efforts.

John Lighthipe, the ancestor of the family, came to this country from Brunswick, Germany, about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and immediately joined the Continental Army, in which he served faithfully until the close of the struggle, subsequently drawing a pension until his death. He settled at Pompton Plains, N. J., and was a man of means and influence. He married Mary Duffy, whose parents were natives of Scotland.

Charles Lighthipe, a son of the ancestor, was born in Pompton, N. J., and in 1808 removed to Orange, where he

became a prominent manufacturer and an active contributor to the development of the place. He built what is still known as the Lighthipe homestead, on Main Street near



CHARLES A. LIGHTHIPE.

Jefferson, and had his factory on the same property. He was a highly respected gentleman. He married Maria S. Condit (born April 25, 1789), a daughter of Captain Moses and Hannah (Smith) Condit. Captain Moses Condit was a

private in the Revolutionary Army, and took part in the battle of Mounmouth; he served as a Captain of militia in the War of 1812; he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church from 1805 until his death; he was a brother of Dr. John Condit, a distinguished officer in the Revolution and for thirty years Representative and Senator in Congress.

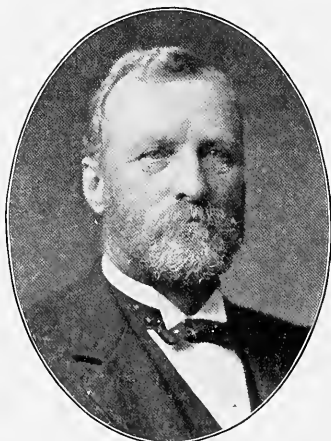
Charles Alexander Lighthipe, the present head of the family—son of Charles and Maria S. (Condit) Lighthipe,—was born on the 11th of October, 1824, in Orange, N. J., and has always resided there. He received his education in the village school and the old Orange Academy. He learned the hatmaking trade and engaged in that industry, ultimately becoming the leading manufacturer in the business. His firm, C. A. Lighthipe & Co., was successful for twenty years, and was very widely known. In 1865 he introduced a hat forming machine, which produced a superior grade of work. He sold out his hat establishment in 1863 and became interested in the patent forming business, which he conducted successfully for a long period of time. He has been interested also in life insurance and other enterprises. He was President of the Orange Bank for twenty-three years. It was during his administration that this institution was changed from a State to a National bank. He was an active Director of the Morris and Essex Railroad until it was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. For more than thirty years he has been a Director in the American Insurance Company of Newark. He is a man of broad culture and liberal ideas.

Mr. Lighthipe was one of the pioneers in the development of Orange and West Orange. He cut through and laid out Central Avenue from Center Street to Valley Road. He was also instrumental in laying out other streets—notably (in conjunction with Mr. Everett) Lincoln Avenue; this avenue received its name from him and Mr. Everett, in honor of President Lincoln.

In 1864-65 he represented his district in the State Legislature. He has been Warden for many years of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which his noble mother was one of the earliest members. Mr. Lighthipe married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Smith. Mrs. Lighthipe is a descendant of Dea-

con Azariah Crane, the founder of Cranetown, now Montclair, her ancestral line being as follows: James Smith (1) (who married the daughter of Deacon Azariah Crane), David Smith (2), Samuel Smith (3), Caleb Smith (4), Sarah (Smith) Lighthipe (5). Mr. and Mrs. Lighthipe's children are Charles Francis, Arthur Nichols, Herbert, Ernest, Florence, and Sarah M.

FRANCIS MARION TICHENOR, of Newark, N. J., lawyer and well known citizen, was born in that city on the 20th of December, 1840, being the son of James H. and Lydia Tuttle (Nuttman) Tichenor. His paternal grandparents were James and Abigail (Hedden) Tichenor; his maternal grandparents were Isaac and Ruth (Cooley) Nuttman. He is a great-grandson in a collateral paternal branch of David Hedden, a brother of Joseph Hedden, who



FRANCIS M. TICHENOR.

fell a martyr to his country's cause in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Tichenor's paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Newark, coming there in 1666 from Milford, Conn. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Rev. John Pruden, the second pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, succeeding Rev. Abraham Pierson.

Mr. Tichenor received his education in his native city, read law there with David A. Hayes, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counsellor in June, 1869. He has always pursued his pro-

fession in Newark, and enjoys a high reputation at the bar.

He was a member of the Newark Board of Education in 1868 and 1869, and has served on the Board of Street and Water Commissioners and as a Trustee of the Newark Technical School. He is a prominent member and Trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, being for many years past especially active in all its meetings and foremost in securing for that association its present commodious and delightful building. He is President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Tichenor was married, in 1879, to Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Cornell, daughter of Dr. John Frelinghuysen Cornell, of New York. Mrs. Tichenor is a descendant of General Frederick Frelinghuysen.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D., born in Millstone, Somerset County, August 4, 1817, was the youngest son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, a brilliant lawyer, who was the youngest son of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, a lawyer, delegate to the Continental Congress, member of the Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety of New Jersey, Captain in the Revolution, Major-General of militia in the "whisky rebellion," and United States Senator from 1793 to 1796. The General's parents were Rev. John Frelinghuysen and Dinah Van Berg.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen's father dying when he was three years old, he was adopted by his uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and moved to Newark. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1836, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and soon became one of the foremost lawyers in the State. He was City Counsel and a member of the Common Council of Newark, a member of the Peace Congress at Washington in 1861, Attorney-General of New Jersey from 1861 to 1866, and United States Senator in 1867-69 by appointment. President Grant appointed him Minister to England, but he declined the honor. He was elected United States Senator in 1871 and served until March 3, 1877, being one of the most eminent and influential members of that

body. On December 12, 1881, President Arthur appointed him Secretary of State, and he died in Newark, May 20, 1885, about a month and a half after surrendering that office to Mr. Bayard. He was President of the American Bible Society and closely identified with many other organizations.

STEPHEN HAINES PLUM, a representative citizen of Newark, N. J., was born in that city November 12, 1842. He was educated under Nathan Hedges, who was widely known as a cultured man and a thorough instructor in the educational field. At the age of nineteen he secured a position in the City Bank of Newark, and later became connected with the National Bank of the Republic in New York City, with which he remained twenty-four years, serving as



STEPHEN H. PLUM.

paying teller during the last twelve years of that period. In 1885, owing to the death of his father, who left a large estate requiring Mr. Plum's attention, he resigned his position in the bank to devote himself to his individual property interests.

Mr. Plum is a member of the First Baptist P e d d i e M e m o r i a l Church of Newark, of which he was for nineteen years Treasurer and for several years President of the Board of Trustees. He has been active and successful in missionary and Sunday School work. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has traveled extensively, having visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, and other countries.

He married Miss Mary Runyon, daughter of David C. and Lydia (Dodd) Runyon, of Newark, and has three children: Margaret Monteith, wife of Henry G. Atha, Treasurer of the Cast Steel Works of New Jersey; Martha J., who resides at home; and Stephen Haines, Jr., who is a student at Princeton University.

EDWARD NICHOLS CRANE, a representative citizen and business man of Newark, N. J., was born in that city on the 5th of April, 1846. His parents were Edward A. and Amanda Crane; his paternal grandparents were Josiah and Lydia Crane. Mr. Crane descends from two of the original settlers of Newark; Jasper Crane and his son, Azariah Crane, both of whom were, indeed, leaders in the settlement of that place in 1666. Azariah married Mary Treat, a daughter of the famous Governor Robert Treat, of Connecticut, who was also one of the original settlers of Newark, but afterward went back to Connecticut, where he became Governor. Mr. Edward N. Crane's line of descent from his first American ancestor, Jasper Crane, is as follows: Jasper (1), Azariah (2), John (3), Eliakim (4), Josiah (5), Edward A. (6), and Edward Nichols (7).



EDWARD N. CRANE.

He was educated in the schools of Newark, graduating from the Newark High School in 1861. In 1861 he entered the employ of the Condict & Wheeler Saddlery Hardware Company. In 1872 this concern was re-organized under the

style of Wheeler & Crane, and later in that year became Crane & Co. It continued under the latter name until 1890, when it was absorbed by the Crane, Cahoone & Barnett Company. The firm did a large manufacturing business in saddlery hardware, with works at the corner of McWhorter and Oliver Streets, Newark. From 1889 to 1892 Mr. Crane was President of the United States Industrial Life Insurance Company, and afterward became Vice-President of the Arlington Company, manufacturers of celluloid, having been connected with that company as Director ever since its organization in 1883. He is also President of the D. Van Nostrand Company, publishers of scientific books, New York City. This business was started in the fifties by D. Van Nostrand, an uncle of Mr. Crane, who, with his brother, Arthur McAulay Crane, succeeded to Mr. Van Nostrand's business interests.

Mr. Crane has never held political office, but has always taken a cordial interest, as a citizen, in political affairs, his affiliations being with the Republican party. In the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was private secretary to the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

He is a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, a Director of the Franklin Savings Institution of Newark, and a member of the Republican Club of New York City and the Essex County Country Club. For many years he has been identified with the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark.

He was married, June 9, 1875, to Cordelia C. Matthews. Their children are Helen Matthews, Edna Nichols, Jasper Elliot (class of 1901, Princeton University), Amanda Lewis, Cordelia, and Edward Matthews.

JOHN LEWIS MEEKER, a representative old citizen and business man of Newark, was born in New Providence, Union County, N. J., May 15, 1833, being the son of Isaac Meeker, Jr., and Mehitable Barnett (Wilcox) Meeker. His paternal grandparents were Caleb and Charity (Frost) Meeker; his paternal great-grandparents were Isaiah and

Deborah Halsey (Magie) Meeker; his maternal grandparents were John Wilcox, 3d, and Sarah (Line) Wilcox; his maternal great-grandparents were John Wilcox, Jr., and Polly (Maxwell) Wilcox. Isaiah Meeker, his great-grandfather, came to New Providence, N. J. (then called Turkey), in 1775, and was a soldier in Captain Marsh's Light Horse of Essex County during the Revolutionary War. On his mother's side Mr. Meeker traces his ancestry to Peter Willcockse, who came from England in 1736. One of his ancestors on the maternal side was Captain William Line, of the Revolutionary Army.



JOHN L. MEEKER.

Mr. Meeker received his general education at the village school of New Providence, N. J., later pursuing studies in drawing and designing at the Cooper Institute, New York City. He learned the business of marble cutting with his father at New Providence and with his uncle, Amos Wilcox, at Newark, N. J., and on April 1, 1858, organized with William Passmore the firm of Passmore & Meeker. Mr. Passmore retired from the business in 1891, and since then the firm has consisted of John L. Meeker and his son, William Passmore Meeker.

He is a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, and for a period of four years served as a member of the Board of Education of that city. He has been a Deacon and Elder in the High Street Presbyterian Church since 1862, and for seven years was Superintendent of its Sunday School. He is a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M.

Mr. Meeker was married, October 21, 1857, to Mary Ann Passmore, and had by her two children: Fanny (deceased) and William Passmore Meeker, of whom the latter is a graduate of Princeton University (1890) and is associated with his father in business. Mrs. Meeker died May 1, 1894. On February 22, 1898, Mr. Meeker married Mary Falconer Perrin, of New York.

ELIAS OSBORNE DOREMUS, of Newark, a conspicuous citizen and member of the business community of that city, was born in East Orange, N. J., January 17, 1831. His parents were Peter C. and Julia A. (Osborne) Doremus, and through both of them he descends from early New Jersey colonial families.

The first ancestor of the Doremus family in America was Cornelius Doremus¹, who came from Holland in 1686 and



ELIAS O. DOREMUS.

settled at or near Acquackanonck, now Passaic. He owned a large tract of land there, lying along the Passaic River. His children were Johann, Holland, Thomas, Cornelius, Hendrick, and Jarvis. Thomas², son of Cornelius, married Annekes Abrahamse Ackerman, born in Hackensack, N. J., and had six children: Cornelius, Goline, Abraham, Peter, Johannes, and Anneke. Cornelius³, son of Thomas, lived at Doremustown, where he married Antje Young, by whom he had

Hendricus, Thomas, Peter, Maritje, Johannes, Jannetje, Susannah, Alitta, and two other children whose names are

not known. Peter⁴, son of Cornelius, was born at Slotterdam, N. J., in 1741, and married Polly Dey; they had Jacob, Richard, Cornelius, Peter, and two daughters, one of whom married Henry Perry, the other J. Speer. Cornelius⁵, son of Peter, was born near Beavertown, N. J., in 1787, and married Jane De Hart. Their children were Peter Cornelius, John Cornelius, Sarah, Mary, and Lydia. Sarah married John R. Van Duyne, of Montville, Morris County, N. J.; their only surviving child is Harrison Van Duyne, a prominent citizen of Newark. Peter Cornelius⁶, son of Cornelius, was born April 9, 1807, and died June 30, 1869. He was a builder and contractor, and a highly respected citizen. He married Julia A. Osborne, daughter of John H. Osborne. Peter C. Doremus came to Orange in 1829 and there reared his family. His children were Elias Osborne⁷, the subject of this sketch; Mary Cook⁷, who married Charles Clark; and Julia A.⁷, who married David J. Rogers.

Mr. E. O. Doremus's maternal grandfather, John H. Osborne, was born in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1770, and married Rhoda Baldwin, daughter of Zophar Baldwin, who served with the Essex County militia in the Revolutionary War. Zophar Baldwin was the son of Daniel Baldwin, son of Benjamin, son of Joseph, son of John Baldwin, Sr., the New Jersey ancestor of the Baldwin family, who signed the Fundamental Agreement.

Elias Osborne Doremus was in early life a contractor and builder, following the occupation of his father. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., a position from which he has recently been promoted to that of President. He was for a long time a Director in the Orange National Bank, and is at present a Director in the Newark City National Bank. For many years he has been a man of large influence in Newark and Essex County. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders, and by annual re-election retained that office for seventeen years, serving for seven years as President of the board. In 1873-4 he was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey. He is a Republican in politics.

He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of

the American Revolution and one of the managers of that organization, a member of the Board of Trade of Newark, a member of the New England Society of the Oranges, and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

He was married, in 1865, to Harriet, daughter of William Peck, and has had four children: Fannie, who married George F. Bassett (who died May 20, 1891); Emily, who died at the age of eight years; Frederick Halsey, who is a partner in the firm of George F. Bassett & Co.; and Edwin P., who, after a brilliant and successful though brief career, died in 1895, at the age of twenty-seven.

Frederick Halsey Doremus was married, April 24, 1895, to Marie Underhill, daughter of Robert Townshend Underhill. They have two children: Elizabeth Underhill, born March 23, 1897, and Eleanor Osborne, born November 26, 1898.

SAMUEL HAYES PENNINGTON, M.D., LL.D., son of Samuel, was born in Newark, October 16, 1806, and died there March 14, 1900. He was graduated from Princeton College, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1825 and that of A.M. in 1828. He read medicine with his maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, and at Geneva College, and after obtaining his degree of M.D. began active practice in his native city, where he soon rose to the head of his profession.

He was a man of profound learning, both in his profession and in general literature, especially history, and in the cause of education was very active, serving for seventeen years as a member of the school board and seven years as its President. He became a Trustee of Newark Academy in 1833, President of the board in 1854, a Trustee of Princeton College in 1856, and later a member and President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a member and President of the Essex County Medical Society, an honorary member of the Connecticut and New Jersey State Medical Societies, and a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich and of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon. In 1895 Princeton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was

a valuable and active member of the New Jersey Historical Society, which he served for several years as President, resigning in 1897. He was an organizer and at the time of his death President of the Newark City National Bank.

Dr. Pennington was a graceful, vigorous writer, and made many valuable contributions to literature.

GEORGE B. SWAIN, of Newark, a conspicuous citizen and at present State Treasurer of New Jersey, was born in Warren County, N. J., March 6, 1835. His parents were Mahlon F. and Jane L. (Guerin) Swain, and he is a grandson of Bryant Swain and Halsey Guerin. On his father's side he comes from German and English stock. In his direct maternal (Guerin) line he is a descendant of French Huguenot ancestors, and through his maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Ann Stephens, he is of English descent.

When he was quite young his parents removed from Warren County to Morris County, near Dover, where he was educated and lived until his father's death. In 1852 he moved to Newark, and has since resided there. In 1853 he obtained employment as a clerk with George A. Van Wagenen, a lumber dealer, and in 1865 he succeeded to the business, with J. M. Randall as



GEORGE B. SWAIN.

his partner. He has continued in the lumber trade, on the same premises, to the present time. His present firm is Swain & Jones, organized in 1875. Mr. Swain is interested

in various local associations and institutions in Newark, including the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, of which he is a Director, and the German National Bank of Newark, of which he is a Director and Vice-President.

He has voted for every Republican candidate for President from Lincoln to McKinley. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Newark Board of Education, and by successive re-elections has served in that body for twelve years, during the last three years of his connection with it being its President. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Ludlow a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys at Jamesburg, and served one term. At the Newark city election in April, 1893, he was elected a Trustee of the Newark City Home for two years. By the action of the joint meeting of the New Jersey Legislature in 1894 he became State Treasurer, and was re-elected and has held the office until this time.

He was married, in 1866, to Isabella Wildrick, daughter of Abram Wildrick, a former State Senator, of Warren County, N. J.

FRANKLIN MURPHY was born in Jersey City on the 3d of January, 1846, his father, William Hayes Murphy, being one of the leading business men of that city. His great grandfather, Robert Murphy, was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting from Bergen County in the Continental Army at the age of seventeen and serving under General Greene.

William Hayes Murphy was born in Newark, April 15, 1821, and received a public school education. He has been active in furthering the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an honored member. He served four years as Alderman, one term as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and two terms in the New Jersey House of Assembly. He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been twice married and has four sons and one daughter.

Franklin Murphy was preparing for college at the Newark Academy when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He en-

listed in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers and served three years, leaving the army with the rank of First Lieutenant. Returning to Newark, Mr. Murphy became the founder of the Murphy Varnish Company, now one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in the United States.

He has been an active Republican ever since he attained his majority. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newark and was re-elected to the same office in 1885. In 1884 he was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly. He has served as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and has been President of the National Society.

JAMES AARON COE, of Newark, N. J., merchant, was born in that city on the 2d of February, 1847. His parents were Aaron and Julia (Baldwin) Coe, and he is a grandson of Sayres Coe and J. J. Baldwin and a great-grandson of Benjamin Coe.

Mr. Coe received his education at the Newark Academy. He subsequently engaged in business and became prominent in the iron and steel trade. He is President of the well known firm of James A. Coe & Company.

Mr. Coe is conspicuous as a citizen of Newark, honored and respected by all who know him, and known as a man of integrity and uprightness of character. He married Miss M. Louise Sears, of Newark, and has six children.



JAMES A. COE.

EDWARD STELLE CAMPBELL, of Newark, a well known citizen and prominent in financial circles, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 8, 1854. His parents were David Freeman and Susan Runyon (Stelle) Campbell, and he is a grandson of Neil Campbell and Edward Taylor Stelle. His paternal ancestry is traced back to the Scotch clan Campbell. On his mother's side he is a descendant in the Stelle line of French Huguenot forefathers, and in the



EDWARD S. CAMPBELL.

Runyon branch he comes from the same family as the distinguished Chancellor Runyon, his ancestors having been New Jersey residents for more than two hundred years.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town, New Brunswick, graduating from the New Brunswick High School in 1868. Immediately after leaving school he entered the office of the Gas Light Company of New Brunswick as a clerk, but left that establishment in March, 1870, to become a clerk in the National Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick. He was promoted to the position of Cashier in September, 1884, and continued to serve in that capacity until January, 1894, when he went to Newark and became Vice-President of the National Newark Banking Company. He still retains the latter position. He is one of the most esteemed members of the financial community of Newark. At various times he has acted as trustee and executor of estates.

While living in New Brunswick Mr. Campbell served as Treasurer of the Board of Trade of that city, and also as

Treasurer and later as President of the New Brunswick Young Men's Christian Association. He is at present a Director of the Newark Board of Trade, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Newark Athletic Club.

He was married, May 8, 1877, to Elizabeth Mundy Meeker, daughter of David Edward Meeker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAYSON ALLING, of East Orange, banker and broker in New York City, was born at Lyons Farms, N. J., November 19, 1848. His parents were Stephen B. and Jane H. (Weir) Alling; his paternal grandfather was David Alling. He received his early education in the public schools of Newark, and was graduated from the Freehold (N. J.) Institute in 1864. He then obtained employment as a clerk with the house of Fisk & Hatch in Wall Street, New York City, remaining with that firm for twenty years. In 1885 he engaged in business for himself, and is now at the head of the banking and brokerage firm of Alling, Reynolds & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York City.

Mr. Alling is one of the conspicuous citizens of East Orange. He is Vice-President of the People's Bank and Treasurer of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of that place. He is a Republican, active in town affairs, has held the office of Town Committeeman, and is now a member of the Excise Board. He is a member of the Essex Club of New-



EDWARD P. ALLING.

ark, the Essex County Country Club, the Riding Club of East Orange, Hope Lodge of East Orange, and the Brick Presbyterian Church of East Orange.

He was married, June 1, 1871, to Oliveretta C. Secor, and



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD P. ALLING, EAST ORANGE.

has two children: Bertha, wife of Herbert B. Atha, of Newark, and Jenny, wife of John S. Hawley, Jr.

ERWIN DEAN FARNSWORTH, of Newark, N. J., son of Joseph and Elmira Smith (Dean) Farnsworth, was born in the City of New York, October 7, 1853. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Matthias Farnsworth (born in 1612), a native of Lancastershire, England, who married Mary Farr, one of the early settlers of Lynn, Mass. The

Farnsworths in this country are nearly all the direct descendants of this Matthias. The name was formerly written Eferneworth, of Eferneworth Hall, Parish of Dean, near Manchester, England. Matthias came to America with the Dorchester Company soon after the Pilgrims — probably about 1628—and settled at Dorchester, Mass. The line of descent to Mr. Erwin Dean Farnsworth is as follows: 1. Matthias, born in 1612, married Mary, daughter of George Farr; 2. Jonathan, born in 1675, married Ruth Shattuck; 3. Jonathan, born in 1701, married Mary Burt; 4.



ERWIN D. FARNSWORTH.

Joseph, born in 1732, married Hannah Flynt; 5. Jonathan, born in August, 1767, married Hitty Parker, of Groton, Mass.; 6. Joseph, married Elmira Smith Dean; 7. Erwin Dean.

Joseph Farnsworth, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Sharon, N. H., afterward living at Fitchburg, Mass., and Keene, N. H. He entered Dartmouth College in 1839. He was for some years connected with Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and later was professor in the Mount Prospect School at West Bloomfield (now Montclair), N. J., the Irving Institute of Tarrytown, N. Y., and the Mechanics' Institute of New York City. He was an active member of the Sullivan Street and Carmine Street Churches in New York, and, removing to Roseville, N. J., was for many years an elder of the Roseville Presbyterian Church and was the organizer and superintendent of the Bruce Street Mission work. He was a good public speaker,

a graceful prose writer, and the author of many poems of merit which found their way into print, but anonymously, as he was too unassuming to permit his name to appear. The mother of Mr. E. D. Farnsworth, Elmira Smith (Dean) Farnsworth, was the daughter of John Dean, of Dean's Pond, N. J., and Mary (Mead) Dean, of Pompton, N. J. In addition to the Meads, the Hanlenbeck, Sloat, and Earl families are represented in the collateral branches of his maternal line.

Erwin Dean Farnsworth has spent nearly his entire life in the section of Newark which is known as Roseville. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and at an early age entered the insurance office of John Dean & Son (his grandfather and uncle) in Jersey City. He was then for sixteen years—until 1889—in the National State Bank of Newark; and he has since been connected as Cashier with the Second National Bank of Newark and more recently as Treasurer of the Dime Savings Institution.

He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Board of Trade of Newark, the East Orange Republican Club, and the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange. For many years he was connected with the Roseville Presbyterian Church.

He was married, in 1878, to Harriet M. Gould, of Newark, daughter of Lucius D. and Phebe Elizabeth (Gardner) Gould. They have two daughters, Helen Elmira and Elizabeth Gould, and one son, Erwin Dean, Jr.

JOSEPH COULT, one of the ablest members of the Newark bar, is descended from an early Connecticut family who came to New Jersey about the middle of the eighteenth century and first settled in Sussex County. He was the youngest of ten children, and was born in Frankfort, N. J., May 25, 1834. In the common and classical schools of his day he received a thorough preparation for college, but after considerable delay a collegiate course was abandoned, much against his cherished hopes and ambitions. All inducements held out for him to enter mercantile life were of no avail; he was determined to take up the study of law and adopt that as his profession. In 1858 he became a student

in the law office of Thomas N. McCarter, then of Newton, Sussex County. A little later he entered and was regularly graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and upon his admission to the bar of that State in 1858 he began active practice in New York City.

In 1861 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar and the same year he opened an office in Newton, where he practiced successfully for thirteen years. In 1874 Mr. Coult removed to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided and followed his profession, and where for a time he was a partner of his distinguished preceptor, Hon. Thomas N. McCarter. Later he formed a copartnership with James E. Howell, who had been a student in his office in Newton, and thus organized the law firm of Coult & Howell, one of the oldest, best known, and most successful in the State.

For a time Mr. Coult served as Prosecutor of Pleas for Sussex County, and from 1884 to 1892 he was City Counsel of the City of Newark. It was largely due to his efforts while acting in the latter capacity that the new and present water supply for Newark was accomplished; and it was also mainly due to his indomitable efforts and personal direction that the law known as the "Martin Act" was passed. He prepared the original draft for this act, and worked incessantly to secure its passage by the Legislature; and, by its operation, many cities of the State were relieved from burdensome indebtedness. Mr. Coult has always been a Republican, and has represented his party in several important political conventions, both State and National. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, at which Lincoln was for a second time nominated for President; to the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated General Grant for that high office; and to the Cincinnati Convention, which gave the presidential nomination to Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Coult is properly placed among the most sagacious and reliable lawyers in New Jersey. A man of rare legal attainments, courteous, dignified, and honest, his great force of character and unerring grasp of fundamental principles make him a powerful advocate. He has few equals as a counsellor, and of late years he has been often called upon to act as counsel by proudinent lawyers who recognize

his special powers. As a citizen he is highly esteemed and universally respected, and takes a lively interest in all public affairs.

Mr. Coult was married in May, 1859, to Miss Frances A., daughter of Joseph A. Osborne, of Frankfort Township, Sussex County, N. J. They have four children: Margaret, Eliza, Lillian, and Joseph, Jr.

EDGAR B. WARD, of Newark, lawyer and prominent in insurance circles, was born in Afton, Morris County, N. J. His parents were Moses D. and J. Louisa (Sayre) Ward; his paternal grandparents Jacob and Abigail Ward; his maternal grandparents Elias and Abby Sayre. He was educated at the Bloomfield (N. J.) Academy and at Cornell University, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1872, as an attorney, and in 1875, as a counsellor. He



EDGAR B. WARD.

engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, and became prominent at the bar. In 1880 he was appointed counsel of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and several years later was made Second Vice-President of that company. He still continues in both these positions.

Mr. Ward is a prominent resident of East Orange. He has represented the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Education of Newark, and is a member of the

Essex County Country Club, the Essex Club, the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the Newark Athletic Club, the University

Club of Newark, and the Riding and Driving Club of Orange.

He was married, in 1877, to Harriett Newell Jube, daughter of John P. Jube, of Newark. Their children are Edgar Percy, Newell J., and Kenneth B.

JOHN EASTWOOD, of Belleville, Essex County, New Jersey, is a native of Lancashire, England, his parents being Peter Eastwood and Elizabeth Moon. He received his education in the Lancashire common schools. When a young man he came to America, settled in Belleville, Essex County, New Jersey, and in 1847 established himself as a manufacturer in the chemical business, which a few years since he incorporated as the Eastwood Chemical Company. He is also President and principal owner of the Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company, and for twenty years has been one of the Trustees of the Newark Celluloid Company.

In his various business connections Mr. Eastwood has been very successful, and through his honesty, integrity, and uprightness of character has always maintained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

For over twenty years he was a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church of Newark, resigning recently on account of his health.

Mr. Eastwood married Mary, daughter of Joseph Sefton, of Leeds, England.



JOHN EASTWOOD.

SYDNEY NORRIS OGDEN, of Newark, youngest son of Morgan Lewis Ogden and Eliza Glendy McLaughlin, is a direct descendant of John Ogden, who was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1641, moved to Hempstead, Long Island, in 1644, and was one of the patentees of that town. About 1650 he established the settlement of Northampton, Long Island. He was made a "freeman" of Southampton, March 31, 1650, and was chosen by the General Court of Hartford,



SYDNEY NORRIS OGDEN.

Conn., May 16, 1656, and again in 1657 and 1658, as one of the magistrates of the colony. He sat in the General Court as a representative from Southampton in May, 1659, and in the Upper House in May, 1661, and afterward. The Dutch having taken possession of New York, John Ogden was appointed "Schout" for the six towns — Elizabethtowne, Middletown, New Yorke, Woodbridge, Piscattaway, and Schrusbury, his commission dating September, 1673.

At this time he was virtually Governor of the English towns of New Jersey. He died in 1688, the acknowledged pioneer of the town, in whose house the first white child of the settlement was born. Sydney Norris Ogden's father, Morgan Lewis Ogden, was born in New York City, January 7, 1809, and died in Newark, N. J., December 23, 1876. He was the son of Samuel Gouverneur Ogden and Eliza Lewis, daughter of Francis Lewis, of New York City, and a granddaughter of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Morgan Lewis Ogden's grandfather, Rev. Uzal Ogden, married Mary Gouverneur, and figured prominently

in the early history of Newark. The Rev. Uzal Ogden's great-grandmother, Elizabeth Ward, wife of David Ogden, was the daughter of Samuel Swaine and the widow of Josiah Ward. She was the traditional heroine who was the first to land on our Passaic shores from the Pilgrims' vessel. Eliza Glendy McLaughlin (his wife) was born September 28, 1817, in Baltimore, Md., and died December 23, 1862, in Washington, D. C. She was the daughter of Matthew McLaughlin and Sydney Rævely Norris.

Sydney Norris Ogden was born in New York City, August 7, 1853. In 1855 he moved with his parents to Washington, D. C., where his father engaged in the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1863 the family moved to Newark, N. J., where they passed the summer in the "Old Kearny Mansion" on Belleville Avenue, whose twenty-five acres bordered on the Passaic River. In 1865 the Ogden family became regular tenants of the Kearny estate, and have had uninterrupted possession of the same until the fall of 1900, when the subject of this sketch purchased a residence on Third Avenue.

Mr. Ogden received a common school education and was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1869. He received an appointment on July 1, 1870, in the United States Coast Survey, where he served with marked distinction as a hydrographer and topographer until 1876, when he resigned to accept a position of assistant in the mathematical department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. For twenty-five years he has been identified with the actuarial department of this company,—one of the largest and oldest companies in the country,—and is at present assistant in charge of the department. His profession is that of an actuary, and he has appeared as an expert in several important law suits, where the services of an actuary have been required in order to determine the value of a life when considered in the light of an annuitant.

In politics Mr. Ogden is a staunch Republican. He has never sought political preferment, but has always taken a deep interest in the success of the Republican party. When, after a bitter struggle in the primaries during an all-night session, in the spring of 1894, he was nominated as Alder-

man of the then Fifth Ward of Newark, he promptly accepted and worked night and day to roll up as large a majority as possible in that strong Republican ward. And notwithstanding the fact that the home of the Democratic candidate for Mayor was in the same ward, the ward never gave a larger Republican majority than it did in April, 1894. Mr. Ogden became prominent immediately upon taking his seat in the Common Council by beginning an aggressive campaign against the railroad corporations for moneys long overdue the city, and which he had the satisfaction of seeing paid before the year was out. In the spring of 1895, when the Republican Council came into power, Mr. Ogden was chosen by his colleagues as leader on the floor and Chairman of the Finance Committee, to guide the party and carry out the wishes and desires of the so-called reform administration, which trust he faithfully fulfilled. He was re-elected Alderman of the Eighth Ward (re-districted) in 1896, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the mayoralty nomination in the City Convention of 1898. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of Essex County and Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

When a boy Mr. Ogden was a close companion of Willie and "Teddy" Lincoln, sons of the martyred President, and assisted them in organizing "The Lincoln Zouaves," a boys' regiment of soldiers who had their headquarters at the White House, and whose soldierly bearing was well known to all the residents of Washington during the war. He has been a lifelong Episcopalian. He was one of the incorporators of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, in Newark, N. J., has always officiated as one of its Vestrymen, and in 1899 was elected its Treasurer, which position he now holds. He is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., and of the Jr. O. of U. A. M. He has always taken a deep interest in athletics and athletic sports, was the organizer of the Triton Boat Club in 1867, and was one of its most active participants until a few years ago, when he retired as an honorary member. He also served as President of the Newark Tennis Club when that club was in its prime several years ago. He is a member of the Acturial

Society of America, the Wednesday Club, and the Northern Republican Club, and is Vice-President of the North End Club.

Mr. Ogden was married, October 26, 1887, to Mary Stuart Depue, who was born in Newark, N. J., April 13, 1868, the daughter of Chief Justice David Ayres Depue and Delia Ann Slocum. Chief Justice Depue is a direct descendant of Nicholas Dupuis, who came to this country in 1662 and is reputed to have been the first settler in Pennsylvania in the Town of Shawnee. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1866 and served in that capacity until 1900, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. He was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., October 27, 1826, and is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren County, N. J. Delia Ann Slocum, born in Tolland, Mass., is the daughter of Oliver Elsworth Slocum and Polly Mills. There have been born to Sydney Norris Ogden and Mary Stuart Depue five children: Lucy Depue, born August 19, 1888, in Newark; Miriam Woolcott, born January 28, 1890, in Newark; Mary Norris, born January 3, 1892, in Newark; Sydney Norris, Jr., born July 7, 1893, in "Glenside Park," Westfield Township, N. J., died at the same place September 11, 1894; and David Ayres Depue, born October 16, 1897, in Newark.

WILLIAM SANDFORD PENNINGTON, Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, and was a great-grandson of Ephraim Pennington, one of the original settlers of that city. Governor Pennington was a soldier in the Revolution, retiring with the rank of Captain by brevet. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1797 and served three years, was elected a member of the Council in 1801 and re-elected in 1802, and on February 28, 1805, was chosen an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, having been admitted to the bar in May, 1802. He was Reporter of the Supreme Court from 1806 to 1813, when he was elected Governor of the State, to which office he was re-elected in

1814. In 1815 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey and served until his death, September 17, 1826.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Governor and Chancellor, and son of Governor William S. Pennington, was born in Newark, May 4, 1796, was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1813, and was licensed as an attorney in 1817, and as a counsellor in 1820, having read law with Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1828 and was chosen Governor and Chancellor every year from 1837 to 1843.

In 1858 he was elected to Congress and was chosen Speaker. He died February 16, 1862. He married Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, Jr., a surgeon in the Continental Army.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, a representative old citizen and business man of Newark, was born on a farm in Warren County, N. J., November 26, 1840. His parents were George Van Horn, born in 1816, died July 26, 1876, and Mary (Hull) Van Horn (died in March, 1882), daughter of Gershom Hull. On both sides he descends from old families of Warren County. The Van Horns are of Hollandish descent. The first of the name to settle in Warren County was James Van Horn, a respected farmer. Amos H. Van Horn's maternal grandfather, Gershom Hull, died in Warren County in 1819; his widow survived him until 1859. The children of Gershom Hull were Daniel, Caroline, John, James Gershom, Hannah, Hetty, Sarah, and Mary, who married George Van Horn.

Amos H. Van Horn's parents, George and Mary (Hull) Van Horn, were married in 1836. They had ten children: Edward, who served three years in the Rebellion, first as a volunteer in Captain Bean's Artillery Company, from which he was assigned to Battery B, New Jersey Artillery, was honorably discharged, and died in February, 1866, from the effects of exposure; Amos H., the subject of this sketch;

John, who enlisted in Company K, Second New Jersey Infantry, under Captain Tay, was taken prisoner at the second



AMOS H. VAN HORN.

battle of Bull Run, was paroled at Annapolis, and died in 1863 from the effects of hardships; James, a member of Com-

pany A, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, who served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; and Silas, Caroline, Minerva, Jane, and Ida and Emma (twins).

Amos H. Van Horn attended school at Danville, N. J., and at an early age engaged in the furniture business with his father. In 1860 he embarked in business on his own account, as a member of the firm of Van Horn & Holt, which, however, was dissolved upon the breaking out of the war in the following year. Soon afterward he opened a store alone, and, though laboring under adverse circumstances, was able by pluck, courage, and excellent workmanship to win a substantial degree of success. From the beginning of the Rebellion he had cherished strong patriotic sentiments, and in view of its prolongation he yielded to a sense of duty and enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment, leaving a boy in charge of his store, which he subsequently sold out. After the return of his regiment in June, 1863, he again engaged in the furniture business, in which he has continued to the present time. His trade has experienced steady development, and he is now at the head of a large and popular wholesale and retail furniture establishment, for which he has erected extensive and commodious buildings. He is one of the most respected merchants of Newark.

He is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, of the Newark Board of Trade, of the Lincoln Republican Club of Roseville, and of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married, May 8, 1872, to Miss Emma Clark Wilcox (born in 1842), daughter of James Clark and Hulda Wilcox.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, the distinguished jurist, was a lineal descendant of Francis Bradley, who settled in Connecticut, first at Bradford, near New Haven, and, in 1660, at Fairfield. Francis married Ruth, daughter of John Barlow, and died in 1689. John Bradley, the eldest son of Francis, had a son Joseph, born in 1701, who, in 1724, mar-

ried Olive, daughter of Samuel Hubbard, Jr. Their son, Joseph Bradley, married Martha Bates, and, in 1791, moved to Albany County, N. Y., settling on the somewhat famous Helderberg Mountain, where the historic anti-rent riots occurred in after years. Their second son Joseph had a son, Joseph Bradley, 3d, who married Mary Wheeler, and their son, Philo, and his wife, Mercy Gardiner, were the parents of the subject of this memoir.



JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

Joseph P. Bradley was born on a farm in Berne, Albany County, N. Y., March 14, 1813, and received only a common school education.

Being the eldest in a family of twelve children, he was early put to work, and from almost childhood divided his attention between the farm and the schools of the neighborhood. When fifteen he began teaching, by which occupation he supported himself while preparing for college. He early manifested the true instincts of a scholar and became especially proficient in mathematics. This last feature in his mental make up was the crowning characteristic of his long and eventful life. He was graduated from Rutgers College with honor in 1836, having, during his collegiate course, conducted an academical school at Millstone, N. J. Shortly afterward he began the study of law with Archer Gifford, then the Collector of Customs at Newark, and also acted as that gentleman's inspector. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, commenced active practice in Newark, and for a time was also the legislative correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. He soon rose to prominence as a lawyer

and advocate, and became counsel and afterward a Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and later the leading counsel and an influential Director of the United Canal and Railway Company of New Jersey. These positions, combined with his great natural ability, gave him a large, varied, and lucrative practice, and within a few years he was recognized as one of the most eminent lawyers of the State. There were few cases of importance in which he did not appear.

In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. In 1858 Governor Newell nominated him successively with five others to the State Senate for the office of Chancellor, and in 1862 he was a candidate for Congress. On March 21, 1870, President Grant appointed him an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed John A. Campbell, of Alabama, who had resigned in 1861, the place having been vacant for nine years. Justice Bradley was assigned to the Southern Circuit, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and was the only Northerner who had filled the post. In the face of great obstacles he entered upon his long and honorable judicial career, and made one of the most conspicuous records in the history of our Federal courts. He was not only placed in a section where Federal law had for years been odious, but in a position which required a knowledge of the civil law of Louisiana, the semi-Spanish law of Texas, and the law of admiralty jurisdiction, as well as a thorough understanding of the common and equity legal principles. Justice Bradley had become learned in the latter in New Jersey; with characteristic energy he applied himself to the former and soon mastered all the principles involved in these various codes. He met the task most completely and satisfactorily, and in Louisiana and Texas was especially admired.

Justice Bradley took part in the settlement of two of the most disturbing questions which ever agitated the people of the country; one was the constitutionality of the law of Congress making Treasury notes legal tender. This had been before the Supreme Court for argument and counsel had been heard; it was again re-argued before a full bench and

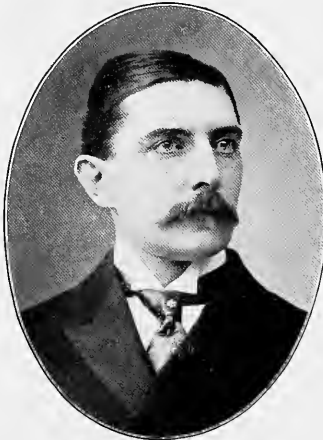
Mr. Bradley delivered the opinion. The other was the controversy decided by the Electoral Commission of 1877, of which he was made a member by Congress, and which seated R. B. Hayes in the presidential chair. The part he took in rendering opinions on these questions has been the subject of considerable adverse comment, but it has since become an established and recognized fact that he acted from the highest and purest motives, and could not, in the face of the evidence submitted, have done otherwise than he did. Subsequently history has entirely vindicated his opinions and given him that credit which was justly his due.

He was one of the foundation members, an organizer, and the first Recording Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, and contributed several papers to its publications, taking an active interest in it until his death. He was not of high stature, nor remarkable for personal presence, but his countenance expressed habitual thought. He was genial, unassuming, kind hearted, and secretly charitable. His love of kindred was intense. He was a great mathematician, a great linguist, a great Bible scholar, a great jurist and judge, of distinguished scholarship in history, science, and art, and renowned in everything for thoroughness and exactitude. He honored his native State and the State of his adoption, and he honored still more the New Jersey bar.

Justice Bradley was married, October 23, 1844, to Mary, youngest daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of this State. Their children were Mary Burnet, Caroline, Joseph Hornblower and Harriette (both deceased), William H. (now dead), Charles, and Joseph Richard (also deceased). Justice Bradley died January 22, 1892.

CHARLES BRADLEY, of Newark, is the son of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, the distinguished jurist, and Mary Hornblower, daughter of Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, whose father, Josiah Hornblower, was the builder of the first steam engine in America. On his father's side he is a grandson of Philo

Bradley, a great-grandson of Joseph Bradley, 3d, a great-great-grandson of Joseph Bradley, 2d, and a great-great-great-grandson of John Bradley, whose father, Francis Bradley, settled in Fairfield, Conn., in 1660.



CHARLES BRADLEY.

Mr. Bradley has been a lifelong resident of Newark, N. J., where he was born August 31, 1857. He was educated at the Newark Academy, at the New Brunswick Preparatory School, and at Rutgers College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1876. Subsequently he took a course at the Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C. He spent one

and one-half years in the service of the New York custom House and four years in the counting room of H. V. Butler & Co., wholesale paper dealers, of New York City. Since 1883 he has been Secretary of P. Ballantine & Sons, brewers, of Newark. He is a man of acknowledged business ability as well as of marked professional attainments, and a worthy representative of a distinguished race. He is a Trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, President of the Alumni Association of Rutgers College, and a Director of the Newark City National Bank, of the Essex Passenger Railway Company, and of the Newark Library Association, and is identified with other organizations. He also holds membership in the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, the University Club of New York, the University Club of Newark, the Morristown Field Club, and the Morris County Golf Club.

In public life Mr. Bradley has achieved the same distinc-

tion which he has won in business affairs. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and is now serving his third term as State Director of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, having been elected to that position by the Legislature in 1899, 1900, and 1901. In every capacity he has faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties and won for himself an honorable reputation.

Mr. Bradley was married, April 12, 1882, to Julie E. Ballantine, daughter of Robert F. Ballantine, of Newark, and has four children: Charles Burnet, Robert B., Anne Brown, and Francis Barlow.

EDGAR HOLDEN, M.D., of Newark, N. J., was born in Hingham, Mass., in November, 1838, his parents being Asa H. and Ann Louisa Holden. Dr. Holden's father was a manufacturer. His grandfather was one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. His first ancestor in this country was Justinian Holden, who came over in 1632, in the ship "Elizabeth."

He received his preparatory education at Hingham Academy and at James Hunting's Boarding School at Jamaica, L. I., and in 1855 he was an assistant teacher in the Rev. J. F. Pingry's Boarding School. He entered Princeton College in the sophomore year, and was graduated from that institution in 1859, receiving from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts in 1862 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1872. In 1861 he was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and in the same year was commissioned a surgeon in the United States Navy by President Lincoln. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Army in 1865.

Dr. Holden is one of the oldest and most respected members of the medical profession in Newark. Since 1865 he has held the position of medical adviser of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of that city. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society from the Essex

Medical District, of the Military Society of the Loyal Legion, and of the Order of the Cincinnati.

In 1861 he was married to Catharine Hedden, daughter of Jotham Hedden, of East Orange, N. J. In 1873 he married Helen Stewart, daughter of John Burgess, of Orange.

BLOOMFIELD L. MILLER, of Newark, N. J., was born in that city December 31, 1849, being the son of Elias Newton Miller, of Newark, and Sarah Maria (Coates) Miller, who was born in Charleston, S. C. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Electa (Ward) Miller, of Newark. His maternal grandparents were Joseph S. Coates, of Philadelphia, and Eliza (Scott) Coates, of Charleston, S. C.

He was educated at the Newark Academy and Rutgers



BLOOMFIELD L. MILLER.

College, and after completing his studies entered the mathematical department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. He was appointed actuary of the company in 1871, being at that time only twenty-one years old, a position in which he continued until 1882. He was then appointed mathematician of the company, and has continued as such until the present time. Since 1894 Mr. Miller has also been one of the directors and Second Vice-President of

the company. He is a charter member of the Acturial Society of America and was its President from 1897 to 1899, and is a member of the Essex Club of Newark and of the Essex County Country Club of Orange.

Mr. Miller was married, November 5, 1879, to Jennie Ogden, who died August 24, 1880, leaving one child, Jennie Ogden Miller.

JOHN JACKSON HUBBELL, one of the leaders of the Essex County bar, is the son of Algernon Sidney Hubbell and Julia A. Jackson, a grandson of Wolcott Hubbell, and a great-grandson of Matthew Hubbell, who removed from Woodbury, Conn., to Lanesboro, Mass., about 1765. The family is of good old English stock, having come to the Connecticut Colony in early days. Wolcott Hubbell was a minuteman during the War of the Revolution, fought at the battle of Bennington, guarded some prisoners in the old house after the battle, and took an active part in promoting the cause of right and liberty. He was subsequently a member of the Massachusetts Senate and Judge of the County Court for many years.

Algernon Sidney Hubbell, the youngest of ten children, was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Mass., November 22, 1799. He left home at the age of fourteen, resided for some years in the family of his



JOHN J. HUBBELL.

brother-in-law, Jeremiah Tracy, a prominent merchant of Troy, N. Y., and there attended the academy and read law with Judge Buell. Returning to Lanesboro, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1824, and continued the practice of the law there until 1836, being associated as partner with Hon. George N. Briggs, afterward Governor of the

State. In 1834 he married Miss Julia A. Jackson, of New Jersey, and after serving a term in the Massachusetts Legislature he removed to Newark, N. J., where he became a partner of his brother-in-law, John P. Jackson, and afterward a member of the firm of Armstrong & Hubbell.

He took an active part in promoting the best interests of the city and State, assisting at an early date in organizing the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association, the Firemen's Insurance Company, and the Newark Library. The latter had its birth in his office, and he also wrote its charter. In 1846-48 he served in the Legislature, and in 1873 he was appointed by the Governor one of the commissioners to revise the constitution of the State. He was also for years one of the School Committee and a Trustee of the Newark Academy, a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and for fifteen years President of its Board of Trustees. In appearance and presence Mr. Hubbell was a rare specimen of the courtly gentleman of the old school. Never in public nor private did he forget those exquisite courtesies which mark good birth and breeding. Modest, yet self-respecting, he held his opinions firmly, and always gave abundant proof of study and acquaintance with every important event, whether in church or State. His wife died in 1889. He died April 18, 1891, being at that time the oldest member of the Newark bar. His wife's grandfather, Adrian Van der Linde, was an adjutant in the Revolutionary Army.

John Jackson Hubbell was born in Newark, June 16, 1853, was educated at the Newark Academy and Princeton University, and received a thorough preparation for a professional life. He read law with his distinguished father and at the University of Leipsic, and obtained the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the February term, 1877, and as a counsellor at the same term three years later, and in September, 1896, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Since his admission Mr. Hubbell has successfully followed his profession in his native city, where he occupies a high place among the leading members of the bar. He has done

considerable literary work, including magazine articles on travel in Europe, an article on the celebrated Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau for the Newark *Daily Advertiser* in 1880, and an address on the Battle of Red Bank before the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which organization he is a prominent and active member, and of which he has been Registrar for many years.

AARON PECK CONDIT is a lineal descendant of John Cunditt, who was first known in this country in 1678. In 1689 and 1691 he became the purchaser of two tracts of land in Newark, N. J. He was, in all probability, of Norman descent, but, according to a family tradition, came to America from Wales. Of the truth of this tradition there is no certain evidence. The name spelled Conduitt was known in England early in the sixteenth century. Sir John Conduitt married a niece of Sir Isaac Newton, and, at the death of that distinguished man, succeeded to a very important office held by him under the English government. He was born in 1659 and died in 1739. The John Cunditt who settled in Newark was the first of the name known in America. He was the ancestor of one of the largest, most respectable, and best known families of the United States. This family has ramified itself into every State of the Union, and has given to the republic statesmen, judges, lawyers, divines, and business men, who have added honor to the



AARON P. CONDIT.

name and benefited the communities where they have been located. It has so grown in Ohio that a flourishing town in that State has been called by the family name, and, on a regularly appointed day, its representatives, in large numbers, have there held annual reunions. The main characteristics of these people have been a sturdy independence, excellent judgment, sound common sense, downright integrity, and adherence to truth and righteousness. These characteristics have descended from father to son and are still possessed by those now bearing the name. A strong religious bias has been manifested by them in all their generations, and this has been demonstrated by their custom of giving to their children, in so many instances, names derived from the Bible.

There were originally several methods of spelling the patronymic—Cunditt, Cundit, Condit, Conduit, Cunduit, and Condict. There are now, however, only two modes used—Condit and Condict. The branch which went to Morris County, New Jersey, and settled there, retain the letter *c* in the last syllable; all others discard it.

Aaron Peck Condit is the sixth lineal descendant from John Cunditt, first known in this country as a resident of Newark, through his son Peter, who was the first one in America to write the name with a *c*. The genealogy is thus traced back to the original John Cunditt:

Aaron Peck Condit⁶ was the son of Samuel Condit⁵, born March 22, 1798, died October 22, 1864, and Phoebe Peck, his wife, daughter of James Peck. Samuel Condit⁵ was the son of Samuel Condit⁴, born August 16, 1761, died August 31, 1822, and Hannah Harrison, his wife, daughter of Ichabod Harrison. Samuel Condit⁴ was the son of Daniel Condit³, born December 27, 1723, died November 11, 1785, and Ruth, daughter of Gershom Williams. Daniel Condit³ was the son of Samuel Condit², born December 6, 1696, died July 18, 1777, and Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, died May 25, 1755. Samuel Condit² was the son of Peter Condit¹, died in 1714, and Mary, daughter of Samuel Harrison. Peter Condit¹, or Cunditt, was the son of the original John Cunditt. Two of these ancestors were patriot soldiers in the Revolution. A tradition, confirmed somewhat by records,

claims that Samuel Condit² was the first white man who purchased from the Indians any land lying between the Orange Mountains.

Aaron P. Condit was born December 17, 1839, at Orange, Essex County, N. J. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the public schools at East Orange. He then continued his studies under Rev. David H. Pierson, a distinguished teacher, who for many years conducted a seminary at Elizabeth. He remained three years with Mr. Pierson, under most delightful circumstances, as Mrs. Pierson was his cousin.

After remaining for four years with his father, on the farm, he moved to Fremont, Ohio, and formed a partnership with his brother, Samuel D. Condit, and carried on a dry goods business under the name of Condit Brothers. Four years later William W. Brant, of Belleville, N. J., was admitted to the firm. Shortly after this Mr. Condit returned to New Jersey because of ill health. At this time he became resident buyer for the store in the West, his brother having retired from the business. He also carried on a dry goods business in Mansfield, Ohio, under the name of A. P. Condit & Co. The store was in charge of Captain A. H. Condit, formerly of Morristown, N. J. In 1875 he retired from the dry goods trade, and for the last twenty-five years has been a dealer and broker in the real estate business in Newark, N. J.

Mr. Condit has been connected with the Republican party since its birth. At the present time he is a member of the Common Council of the Borough of Florham Park, which was a part of Chatham Township, Morris County. He is also on the Republican Committee of that borough. He was made a Master Mason in Brainard Lodge, No. 336, of Fremont, Ohio, and became a Royal Arch Mason in Fremont Chapter, No. 64, of Fremont. He was made a Knight Templar in Toledo Commandery, No. 7, of Toledo, Ohio. He is also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey. In 1881 he was transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Madison, N. J., where he has since been a regular attendant. For nine years he has been one of the

trustees and for the past four years President of this board.

In 1861 he was married to Sarah Antoinette, daughter of Joseph C. Ward, of Hanover, N. J. Of his five children two died in infancy. Those still living are Henrietta W., Charles B., and Mrs. Chester C. Brown.

TIMOTHY MERRITT WARD, of Newark, was born in Northampton, Mass., September 15, 1842. He is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of William Ward (1), born in 1596, died in 1687, who came from England in 1639 and lived in Sudbury and Marlboro, Mass. William's eldest child, John Ward (2), of Sudbury and Newton, was born in 1626 and died in 1708. His seventh child, William Ward (3), of Newton, was born in 1664, and his eldest child, John



TIMOTHY M. WARD.

Ward (4), of Newton and Grafton, was born in 1690 and died in 1747. Daniel Ward (5), eighth child of John (4), was born in 1732 and died in 1812, having lived in Coleraine, Conway, Ashfield, and Buckland. He married Hannah Harroon. He was a private in Lieutenant Ephraim Jennings's company of Colonel David Field's regiment in 1777. His second child, John Ward (6), of Buckland, was born in 1760 and died in 1846, having been a private in Captain Dins-

more's company, Colonel Woodbridge's regiment, in 1777, in the Revolutionary War. He married, first, February 24, 1784, Rachel Spenny, and, second, March 21, 1792, Lois Cranston. Their ninth child, Windsor Ward (7), of Buck-

land, born in 1811, died in 1855, was ordained as a minister in the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and held pastorates in Northampton, Buckland, Pelham, Chicopee Falls, Blandford, Ware, Webster, and Townsend, in Massachusetts, and at Coventry, Norwich, and Willimantic, in Connecticut. He married, October 14, 1832, Lydia Harvey, born in 1810, died in 1886, daughter of Enos Harvey, and had four sons and one daughter, all the sons becoming soldiers in the Civil War. Alanson Harvey Ward (8), born in Coventry, Conn., in 1831, was a captain in the Union Army in the Rebellion in 1862-65, and now resides in Newark, N. J. Edwin Fletcher Ward (8), the second son, born in Norwich, Conn., in 1836, was a surgeon in the Union Army, serving from 1861 to 1865. He is now a resident of New York City. The daughter, Sarah Jane Ward (8), was born in Willimantic, Conn., in 1839, and now lives in Newark. Timothy Merritt Ward (8), the third son and fourth child, is the subject of this article. Amasa Dwight Ward (8), the youngest child, was born in Buckland, Mass., in 1844, became a resident of New York City, and died in 1890. He was a hospital steward in the Civil War, serving from 1861 to 1865.

Timothy Merritt Ward, being a Methodist minister's son, spent his early life in various places, removing to Buckland in 1843, to Pelham in 1845 (when he began attending school), to Chicopee Falls in 1847, to Blandford in 1848, and to Chicopee Falls again in 1849. In 1850 the family removed to Ware, where he attended school and lived on a farm. Two years later they went to Webster, where he attended school and worked at shoemaking. In 1854 they moved to Townsend, and there he went to school and labored at the cooper's trade. He became an errand boy in a dry goods store in Worcester in 1859. In these capacities he laid the foundations of a successful business career.

On the 18th of September, 1861, Mr. Ward enlisted in Company C, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Captain Josiah Pickett, and on October 7 was mustered into the United States service for three years. He left Worcester, Mass., for the front, October 31, and on April 16, 1862, was promoted Corporal and on September 1 Ser-

geant. He became commander at Fort Williams, Plymouth, N. C., April 1, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran January 20, 1864, serving until mustered out, at Charlotte, N. C., July 12, 1865. He was wounded in battle at Arrowfield Church, near Petersburg, May 9, 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant of his company November 29, 1864, to date from August 27, was assigned to the command of a provisional company March 6, 1865, and was appointed Acting Adjutant March 20 and Acting Regimental Quartermaster March 26. He was assigned to the command of Company A June 1, 1865, was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brevet Brigadier-General M. T. Thomas, commanding the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, June 25, was commissioned Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment June 29, and was appointed Assistant Commissary of Musters, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, July 6. Captain Ward participated in the battles of Roanoke Island (February 9), Newbern, N. C. (March 14), Ford's Mills (October 30), Kingston, N. C. (December 14), Whitehall, N. C. (December 16), and Goldsboro (December 17), in 1862; in the sortie on the rebel camp near Pollocksville (March 7), in a skirmish (March 13), and in the battle near Kingston, N. C. (March 22), in 1863; in the battle of Walthall Junction, near Petersburg, Va. (May 6), in a bombardment on the rebel batteries (May 7), and in the battle of Arrowfield Church (May 9), in 1864; and in the engagements near Gum Swamp, N. C., in March, 1865.

Returning from the war, Mr. Ward settled in Newark, N. J., where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a shirt-bosom manufactory, in November, 1865. On September 25, 1869, he established a tea and coffee store, to which he added Japanese and Oriental goods in October, 1879, and which he has successfully conducted ever since. He was also Secretary of the Nickel Smelting and Peroxide Color Company of Jersey City from May 1, 1885, to March, 1892.

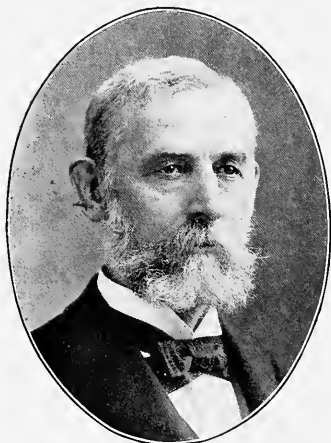
Mr. Ward stands high in musical circles in Newark. He was appointed chorister and bass of the quartette choir in the First Congregational Church April 7, 1871, of the First Reformed Church April 1, 1876, of the Central Methodist Church January 1, 1878, of Christ Episcopal

Church, Brooklyn, March 15, 1880, and of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, May 1, 1884. In 1874 he became a member of Apollo Quartette, of Apollo Lodge, I. O. O. F., which was changed in 1881 to Mendelssohn Quartette. He has always been identified with prominent musical societies.

WILLIAM ADEE WHITEHEAD, born in Newark, February 19, 1810, was the son of William Whitehead, the first Cashier of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, the first bank chartered in New Jersey, and of Abby Coe, sister of Aaron Coe, a distinguished lawyer of that city. He was educated in private schools and at the Newark Academy. In 1823 he moved to Perth Amboy with his parents, and in 1828 was sent to Key West, Fla., as assistant to his brother, John Whitehead, one of the four original proprietors of the island. In 1830 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Key West. He became a member of the Town Council, Mayor of the city, and a founder of the first church, and there began meteorological observations which he continued ever afterward.

Resigning the collectorship July 1, 1838, he returned North, and finally became Treasurer of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and afterward was connected with the New Jersey Railroad at Jersey City. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1861 to 1873, becoming its President in 1871, was long a Trustee of the State Normal School and the Newark Academy, and was a founder and the first Secretary of the Newark Library Association. To the New Jersey Historical Society he gave special interest. He was the author of "East Jersey under the Proprietors," "Contributions to East Jersey History," and a large part of the eight volumes of the "New Jersey Archives," besides hundreds of miscellaneous papers and articles on historical and meteorological topics. He died August 8, 1884, leaving a widow, a daughter, and one son, the latter being Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, of Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN FAIRFIELD DRYDEN, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, is known throughout the United States, not only as the head of one of the foremost industrial insurance organizations in the world, but also as a public spirited citizen and an able financier. He comes from old and sturdy New England ancestry, one of his ancestors having crossed the Atlantic a few years after the landing of the "Mayflower." In their New World



JOHN F. DRYDEN.

abode, free from political and religious persecutions, the family continued to live and flourish for many generations.

John F. Dryden was born at Temple Mills, near Farmington, Me., on the 7th of August, 1839. His father, a gentleman of more than ordinary culture and in easy circumstances, omitted nothing in his early education which could better fit him for any of the learned professions or for any occupation to which he might choose to devote his life. The best school

in the vicinity of his home furnished him with his preparatory education, and at a suitable age he was placed in Yale College, New Haven, Conn. With the assiduity which has ever characterized him, he here applied himself to study; but before he had completed his collegiate course sickness overtook him, and by the advice of physicians he laid aside his books and devoted himself to pursuits which demanded the exercises of physical rather than of his intellectual powers. To give up all mental work was, however, an impossibility; and, having a great fondness for mathe-

matics, he amused himself with its problems after his outdoor tasks were done. As his health improved he applied himself more closely to his favorite studies. His attention in the course of these studies having been directed to the subject of insurance, he soon made himself well acquainted with the results achieved by Milne, Heysham, Carlisle, and others, whose written experience and observations have made life insurance a veritable science.

Having become thoroughly familiar with this subject, and being intensely interested in it, it is not surprising that Mr. Dryden's attention should have been attracted by Elizur Wright's description of industrial insurance in England, as given in his report to the Massachusetts Legislature. This report contained utterances which did not meet with Mr. Dryden's approval, and he proceeded at once to make a thorough investigation of the subject. This investigation led him to believe that, although the demand for small policies might not be for some time so great in this country as in England, it would become, beyond doubt, sufficiently large to warrant an effort being made to introduce this means of saving among classes of people whose available capital is always small. Such an effort would certainly be benevolent and patriotic, and he at once undertook to devise a system of industrial life insurance which would mitigate the anxiety of people of slender means and give them comparative independence.

His plans did not meet with immediate encouragement. In 1873 he was induced to visit the City of Newark, N. J., in the hope of being able to realize at some future day his system of industrial life insurance. Through his efforts and those of Mr. John Whitehead, who drew its charter and secured its passage by the Legislature of New Jersey, an organization was formed under the name of "The Widows' and Orphans' Friendly Society." For eighteen months and more he performed the arduous as well as somewhat responsible duties of Secretary, and then, becoming associated with many of the most intelligent and influential men of Newark, he found in them appreciative listeners to his projects; and learned that the work of his life was destined to bring forth fruit. Gradually the experience gained in

the operation of the Friendly Society made clear the need of something with a wider, further-reaching influence, and it was manifested that Mr. Dryden's claim that the industrial people would, because of its absolute safety, purchase life insurance if it could be brought within their means and adapted to their conditions was entirely correct, and the result proved him to be a matchless financier and mathematician. In about two years he obtained an amended charter for their institution and the Friendly Society lost its name. At its masthead floated the name of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Mr. Dryden remaining the Secretary during these changes. In 1876 he was sent to London to make still further investigations in regard to the matter of industrial insurance, and there he was received with open arms and every facility placed within his reach.

John Whitehead, the first President of the Friendly Society, resigned on account of the duties of his profession, and was succeeded by Allen L. Bassett, who also resigned soon after his appointment. Noah F. Blanchard, the last of the trio who had presided over the Friendly Society and the first who wielded the gavel in the board of the Prudential, died in 1881. This man, eminent for his honesty and business qualities, was succeeded in his responsible office of President by the Secretary, John F. Dryden, who, from the foundation of this institution, had been its real guiding head, and whose magnificent executive ability has made it what it is to-day.

To give a detailed account of the work of this great institution would require volumes. Its magnificent building covers more surface than any other in the city, and it towers upward till its topmost stone confronts the cap of the tallest neighboring church spire. The moving spirit of this wonderful art-creation has brought within his view, and entirely under his supervision a living miniature of the busy world without. In addition to the hundreds upon hundreds of men and women who carry on the work in the institution at his bidding bankers and dealers in various commodities fill up the arches and intervening spaces of the lower story.

Over the vast hall and galleries occupied by the army of clerks and typewriters of the institution story above story, for more than two hundred feet in height, are located bright, airy, and convenient offices with every possible appliance for the comfort and convenience of tenants, occupied mostly by lawyers, Commissioners of the United States and of the law courts of the State, and other professional men. On the sixth floor three chambers have been provided for the use of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, with retiring and advisory rooms for the Vice-Chancellors and one for the Sergeant-at-Arms. The highest skill of architects has been exhibited in the preparation of these chambers, and no means have been left unemployed in their suitable decoration for the purposes to which they are devoted. No such court rooms can be found elsewhere, and, in all respects, they are models of their kind. The arrangements of the offices are inimitable, and they have commanded the patronage of first-class tenants. The topmost story furnishes accommodation for an immense law library of several thousand volumes for the use of the lawyer tenants, to which additions are constantly made, besides a large meeting room for use of the employees, for lectures, concerts, and other entertainments. It is possible that this great edifice, which the hand of time alone can crumble, may yet be devoted to the exclusive use of its proprietors. In awaiting this event, its erection was regarded as a judicious investment of a trifle, comparatively, of its constantly increasing revenues. The large volume of business of the Prudential, developed even since the erection of their original building, has obliged the directors to begin the construction of other structures, which, when completed, will be devoted to the purposes of the corporation, and also to make some needed changes in the first edifice. These new erections exhibit the same regard for utility combined with comfort and convenience and a high degree of art decoration as was already manifested in the first erection. The whole pile, when finished, will be of the most substantial character and will fully evince what can be done by the art and ingenuity of man.

No one save the subject of this sketch foresaw in its

humble beginning the magnitude to which this institution would grow, and this magnitude has even transcended his nicest calculation. It is due to him in this connection to make public the immensity of the work which he has achieved, but to do this would require space far beyond that allotted to us here.

Mr. Dryden has served as Vice-President of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark and holds office in other important financial institutions.

EVERETT G. GARRISON, of Newark, was born in Madison, Morris County, N. J., February 9, 1869, his parents being Phineas D. and Margaret S. Garrison. His paternal grandparents were Samuel B. and Mary G. Garrison.



EVERETT G. GARRISON.

He was educated in the public and private schools at Madison, and in 1888 entered the employ of the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York. He remained with that company until May 16, 1895, when he resigned and became connected with the Accident Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. In March, 1897, he resigned from the latter position to accept the management of the New York Life Insurance Company for

New Jersey, a position which he still continues to hold.

Although a young man, Mr. Garrison ranks with the most prominent representatives of the insurance interests in New Jersey. He is President of the New Jersey Life Under-

writers' Association. He was married, September 15, 1892, to Mabel L. Hoyt.

DEWEY A. WHITEHEAD, of Newark, N. J., was born in that city December 22, 1858, being the son of Augustus B. and Mary F. (Bunnell) Whitehead and a grandson of Samuel Whitehead and Barney Bunnell. He was educated in the Newark public schools and at the C. C. Institute of Hackettstown, N. J., and studied law for four years with the late ex-Judge H. F. Göken. After being admitted to the bar he was engaged for two years in the general practice of his profession; since then he has successfully continued his practice with corporations. He is at present manager of the Renewal Department of the Prudential Insurance Company of America.



DEWEY A. WHITEHEAD.

Mr. Whitehead was married, January 28, 1885, to A. Charlotte Plate, of Hackettstown, N. J., and has one son, Gustav B. Whitehead.

FREDERICK LUDWIG HOFFMAN, of Orange, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, was born in Varel in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, North Germany, May 2, 1865. He is the son of Augustus Francisus Hoffmann and Antoinette von Laar. His father was a native of Hooksiel, North Germany, and a lawyer by pro-

fession, and located at Varel in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, where he achieved distinction at the bar.



FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Hoffman was educated in public and private schools and commenced business life in September, 1880, as a clerk in a general store in a small country place near Bremen. Dissatisfied with the economic and social conditions as they existed in Germany at that time, he decided to emigrate to the United States, and left for this country on November 16, 1884, arriving in New York on November 30th of the same year. His very limited experience in business matters, and

his still more limited knowledge of the English language, made it necessary for him to accept a position as clerk in a grocery store in Cleveland, Ohio. It was there that he commenced a course of study, materially assisted by the excellent local public library, which ultimately made it possible for him to secure the position he now holds as statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

During the next few years he traveled extensively through the West and South, holding various positions of minor importance, being mostly interested in a comprehensive study of the life and labor of the people, until a satisfactory position was offered him by the Standard Oil Company as local agent at Brunswick, Ga. Largely on account of the disturbed state of business affairs, caused by a local epidemic of yellow fever, he was compelled to return to the North, and, visiting Boston, he obtained a position as local agent at Waltham, Mass., of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-

pany of New York. Having always been interested in life insurance matters, his father having been the representative of some of the leading German companies, Mr. Hoffman readily adapted himself to the requirements of his position, which offered a wide field for study and observation, and peculiarly fitted him for his future work. He availed himself of every opportunity to increase his knowledge, and made use of the excellent opportunities afforded in the City of Boston to attend lectures and utilize libraries containing works of reference not easily obtainable. The company with which he had connected himself transacted what is known as the business of industrial life insurance, and to the theory and practice of this business he devoted the succeeding years of his life. While pursuing his course of studies he did not neglect his office duties, but continued to advance, and after a short residence as local agent in Watertown, Mass., he was transferred by the company to Chicago, Ill., as Assistant Superintendent. In Chicago Mr. Hoffman had exceptional opportunities to make himself familiar with the conditions of life of the foreign population, obtaining much knowledge and information of value to him in his future work. For reasons of health he was compelled to resign his position and for a few months resided at Chattanooga, Tenn., where, however, he found it impossible to obtain the employment suitable and congenial to his special talent. He therefore accepted a position as Assistant Superintendent with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia and located at Norfolk, Va. Having conducted his work to the satisfaction of the company, he was transferred to Richmond, Va., as local Assistant Superintendent, and subsequently as Superintendent to Newport News, Va., to open a district and develop the interests of his company in a section of Virginia in which they had formerly not been represented. It was during his life at Norfolk, Richmond, and especially at Newport News and Hampton that he had abundant opportunity to make himself familiar with the conditions of life of the negro population, and the first results of his investigation and study of the statistical data pertaining to the mortality of the colored population were

published in April, 1892, in the *Arcua*, published in Boston, Mass.

The paper attracted considerable attention North and South, and made necessary further investigations into matters but imperfectly touched upon in the first contribution to the subject. Interested in all matters pertaining to mortality and longevity, Mr. Hoffman paid special attention to the problem of suicide as it affected the interests of life insurance companies and the general public. He published his first paper on the subject in the *Arcua* for May, 1893, entitled "Suicide and Modern Civilization." Having been requested to investigate the mortality of Richmond, Va., at the time a matter of discussion and controversy, he contributed a paper on the subject to the *Richmond Dispatch* of July 17, 1894. A paper on the "Sex Relation in Suicide" was published by the American Statistical Association in June, 1894, and a paper on the "Vital Statistics of the Negro" in the *Medical News* for September, 1894.

The various contributions of Mr. Hoffman to statistical literature, but in particular his articles on the mortality of the negro, attracted the attention of the then actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company, John B. Lunger, who requested him to make a number of special investigations for the purpose of supplementing the office experience of the company, which indicated conditions making it impossible to insure negroes at the rates charged to the white population. The work having been performed in a satisfactory manner, he was offered a position with the company, which he accepted, taking charge of his new duties on October 1, 1894.

In his new position he was offered every opportunity to develop his special talents, and the almost immediate result is made evident by the large number of contributions to statistical literature made by Mr. Hoffman, too numerous to be separately mentioned. He contributed a paper on "Diphtheria in Its Special Relation to the Anti-toxin Treatment" to the *New York Herald*, December 24, 1894. An unwarranted attack having been made by New York newspapers on the corporation of Trinity Church, it being charged that the tenements of the corporation were in such

an unsanitary condition that the mortality of the tenement population had been excessively high, Mr. Hoffman was requested to investigate the subject for the corporation and make a report to the vestry of the church. The report was published in March, 1895, and forms one of the most interesting and useful contributions to the literature of the tenement problem. As an evidence of his continued interest in the negro population, Mr. Hoffman published this year in the *Quarterly Publications* of the American Statistical Association a paper on the "Negro in the West Indies," and he also contributed a paper on "The Value of Vital Statistics" to the *Florida Health Notes* of July, 1895. He read a paper on "The Medico-Legal Aspects of the Life Insurance of Children" before the Medico-Legal Congress in New York City in October, 1895, and among other contributions to *The Spectator*, an insurance publication of New York City, he contributed two articles on the "Jew as a Life Risk," which form one of the most useful contributions to the subject of Jewish statistics. The last named paper forms one of many articles relating more or less to mortality statistics in their application to life insurance problems contributed by Mr. Hoffman to *The Spectator* during the past few years. During 1896 Mr. Hoffman was able to publish his first comprehensive work on mortality statistics, entitled "The Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro." The work was published by the American Economic Association as a contribution to American sociology and economics, and in the words of Professor F. W. Taussig: "The monograph is unquestionably a notable piece of work and a contribution of the first importance to our understanding of the negro problem." During the same year the author was able to publish a series of papers on "Tornadoes and Tornado Insurance" in *The Spectator*, which was subsequently republished in pamphlet form. To the annual volume of the *Engineering and Mining Journal and the Mineral Industry* for 1897 Mr. Hoffman contributed an elaborate paper on "Coal Mining Accidents," a subject on which he has since contributed annual articles to the publication named. He also contributed a brief article on the scope and method of the Twelfth Census to the special report on the Twelfth Cen-

sus by the American Economic Association, and a most interesting paper on the Portuguese population of the United States, published in the *Quarterly Publications* of the American Statistical Association for September, 1899.

His close relation to the business of industrial life insurance, with which he has now been connected for a number of years, made it seem expedient to undertake the preparation of a comprehensive history of the business in this and other countries. The task proved a most arduous one and has not yet been completed, but as a first result of his efforts in this direction there was published during the year 1900 a work entitled "The History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America." This work forms practically a treatise on the subject of industrial insurance, and in the opinion of qualified critics is one of the most useful contributions made to the history of the life insurance business. The work, being a volume of some three hundred pages, formed part of an exhibit made under Mr. Hoffman's direction for the Prudential Insurance Company at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This exhibit of the theory, practice, and results of industrial insurance, as illustrated in the history of the Prudential, secured the recognition of the Jury of Awards and a Gold Medal was granted to the company, being the only award obtained by an American company exhibiting in the section of social economy at the Paris Exposition. It became necessary for Mr. Hoffman to go to Paris in connection with the installation of the exhibit, and he availed himself of the opportunity of his visit to Europe to examine carefully into the methods of French, German, and English statistical offices and the methods of life insurance companies in Germany and England. He was enabled to materially increase his library by purchase or by gifts from foreign governments, and his collection of statistical publications with special relation to life insurance and vital statistics is now the most complete in this country.

In compliance with a request for a paper on the "Practical Uses of Vital Statistics" Mr. Hoffman read a paper before the New Jersey Sanitary Association on December 7, 1900, published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 27, 1900. In this address Mr. Hoffman made a

special plea for more comprehensive investigations into the mortality and disease liability of men employed in dangerous and unhealthy occupations, a subject to which in the course of his office duties he has devoted a large amount of time.

Through the efforts of Mr. Hoffman the statistical department of the Prudential Insurance Company has developed to so high a degree of perfection that it ranks foremost in this respect among the statistical offices, not only of life insurance companies, but of the different State governments, in this country and abroad.

Mr. Hoffman is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London and a member of the American Statistical Association, the American Economic Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the New York Reform Club, the New England Society of Orange, and other organizations.

He was married, July 15, 1891, to Miss Ella G. Hay, of Americus, Ga. They have had four children, of whom three are living: Ella, Frances, and Virginia. They reside on Hillside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

FREDERICK HARVEY LUM, of Chatham, Morris County, N. J., a prominent member of the bar in Newark, was born in Chatham on the 5th of October, 1848. His parents were Harvey M. and Phoebe J. S. (Bruen) Lum. His ancestors on both sides have been resident in this country for more than two centuries. The Lums in America descend from Jonathan, Matthew, and Samuel Lum, who came over from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Frederick H. Lum's ancestor was Samuel; the line descends through his son Samuel and grandson Samuel, Israel (1745-1835), Samuel D. (1819-51), and Harvey M., who was the father of Frederick H. Two of Mr. Lum's ancestors, Samuel and Israel, fought side by side in the Continental Army during the Revolution, being ardent patriots and rendering valiant service to their country.

His father, Harvey M. Lum, son of Samuel D. and Hamital (Genung) Lum, born in 1820, died in 1886, was a

successful builder and a man of much influence in that township, where he resided. He married, first, Margaret Sturges, who bore him a daughter, Margaret Drake Lum; and second, Jane S. Bruen, daughter of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen. They had the following children: Frederick Harvey Lum, Merritt Bruen Lum, Edward Harris Lum, Charles Mandred Lum, and Caroline Elizabeth Lum, wife of Frank M. Budd, of Chatham. The ancestor of all the Bruens in North Jersey was Obadiah, second son of John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, who, according to records extant, was christened on Christmas Day, 1606, and was a descendant of Robert le Brun (A.D., 1230), who came from Normandy to England, and of whom record is made in the Domesday Book. Frederick H. Lum's maternal grandmother, Mary (Chandler) Bruen, was born in 1803 and died in 1889, being the daughter of Jonathan Chandler, of Elizabethtown, N. J. (1762-1836), who at the age of sixteen entered the Continental Army as a drummer boy, and was taken prisoner by the British, but eventually released.

Frederick H. Lum was educated at the private schools of John F. Pingry, D.D., at Elizabeth, and Julius D. Rose, Ph.D., at Summit, N. J., and studied law under the preceptorship of Judge John Whitehead and William B. Guild, of Newark. He was admitted to practice as an attorney of the Supreme Court of New Jersey at the February term, 1870, and as a counsellor in 1873. He has been a member of the law firm of Guild & Lum, with offices in Newark, ever since entering upon his profession in 1870.

Mr. Lum has actively supported the Republican party all his life, and is one of the influential members of that organization. In 1868 he was chosen Secretary of the Republican organization of Chatham Township, Morris County, where he resides; and on several occasions he has served as chairman of local party organizations. He was President of the Village of Chatham, and after its incorporation as a borough was made its Mayor, an office in which he still continues. He is a Director of the German National Bank of Newark, and a member of the Essex Club of Newark, the Newark Athletic Club, the Chatham Fish and Game

Protective Association, and the Hollywood (Adirondack) Club.

He was married, May 10, 1870, to Alice Elizabeth Harris, of Nyack, N. Y. They have six children: Susie May, Charles Harris, Frederick Harvey, Jr., Ralph Emerson, Ernest Culver, and Lorintha Storms.

EDWARD HARRIS LUM, of Chatham and Newark, son of Harvey M. and Phoebe J. S. (Bruen) Lum, was born in Chatham, Morris County, N. J., June 12, 1857. His immediate ancestors were: grandparents, Samuel D. and Hamutal (Geming) Lum and Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen; great-grandparents, Israel and Patience (Pierson) Lum, Benjamin and Nancy (Harris) Bruen, and Jonathan and Mary (Jewell) Chandler. In the Lum line he is a descendant

of Samuel Lum, one of three brothers who came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. The family name, however, is Scotch. In the days of Irish freedom there were five Lums who were members of the Irish Parliament at one time. Two of Mr. Lum's paternal ancestors, Samuel and Israel Lum, father and son, fought in the American Revolution. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Phoebe J. S.



EDWARD H. LUM.

Bruen, Mr. Lum traces his ancestry to John Bruen, of Stapleford, Cheshire, England, who was baptized December 25, 1606, and was a descendant of Robert le Brun, who came

from Normandy to England in 1230. Obadiah Bruen, second son of John Bruen, of Stapleford, emigrated from England to Connecticut, and is named in the Connecticut charter of 1662. He removed to Newark, N. J., with the Milford colonists in 1666, and his name stands second on the list of subscribers to the Fundamental Agreement. On his mother's side Mr. Lum also comes from staunch Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Chandler, born May 23, 1762, was a drummer boy in the patriot army, was captured by the British, but was released on account of his youth after spending some time in prison in New York, and immediately rejoined the army, in which he performed good service.

Through his great-grandmother, Patience Pierson, Mr. Lum is descended from Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first pastor and so-called founder of Newark. In deference to him the first settlers named Newark after his home town in England.

Edward Harris Lum received his early education in the public school of Chatham, N. J. He was prepared for college at the Madison (N. J.) Classical Institute, and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1880. During a part of the year 1881 he was employed in the banking and brokerage house of William Ballou & Co., of New York City. From 1881 to 1889 he was manager of the law and collection department of R. G. Dun & Co. in Philadelphia and Chicago, spending two years in the latter city. Since 1890 he has been successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Newark.

He has served as a member of the Board of Education of Chatham, Morris County (where he resides), is a Trustee and Treasurer of the Chatham Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Philadelphia Shakespearian Society, the University Club of Essex County, the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married, June 23, 1885, to Annie Baird Torrey, and they had two children: Merritt B. Lum, Jr., and Kenneth Lum. His first wife died June 29, 1892, and on February 14, 1895, he married Katharine Heath Woodruff, by

whom he has had two children: Margaret Woodruff Lum and Caroline Woodruff Lum. Only one of Mr. Lum's children, Meritt B. Lum, Jr., now survives.

BENJAMIN ANTHONY ROBINSON, M.D., of Newark, N. J., physician, was born in Newark on the 3d of June, 1862, his parents being Morton and Ann (Collins) Robinson. His pedigree in the direct paternal line is as follows: Rowland Robinson (1), married Mary Allen (granddaughter of Governor Henry Bull); Governor William Robinson (2), married Abigail Gardner; Chris Robinson (3), married Ruhamah Champlin; Chris C. Robinson (4), married Elizabeth Anthony; Thurston Robinson (5), married Sarah Perry; Morton Robinson (6), married Ann Collins; Benjamin Anthony Robinson (7).

He received his general education in the Ninth Ward Public School of Newark and the Newark Academy, later taking the course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He then entered the house of William R. Foster & Co., of New York City, as bookkeeper, but gave up that employment on account of ill health, went West, and for

eleven years was engaged in the cattle business on the plains. Being recalled to the East by the sickness of his father, he presently took up the study of medicine. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since the 31st of March, 1892.

Dr. Robinson is a member of the Newark Camera Club,



BENJAMIN A. ROBINSON, M.D.

of the Essex County Medical Association, of Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M., of Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and of Kane Council, No. 2, R. and S. M.

He was married, November 29, 1892, to Alice O'Donnell. They have had five children: Benjamin Perry, Dorothy May, John Thurston, Rachel R. (deceased), and George Pearse.

PAUL WILLIAM RODER, a well known lawyer of Newark, was born in Basel, Switzerland, May 17, 1852, his parents being Charles and Anna (Guertler) Roder. The family moved to Luzerne, Switzerland, and thence in 1866 to this country, settling in Newark. In 1868 the father, Charles Roder, died, and the support of a widowed mother, two younger brothers, and a sister fell upon Paul W. Roder, the eldest son. For five years he worked in a factory, struggling to take care of the



PAUL W. RODER.

family, and in the meantime studying hard to fit himself for active life. Having had from early youth a strong desire to enter journalism, he became attached in 1873 to the *Newark Post*, which soon discontinued publication. In 1874 he was made a member of the staff of the *New Jersey Frei Zeitung*, then under the management of its founder, the late Benedict Prieth, and in a few years became city editor of that paper and also a member of the editorial staff of the

New York Staats Zeitung, where he remained until 1881.

Although Mr. Roder's journalistic work kept him very busy he took up the study of law under the late Judge Caleb

S. Titsworth, and at the same time entered the Law Department of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1882. The same year he was appointed Judge of the First Criminal Court of Newark, which position he resigned to become Tax Commissioner, an office which he filled with ability and satisfaction for several years. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1884, and from the first has enjoyed a large and successful practice. Mr. Roder was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark for a period of four years (1880 to 1884), representing the old Thirteenth Ward. He was Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools and the originator of the free evening drawing school, from which thousands of scholars have since graduated. This school is now one of Newark's greatest institutions.

Mr. Roder was married, May 28, 1877, to Marie Antoinette Voigt, and has three children: Anna Antoinette, born March 5, 1878; Paul Garfield, born February 5, 1881; and Walter Lincoln, born January 9, 1890.

WINFIELD SCOTT SIMS, of Newark, a well known inventor, was born in New York City, April 6, 1844. He comes of English and Scotch ancestry. His father, Lindsay D. Sims, was Captain of Company 1, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, in the Civil War, having for eleven years previously been in the regular army under General Winfield Scott. He participated in the Seminole and other frontier wars, and died from the effects of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness. On the maternal side Mr. Sims's Scotch ancestors were military men of valor under the kings of Scotland back to the ninth century. The family removed to Newark when the subject of this sketch was a small child.

W. Scott Sims was graduated from the Newark High School in 1861. He served during the Civil War in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Regiment. Returning home, he turned his attention to the invention of electric apparatus and devised various improvements in electro-magnets. In 1872 he constructed an electric motor to be used for light

work. By means of this motor, weighing forty-five pounds, and a battery of twenty half-gallon Bunsen cells, he was able to propel an open boat sixteen feet long, with six per-



W. SCOTT SIMS.

sons on board, at the rate of four miles an hour. This electric boat was the first practical attempt to move boats by electricity. Since then Mr. Sims has constructed torpedo

boats for the United States Government and for experimental tests in France and England which have a speed of twenty-two knots an hour and carry five hundred pounds of high explosives.

Previous to this Mr. Sims had served an apprenticeship of two years in the Newark Machine Works and afterward was with the Manhattan Arms Company, then with the L. Wright Machine Works, and subsequently took charge of the mechanical department of the Newark Patent Package Company. During this period his inventive faculty was constantly on the alert. He later gave attention to brokerage and real estate, in which he accumulated considerable property, but in 1869 he became thoroughly interested in electrical matters. His first effort was the invention of a practical torpedo that could be propelled by electricity. His experiments finally proved successful, and he has to-day the only successful electric dirigible torpedo boat in the world. His torpedo is a sub-marine boat with a cylindrical hull of copper and conical ends, supplied with a screw propeller and rudder. The electrical power is generated by a dynamo-electric machine on shore or on shipboard, and by its means the torpedo is propelled, guided, and exploded. Since 1879 the government tests of these boats have been satisfactory, and many of them have been purchased by the government. They have a speed varying from ten to twenty miles an hour, and carry charges of dynamite varying from two hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds.

In 1894 Mr. Sims began experiments on dynamite guns. His experience with high explosives and his constant inquiry into matters appertaining to arms kept him constantly on the alert for improvements. Approached by Dana Dudley with the idea of firing high explosives, he carried the idea through numerous experiments to a successful issue. When the Cuban insurrection started Mr. Sims came in contact with their representatives here. He both sympathized with the Cubans and was their advisor. The first dynamite guns he built were for the Cuban Junta—two portable guns to be carried on horseback, neither piece to weigh more than two hundred and fifty pounds, and to fire projectiles con-

taining four pounds of explosive gelatine (the highest explosive known) a distance of a mile or a mile and a half, that would destroy everything within a radius of forty feet. These guns, although firing the most deadly explosive known, were constructed on so simple and so safe a plan that any man could fire them. They were used in some thirty engagements, and proved so effective that the Spaniards fled panic-stricken before them. The highly successful use of these guns by the Cubans impressed the officials of the United States Government so favorably that the Sims-Dudley Defense Company was entrusted with orders from the Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army for the construction of a considerable number of guns and ammunition therefor, which were in due time delivered and were used with great effect in various battles, both in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The havoc wrought by these guns in the siege before Santiago, and the part they contributed to the success of our army, received the unqualified commendation of soldiers and officers of the army as well as the United States War Department.

In 1867 Mr. Sims married Lida Leek, who died in 1888, leaving two surviving children: Ernest L. and Grace L. His second marriage was to Mrs. Josephine, widow of F. W. French. They have one child, Frederika McHarg Sims. Mr. Sims is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., of Damascus Commandery, No. 5, K. T., of the North End Club, and of the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, where he resides.

WILLIAM MEEKER was born near Birmingham, Warwickshire, England. He took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1644, and settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1665. He married Sarah Preston, who came to New Haven in the ship "True Love" in 1635. She was a daughter of William Preston, of New Haven, whose wife presented her husband's will, dated July 9, 1647, and an inventory of his estate at the court held at New Haven, September 7, 1647. In the will he calls himself a member of the Church of New Haven and names six chil-

dren: a daughter, wife of Joseph Alsop; a son, Edward Preston; a son, Danycell Preston; a son, John Preston; a daughter, Mary Preston; and Sarah, wife of William Mecker. The remainder of his estate in New Haven, in New England, he gave to his wife. In his will he made this statement:

I have an estate in Old England, and for part of my house and lands and other goods given by my father to my elder brother and myself, and left in the hands of two trustees, namely, Mr. William Lawson and Mr. William Banke, to be kept in trust on our behalf when we should demand it ourselves, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, lying in Yorkshire, in a town called Giglesweke in Craven. This lands and goods what there is of it is to be divided into four parts to be equally divided amongst the children I had by my former wife, as Daniell, Edward and John Preston, and my daughters Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary.



SAMUEL MECKER.

William Mecker and Sarah Preston had issue Joseph, born in 1648; Benjamin, born March 17, 1649; Sarah, born February 7, 1653; May, born October 6, 1656; and John, born September 7, 1666. William Mecker's will was dated December 9, 1690, and he died soon after.

Benjamin, second son of William Mecker, married Elizabeth, who survived him. His will was recorded in 1705. They had issue William, Benjamin, Jonathan, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas, and Joseph.

Benjamin Mecker, second son of Benjamin, made a will which was recorded in 1751. He married Phebe, who survived him, dying in 1755, aged seventy-five. They had issue Benjamin Mecker, Samuel Mecker, Phebe (wife of Nehemiah Ludlam), Esther (wife of Stephen Hinds), and Sarah (wife of Isaac Woodruff).

Samuel Meeker, second son of Benjamin (2), was born in 1716 and died in 1757, in his forty-first year. He married Charity, and had issue Benjamin Meeker (married Mary Harriman), Matthias Meeker (married Miss Parsons), and Captain Samuel Meeker (married Mary Clarke).

Captain Samuel Meeker lived in Springfield Township, in that part now known as Short Hills, both during and after the Revolutionary War. He commanded a troop of light horse that was recruited in Essex County, largely from Springfield and vicinity. This troop was in constant service during the war, was in both battles of Springfield, and acted as the escort to the scaffold of Morgan, the murderer of Rev. James Caldwell, January 29, 1782. During the years 1777, 1778, and 1779 it was stationed at Rahway at Terrel's Tavern, watching the enemy. The troop paraded before General Washington while he was stopping at the house of the Rev. M. Van Arsdale at Springfield. Among its members were (mostly from Springfield) Joseph Doty, Ephraim Littell, Thomas Osborne, John Wilcox, Nathan Bedell, John Walker, Jonathan Townley, Benjamin Bedell, Isaac Halsey, Nathaniel Crane, Samuel Parsons, James Halsey, Daniel Halsey, Nathan Elmer, James Whitehead, Ichabod Clark, and Recompence Stanley.

Captain Samuel and Mary Meeker had issue William Meeker, born August 6, 1762; Sannel Meeker, born July 10, 1763; and Phebe Meeker. Captain Meeker died at Short Hills, N. J., about 1800. His widow, Mary, died in 1824, aged eighty-two years.

Samuel Meeker, second son of Captain Samuel Meeker, was a shipping merchant and banker in Philadelphia. He was twice married, first, to Nancy Briant, of Springfield, who died about a year afterward, and, second, March 7, 1792, to Miss Jane Hampton, daughter of Jonathan Hampton, of Elizabethtown. He died in 1831, without issue.

William Meeker, son of Captain Samuel Meeker, married Sarah Hays, of Westfield, N. J., March 31, 1782. They had issue James Clarke Meeker, born August 5, 1783, died May 28, 1785; William Meeker, born December 8, 1784, died September 7, 1794; Samuel Meeker, born November 13, 1786; James Meeker, born December 6, 1788, died February 5,

1792; Henry Meeker, born January 8, 1791; Phebe Meeker, born October 30, 1792, married John Woods; William Meeker, born February 28, 1795; and Alleta Meeker, born March 1, 1797, married Randolph Jones.

William Meeker was in the militia during the Revolutionary War and participated at the battle of Springfield, where he saw a British soldier in the act of firing the Presbyterian Church. He shot him on the spot. The edifice was afterward destroyed by the English. William Meeker was a farmer, and moved to Morris County, whence he removed some years later to a farm near Rahway, N. J., where he died January 3, 1831, aged sixty-eight years. His widow, Sarah, died January 25, 1842, aged seventy-nine. This William was the father of Samuel, who was prominent in Newark's business and religious circles for many years.

Samuel Meeker, last named, was born in 1786, in Springfield, in the home of his grandfather, Captain Samuel Meeker, whose name he bore. He did not long remain in his native place, but left there very early to reside with his uncle of the same name in Philadelphia, by whom he was educated at the school of the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, of that city. He entered Nassau Hall at Princeton as a student and remained there about two years. His tastes, however, did not incline to a professional life, but to a business career. Very early in the last century, and just before the War of 1812 broke out with England, he entered into business in New York. But the war was the cause of great disorder in business circles, and at its close he was compelled to abandon his chosen career for a time. He retired to a farm near Rahway, in Clark Township. The inaction of a farmer's life, however, did not suit his active, enterprising spirit, and as soon as there was a more satisfactory outlook for business he became a partner with his brother, William, in the manufacture of carriages for the Southern market. The facilities for the transportation of goods were then very limited, and the freightage of these commodities entailed a large expense on the producers. There were no railroads, but there were a few steamboats, the only method of transportation for their carriages to the Southern markets. The goods must be carried by trucks from Rahway to Elizabeth-

town Point, or, as it was then called and known, "the Point," then loaded into the steam vessels, carried by them to New York, then unloaded and put on sailing vessels, and in them taken to some Southern ports. All this required time and the outlay of considerable money. The exigencies of such business as that conducted by Mr. Meeker and his brother required the presence of one of them in the South.

Samuel Meeker was the partner selected for that important post. He established himself at Charleston, S. C., where the firm had a repository for the display of their carriages, and, spending several years in charge of the business, was thus brought into contact with the very best element of Southern society, for it was from that class that customers for so expensive a luxury as coaches generally came. He was there in 1833, in the midst of the nullification excitement, when the passions of South Carolina politicians were at fever heat. Mr. Meeker was possessed of too much good sense to be carried away by the ruling folly of the hour. He had so excellent a judgment that he was able to appreciate at its true value the madness of the men who would rush into rebellion. Then Andrew Jackson was President, and he was too good a patriot, too great a lover of the Union, to be so infatuated by State pride as to believe that any State would be benefitted by secession or treason to the government. His sentiments of disapproval were fully expressed in letters which he wrote to his friends in the North and which are still in existence. The principal nullifiers were among his best customers, but he would suffer no selfish ends to stand in the way of his allegiance to the republic. Having secured a competency from his Southern business, he resolved to retire, and in 1830 came to Newark and built the house which he occupied within a few months of his death. Into the erection of his home he carried his usual methodical, strict manner of doing business. He knew every detail of the workmanship, was familiar with every stick of timber which went into the house, and made himself acquainted with every feature and progress of the building as it went along. The house was one of the best ever erected in Newark. It is now occupied by Dr. Edward III, the eminent physician and surgeon.

Mr. Mecker was not ambitious politically. He had no taste in that direction, and so when urged severat times to accept the nomination for Mayor of Newark he declined. His tastes ran in other channels, and he delighted to serve his fellow citizens in positions where he knew he could do so with benefit to those interested and with credit to himself. He was a business man, familiar with financial problems, possessed of great prudence and sagacity, a profound insight into human nature, and with an uncommon ability to judge men. The community soon learned his capabilities, and gave him full employment in his favorite pursuits.

He was made President of the State Bank in Newark in 1854, and continued to hold that position until his death. During a part of the time he was President and afterward Vice-President of the Newark Savings Institution, having resigned its presidency. He was also President of the Newark Gas Company for many years before his death, and President of the Passaic and Hackensack Bridge Company. He also became interested in the Newark Library Association, and for many years served in its Board of Managers. He was strongly attached to the worship of the Episcopal Church, and when he first came to Newark he identified himself with Trinity Church, was soon selected to serve as a member of the Vestry, and was for many years a Warden and Treasurer of the church. He was a Republican in politics, and during the Civil War strongly supported the government in its attempt to restore the Union. He died at Pisa, Italy, July 15, 1864, while on a trip abroad. He married thrice. His first wife and the mother of his children was a Miss Harbeck. His second wife was Miss Thomas, and his third a Miss Parsons, whom he married late in life. He had several sons and one daughter. One of his sons, John Harbeck Mecker, was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1842. He was a practicing lawyer in Newark and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at his home in South Orange, January 20, 1889, in his sixty-sixth year. Another son, Charles H. Mecker, became a physician, and another, Samuel A. Mecker, a business man. His daughter married Oliver Spencer Halstead, Jr., one of the sons of Chancellor Oliver Spencer Halstead.

The family is represented to-day in New Jersey by Dr. Charles H. Meeker, of Rahway, N. J., the only surviving child of Samuel Meeker; by Samuel Meeker, of East Orange, and John Harbeck Meeker, a practicing lawyer in Newark, both sons of Judge John Harbeck Meeker; and by Frederick Wood Meeker, a son of Samuel Augustus Meeker, who lives in New York.

HENRY RICHARD LINDERMAN, of Newark, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 8, 1858, being the only son of Hon. Henry R. Linderman, M.D., Director of the United States Mints, and Emily H. D. Linderman, and a grandson of Dr. John Jordan Linderman, one of the best known physicians of Northeastern Pennsylvania, for nearly fifty years a practitioner of medicine in Pike County, Pa., and Sussex County, N. J., and Rachel Brodhead Linderman, a sister of



HENRY R. LINDERMAN.

the late Hon. Richard Brodhead, United States Senator from Pennsylvania before the Civil War. The elder Dr. Linderman was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, under the famous Valentine Mott and the elder Dr. Hosack, and removed to Pennsylvania in 1816. He was born in Orange County, New York, in the house built by his grandfather, Jacob Linderman, or von Linderman, when the latter came to this country in 1710, having fled from

Saxony to England on account of religious persecution and coming from England here. He was a large landowner, an

Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man of prominence in Orange County. The house he built and a large portion of his land are still in possession of his descendants. Dr. John J. Linderman's brothers were both lawyers of prominence, the elder, Willett Linderman, having been District Attorney of Ulster County, New York, from 1837 for several years, and a younger brother, James Oliver Linderman, being one of the youngest judges in the State, having been County Judge of Ulster County from 1814, when he was thirty-four years old, until his death in 1856. Judge Linderman was also for several years a law partner of General George H. Sharpe, the former Treasurer of New York State, and one of his sons, Henry Willett Linderman, a captain of cavalry, served on General Sharpe's staff in the Civil War.

A near kinsman of the first American Linderman was Frederick Linderman, who served throughout the Revolution as a Sergeant in the German regiment of the Continental Line of Pennsylvania. The Linderman family is descended from a brother of Margaretta Linderman, the wife of Hans Luther and mother of Martin Luther, the great reformer, and reached distinction in Germany in the law and medicine, several of its members having been counsellors and physicians to the electors of Saxony in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mr. Linderman's grandmother was a member of the well known Brodhead family, sister of United States Senator Richard Brodhead; a daughter of Judge Richard Brodhead, of Pike County, Pa.; a granddaughter of Garrett Brodhead, who served through the Revolution in the New Jersey State troops as a Sergeant; a grandniece of Luke Brodhead, Captain in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, who retired after the battle of the Brandywine on account of a severe wound, from which he suffered until his death; and a grandniece of Daniel Brodhead, Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, Brevet Brigadier-General, commandant of the Western Military Department from 1778 to 1781, thanked by Congress, member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and for eleven years after the Revolution Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

General Daniel Brodhead's son, Daniel, Jr., was a Lieutenant in Shay's Battalion of Pennsylvania Continental troops. The Brodhead family descends from Captain Daniel Brodhead, of Charles II.'s grenadiers, who accompanied Colonel Nicholls's expedition which captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and who remained and settled in the province after it became a British possession. He was a great-nephew of John Brodhead, of Monk Britton in Yorkshire, whose line terminated in England in 1847 in the person of Sir Henry T. L. Brodhead, Bart.

Mr. Linderman's father, the late Dr. Henry R. Linderman, studied medicine under the eminent Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, who was his personal preceptor, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a successful physician, beginning practice when he was barely twenty-one, but gave it up on account of his health when about thirty-one or thirty-two, at which time he entered the United States Mint at Philadelphia as chief clerk. After remaining in that position for several years he resigned to engage in the banking and brokerage business in Philadelphia. In 1867 he was appointed Director of the Mint, which position he resigned in 1869. In 1870 he was one of the commissioners for erecting the new mint (one of the largest in the world) and government refinery in San Francisco. In 1871 he was a commissioner to Europe to investigate and report on the different mints and coinage systems of Great Britain and the Continental nations, with a view to adopting whatever might be advantageous to the United States mint service. Upon his return he wrote the Coinage Act of 1873, after long consultation with officers of the mints, assay offices, and Treasury Department, and secured its passage through both houses of Congress. The trade dollar and the demonetization of the old silver dollar were distinctly the individual ideas of Dr. Linderman. He sought a market in Oriental countries for our large output of silver and discontinued its coinage here, giving this country in law what had long existed in fact, the single gold standard. He was appointed the first Director of the Mints under the act of 1873, and under his hands the re-organization of the mints, assay offices, and coinage service gave the govern-

ment the mint service practically as it is now conducted. For the first time since the Civil War the New Orleans Mint was opened during Dr. Linderman's administration and on his recommendation. In addition to his duties as Director of the Mints he served (without compensation), in 1877, as a commissioner, with power to appoint two colleagues, to investigate the mint, custom house, and other Federal offices in San Francisco. He appointed ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Low, of California, and Henry Dodge, a leading merchant of San Francisco, and this commission sat through the summer of 1877. Dr. Linderman's self-sacrificing work that year is thought to have hastened the illness from which he died two years later. He was also the author of the act of March, 1874, establishing the present form of computing foreign exchange instead of the old and complicated system. In 1877 he wrote and Putnam published "Money and Legal Tender in the United States." As a financial authority, and as the honored Director of the United States Mints, no man stood higher in this country; he was widely known, not only in the United States, but abroad, as an authority upon coinage and finance by all those competent to understand his work. During his life several of his official reports were used as reference text books at some of the technical schools connected with our larger universities, and when the Japanese government built their mint they offered him \$50,000 to go to Japan for one year and organize their new service, an offer which he declined.

Of a patriotic Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, Dr. Linderman was an able American of the highest type. Having achieved a comfortable fortune in early middle life, his private interests suffered from his devotion to the public service, and he died in moderate circumstances at his home in Washington in 1879.

Henry R. Linderman's mother was a daughter of George Hyer Davis, of Lancaster County, Pa., who was one of the early coal operators of the Carbon County district, and a member of the Coleman and Bull families, both prominent in the Revolution in Lancaster County. She was a granddaughter of Samuel Philip Holland, of Wilkesbarre, an

Englishman of large means, who invested extensively in coal lands, and who was the first president of the old Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Henry R. Linderman was educated at private schools, prepared for college at the Episcopal school of St. Clement's, Ellicott City, Md., entered Lehigh University in 1876, and finished a three years' special course in literature in 1879. He studied law under Hon. John B. Storm, member of Congress, at Stroudsburg, Pa., and practiced first with the District Attorney of Monroe County, Pa., and then with Hon. John Lynch at Wilkesbarre, Pa., who was later a member of Congress and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1885. He has been engaged in the insurance business for ten years. He removed to Newark, N. J., in 1894, to take charge of the interests of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, and as General Agent for New Jersey has charge of their extensive business in this State.

Mr. Linderman is a member of the Episcopal Church and has been active in its affairs, having served three terms as vestryman of his parish, as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention four times, and as Registrar of the Diocese of Newark from 1897 to 1899. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, and a member of the Newark Board of Trade.

In 1899 he married Mrs. Harriet S. Wright, daughter of the late Cornelius J. Sprague, of Brooklyn, and a granddaughter of Roswell Sprague (whose wife was Mehitable Hobart), an eminent merchant of New York and Charleston, S. C., who amassed a fortune in the cotton trade. He was one of the organizers of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and was a prominent figure in all the public movements of that city a generation ago.

JAMES E. FLEMING, of Newark, N. J., was born in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 24, 1836. His parents were Algernon Sidney Fleming, born August 17, 1807, and Julia A. (Karskaddon) Fleming, daughter of James Kars-

kaddon, Esq., a connection of the well known family of shipping merchants of Londonderry, Ireland.

The families of Fleming and Smith were united by marriage in the year 1640 through the union of David, the second Earl of Wemys, to Lady Eleanor Fleming, daughter of John, second Earl of Wigton, of Scotland. The early members of the Fleming family espoused the faith of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, while the Smith family were Episcopalians. Hon. John Fleming was appointed an Associate Justice in 1798 by Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania. He was a native of Chester County, Pa., and was born in 1760 near London Cross Roads, Pa., his father being a descendant of



JAMES E. FLEMING.

the Earl of Wigton, Scotland, who, about the year 1760, purchased a tract of land of Dr. Francis Allison, on which tract is the borough of Lock Haven and part of the town of Flemington, now in the County of Clinton, Pa. John Fleming died in February, 1817. His wife was Sarah Chatham, a daughter of Colonel Chatham, who owned a large estate at Chatham's Run and was active and prominent in the Indian War of 1777-78. Mrs. Fleming was born in the City of Dublin in 1763, and came to this country an infant. She died in 1824. They had six sons and three daughters. General Robert Fleming, of Lycoming County, Pa., held prominent positions under the government, among which were those of Senator and member of the convention which recommended and adopted the present constitution of Pennsylvania.

Algernon Sidney Fleming, the father of Colonel James E. Fleming, was at one time High Sheriff of Clinton County, Pa., an office in which his fourth son, John Wister Fleming, succeeded him at the age of twenty-two.

Colonel James E. Fleming spent his boyhood in Illinois and Kentucky with his father, who had business interests in those States. Returning to Pennsylvania, he for some time received instruction under the care of Mr. Charles Berkley, an English gentleman of education. He was then sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of business. In that city he began the study of law in the office of S. Moore Du Bois, Esq., and he was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. He at once volunteered, and through the assistance of his family organized a company of cavalry, which he took to Washington. There an effort was made to force his company into a regiment of New York cavalry. The attempt was frustrated by young Fleming's prompt decision to fight his way out if not allowed to go in peace, declaring that his organization had volunteered from Pennsylvania and would not sacrifice its State pride to fill the quota from New York. He was offered a captaincy if he would remain without his men, but declined to do so.

He served in Harlan's celebrated Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, receiving promotion to the grades of First Lieutenant and Captain. He was wounded and taken prisoner May 30, 1862, and was a prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C., and in Libby Prison. He escaped, and, having been subsequently exchanged, was ordered on staff duty, serving on the staffs of General Alford Gibbs and Brigadier-Generals Terry and I. J. Wister. He acted on the staff of the latter during the celebrated expedition to capture Jefferson Davis by a bold dash into the City of Richmond. He was also on the staffs of General William F. ("Baldy") Smith and O. E. C. Ord. He was wounded at Black Water Bridge, Va., at Longstreet's siege of Suffolk, at Cemetery Hill, and in front of Petersburg, Va. He resigned from the service, on account of wounds, on the 13th of February, 1865. Just at the close of the war he was asked by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to take the position of Lieutenant-Colonel

and Assistant Inspector-General, but before being mustered in the war closed.

In July, 1865, Colonel Fleming engaged in the shipping business at New Berne, N. C. He subsequently purchased a plantation and became active on the conservative side of politics, filling the military appointment of Sheriff of Craven County, N. C., under General Daniel E. Sickles. While the incumbent of this office he cleared the county of highwaymen, receiving the co-operation in this work of a body of ex-Confederate soldiers which he had organized. He captured and brought to execution the notorious outlaws, Louis Albritton, Wash Hicks, and George Davis, who had murdered Colonel Neathercutt and others. His administration met with cordial approval. He retired from the office under the Reconstruction Acts.

In 1872 Colonel Fleming returned North, and in the following year he accepted a position with the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. He organized a branch of this company's business in Newark, N. J., in 1873, and has since been its responsible manager in that city.

He is one of the well known and influential citizens of Newark. He has held the offices of Freeholder and member of the City Council. During the Presidential campaign of 1880 he was a member of the State Committee of Veterans in the interests of General Hancock's candidacy. He organized and commanded the Essex Troop of Light Cavalry, which military critics at the Columbian parade in October, 1892, said was the finest troop of cavalry ever seen in America. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Army and Navy Club, and of the Essex Club of Newark, and a member and one of the Governors of the Essex County Country Club.

Colonel Fleming was married, April 28, 1859, to Isabella Penn Smith, eldest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Fleming is a lady of brilliant intellectual gifts. She is a great-granddaughter of Dr. William Smith, founder of the University of Pennsylvania. Colonel and Mrs. Fleming have had six children, of whom one, Mary Louis Smith Fleming, survives.

JASPER RAYMOND RAND, for many years an honored citizen of Montclair, N. J., was born in Westfield, Mass., October 17, 1837, and died in Montclair on the 18th of July, 1900. He was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Rand, who came to this country with his wife, Alice Sharpe, and several children, in 1635, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Their eldest son, Robert Rand, Jr., a farmer, died in Lynn, Mass., November 8, 1694. By his



JASPER R. RAND.

wife, Elizabeth, he had six children, of whom Zechariah married, in 1684, Ann Ivory. Daniel Rand, eldest son and child of Zechariah, was born about 1686, moved to Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1718, and married, January 18, 1720, Mary, daughter of Major John and Mary (Eames) Keyes, granddaughter of Elias and Sarah (Blanford) Keyes, and a great-granddaughter of Robert and Sarah Keyes, of Watertown, Mass., 1633. Solomon Rand, son of Daniel and Mary (Keyes) Rand, was born March 13,

1723, married September 15, 1741, Deborah, daughter of Jabez Dodge, and died in July, 1801. Their son, Jasper Rand, born March 10, 1760, died in April, 1838, was a private in Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, Captain Ebenezer Ingoldsby's company, in 1777, and received a pension. He married, first, April 30, 1783,

Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Knowlton) Knowlton, who was born March 15, 1765, and died March 7, 1802. He married, second, May 15, 1803, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Hepzibah (Baker) Adams. By his first wife Solomon Rand had eight children, of whom Jasper Raymond Rand, the youngest, was born June 6, 1801, at Shrewsbury, Mass., and when a young man moved to Springfield and thence to Westfield, in the same State, where he died February 15, 1869. He owned large farms and for thirty-two years was a manufacturer of whips. He was Postmaster of Westfield under President Lincoln, a member of the State Legislature for two years about 1858, and a leader of the Whig party and in town affairs. He also secured the appropriation for the State Normal School. September 5, 1823, he married Lucy Whipple, born May 26, 1805, died January 30, 1868, daughter of Joshua and Huldah (Cooley) Whipple, granddaughter of Joshua Whipple, Sr., a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a great-granddaughter of Symonds Whipple and Elizabeth Mason. She was also a descendant of Major John Mason, Deputy Governor of Connecticut and a founder of the towns of Windsor, Saybrook, and Norwich, and of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The children of Jasper Raymond Rand, Sr., and Lucy Whipple were George Waterman, born March 14, 1825; Albert Tyler, born January 30, 1827; Lucy Cornelia, born March 26, 1830; Jasper Raymond, born April 3, 1832, died in infancy; Ellen Almira, born December 7, 1834; Jasper Raymond, the subject of this sketch; and Addison Crittenden, born September 17, 1841.

Jasper R. Rand was educated at Middleboro Academy, at Fairfax, Vt., and at Westfield Academy, at that time one of the famous educational institutions of the Eastern States. Subsequently he studied law for nearly a year in the office of Judge Winchester, at Springfield, Mass. But preferring a business career to the legal profession, he joined his father in the manufacture of whips at a time when Westfield, his native town, controlled the whip manufacturing industry of this country and sent many shipments abroad. When the father retired the son carried on the manufactur-

ing industry at home and also conducted the affairs of its office in New York City.

In 1870, when the late Addison C. Rand, well known in Montclair, began the manufacture of drills, air compressors, and other mining machinery, Jasper R. Rand became an associate in that business. The firm prospered and engaged also in the manufacture of a high explosive known as Rac-a-rock. This was used with great effect in the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate, and of submerged obstacles to navigation in other waters. The Rand Drill Company and its interests have grown to immense proportions since then and its agencies are to be found in every quarter of the globe. Nearly all of its employees have shared in the prosperity of the firm, for the proprietors were as just and appreciative toward them as they were in all their business transactions generally. As proof of the reciprocal spirit that governed the firm's affairs and the close attachment that has been maintained between employer and employe it is worthy of note that the greater number of the men engaged in the New York office have been with the company for more than twenty years, each loyally and devotedly guarding the interests entrusted to him. Addison Rand was President of the company when he died, and Jasper R. Rand succeeded him in that capacity. The two brothers were unusually devoted to each other; they were almost inseparable, and what was of the least concern to either was of equal importance to the other.

Mr. Rand moved to Montclair in 1873 and bought a part of a farm, which he converted into the beautiful home whose hospitalities so many have enjoyed. He and his family were members of the Congregational Church, and for fifteen years he was an efficient member of its Board of Trustees. Mr. Rand was personally very popular, and his counsel was sought whenever any important problem was to be solved. His kindly, genial nature drew men toward him. No worthy object appealed to him in vain. He was a careful speaker and a deep thinker, and had the gift of analyzing and discerning the trend of things in an unusual degree. No public spirited movement was undertaken while he was a resident of Montclair without his

hearty co-operation. Recognizing his value as a citizen, the people elected him a member of the Township Committee in 1880 and again in 1881. In 1887 they elected him a Chosen Freeholder for a two years' term, and further public honors were offered to him. In politics he was a steadfast and loyal Republican.

Mr. Rand was the first and only President of the Bank of Montclair, an incorporator and Director of the Montclair Water Company, and President and incorporator of the Montclair Club. He was also a Master Mason and a member of the New England Society, the Hardware Club, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He married, October 11, 1860, Annie Margaret, daughter of Peter and Mary (Osborn) Valentine, and had five children: Florence Osgood, Albert Holland, Josephine Freeman, Annie Grace, and Jasper Raymond.

REV. ISIDOR KALISCH, D.D., one of the most distinguished rabbis of his time, was born in Krotoschin, Dutchy of Posen, Prussia, November 5, 1816, and died in Newark, N. J., May 9, 1886. Rev. Burnham Kalisch, his father, of Krotoschin, was "widely known throughout the Dutchy" as a "man of learning, piety, and benevolence," and was "deeply versed in Hebraic lore." He died at Krotoschin, September 1, 1856. His wife was a woman of strong intellect and great force of character. Of their seven children the oldest was Rev. Isidor Kalisch, D.D., the subject of this article.

Dr. Kalisch was even more illustrious than his father, receiving international recognition through his public labors and his published works. From early childhood he evinced decidedly scholarly predilection, and "in his ninth year was remarkably proficient in Talmudical and Hebrew learning." After finishing the curriculum of the gymnasium (on a par with our American colleges) he studied at the Universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Prague, obtaining testimonials from the most eminent professors. During this time he was a contributor to leading German periodicals, notably the *Breslauer Beobachter*, the *Figaro*, and Dr. Julius

Fuerst's *Orient*. He was the author of one of the most popular songs of that warlike period in Germany. "War Song of the Germans" ("Schlacht Gesang der Deutschen"), which was dedicated to the Prince of Prussia, December 31, 1842, and was accepted by the Prince—afterward Emperor William—in a note to Dr. Kalisch, January 12, 1843. The song was set to music by Music Director Mueller, of Breslau, and at once became the fashion. His attitude has thus been characterized:

Imbued with the love of liberty, and witnessing the oppression of his fellow-men under the forms of government and law, his generous nature decried these things; he wrote poems breathing the true spirit of liberty; contributed articles to newspapers which were condemned as seditious by tyrannical censors; and thus, when, in 1848, the revolutionary fever had reached a crisis, he became one of the many obnoxious citizens who were inimical to the welfare of Prussia because they were stumbling blocks to the progress of tyranny and oppression. He was compelled to leave Germany. He made his way to London, England, and after a sojourn there of several months, he left for New York City.

Dr. Kalisch delivered at Krotoschin, in 1843, the "first German sermon ever preached in his native town." He arrived in New York, August 28, 1849, and in the following July was called as minister of the congregation "Tifreth Israel," of Cleveland, Ohio. Here Dr. Kalisch began the distinctive work which was afterward to characterize his labors as a rabbi and carry his name in every section of the country. Finding his charge at Cleveland strictly "orthodox" ("hermetically attached to all the useless and meaningless Jewish religious rites and ceremonies of bygone ages"), the doctor "unhesitatingly and boldly planted the banner of reformed Judaism" in their midst, and by means of his sound reasoning disarmed opposition, and presently saw the congregation "thoroughly infected" with his own spirit of reform. His work in Cleveland has been well characterized as a "sudden revolution in the affairs of the Jewish church." It inaugurated a movement which spread in every direction. The immediate effect is best described in the words of the Memoir previously cited: "The preacher's course, while it received the sanction of his congregation, drew him into heated newspaper controversies with the orthodox Jewish ministers in various cities. They were, however, silenced by his trenchant and facile pen." The

result of his vigorous onslaught on the worthless ceremonies, customs, and rites practiced by orthodox Jews was the assembling of the first conference of rabbis at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. The object of this conference was to better the spiritual condition of the Jews in America; to strip the Jewish divine service from heathenish and idolatrous customs; to weed out senseless and useless prayers; and to establish a uniform divine service throughout the land.

Dr. Kalisch's removals from one city to another were largely induced by his zeal to spread and perfect the movement begun at Cleveland. Moreover, he devoted several years between pastorates to lecturing and preaching in all the large cities of the Union, carrying on the same propaganda. Yet in no instance did he fail to devote himself with equal zeal to the material condition of his congregation. At Cleveland, through his exertions, a new synagogue and school were erected. At Milwaukee he accomplished a similar achievement after having reunited a congregation which had divided into two factions, worshipping in separate synagogues. Through his efforts was also organized at Milwaukee the "Die Treue Schwestern," a benevolent society among the Jewish ladies.

As a profound scholar, philologist, and prolific author Dr. Kalisch must always remain best known to the learned world. He wrote numerous essays on religious and secular subjects, maintained and carried on extensive religious controversies in the Jewish press, both aggressive and defensive, with the orthodox and ultra-reform elements in Judaism, and wrote poems which appeared at frequent intervals in various German newspapers and periodicals. His lecture on the "Source of all Civilization" attracted wide attention and was reviewed by James Parton in the *Atlantic Monthly* (August, 1867); another on "Ancient and Modern Judaism" was not less notable; while still others of note were on "Divine Providence," "The Origin of Language and the Great Future of the English Tongue," "Jewish Ethics," and "Life and Works of Moses Maimonides." He contributed a series of articles on the Talmud, "The Wine

of the Bible," "All Christians Astray on Baptism," and kindred topics, to the *Christian Union*, of which Henry Ward Beecher was then editor; and in various periodicals in this country published such essays as the "Origin of the Doctrine of Demons and Evil Spirits taught by Judaism and Christianity Illustrated," "Opinions on the Value of the Talmud by the Most Learned Christian Theologians," "On the Sphere of our Activity as Israelites," "The Old Biblical Doctrine of the Idea of God," "On the Science of Education," together with critical biographies of Moses Maimonides and Naftaly Hartewig Wessely. His "Wegweiser fuer rationelle Forschungen in den Biblischen Schriften," published in 1853, received the flattering notice of the German, English, and French press. In this profound work he contends upon the basis of a critical examination of the New Testament Scriptures that all that is distinctive in Christianity is derived from Judaic doctrines and customs. In 1855, at the solicitation of Professor Gibbs, of Yale College, Dr. Kalisch deciphered the Phoenician inscription found at Sidon, Asia. His rendering was read before the London Syro-Egyptian Society and published in the transactions of that society as preferable to the translations submitted about the same time by the Duc de Luynes, of Paris, E. C. Dietrich, of Marburg, Germany, and W. M. W. Turner. Dr. Kalisch published a splendid English translation of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," and rendered the same service for the "Sephher Yezirah," the first philosophical book ever written in the Hebrew language. In connection with this last he also issued a "Sketch of the Talmud," in which he summarizes the results of fifty years of study.

Besides his rare learning and fecundity as a prose writer he was a poet of unusual powers. He possessed the extraordinary ability of cultivating the muse in three languages, German, English, and Hebrew. In 1865 his German poems to that date were collected in a volume entitled "Sounds of the Orient" ("Toene des Morgen-Landes"). Such gems in this volume as "Die letzen Lebeusmomente Moses," "Die mystische Harfe," "Der Teufelstein," and "Gesicht der Seele" are unsurpassed of their kind. Of his Hebrew

hymns many are to be found in the Reformed Hebrew Prayer Book. Another poem in Hebrew, read before the Cleveland Conference already referred to, has been pronounced a masterpiece. "After his death," we learn, "among his manuscripts was found a considerable collection of original Hebrew poems, tales, and fables, and translations from German and English poets into Hebrew, which have never found their way into print." Among his other published writings may be mentioned his contributions to Talmudical lexicography in the London *Jewish Chronicle* and *Hebrew Observer* (March 22, 1867) and in the *Judische Literatur Blatt* (Magdeburgh, Germany); English sermons which appeared in the *Jewish Messenger* on "Timely Words" in 1870 and on "Excellence of Judaism" in 1871; a series of "Exegetical Lectures on the Bible" (*The Occident*, Phila., 1851 and 1852); a series of "Contributions to Philosophical Literature" (*American Israelite*, 1854 and 1855); "Prefatory Remarks to the Book of Esther" (1857); "The Book of Antiochus" (translation from the Hebrew, 1859); "A Disquisition Concerning the time of Composing the Accents of the Hebrew" (1863); "Hebrew Literature and Proselytism according to the Biblical Talmudical Laws" (1866); "Discourse on the Preference of the Mosaic Laws," as delivered by Rabbi Moses ben Nacham in 1263, before King Jacob, at Saragossa (translation, 1866); "Contributions to the History of the Jewish Liturgy" (1870); "Historical Researches—Who was Tryphon, mentioned by Justin the Martyr," etc. (1880); "Disquisition on some Liturgical Subjects" (1880); "The Value of the Hebrew Language" (1880); "Real Treasures of Earth" (1880).

Dr. Kalisch left five sons, of whom four, Leonard, Samuel, Abner, and Burnham, became lawyers, and one, Albert, became a journalist.

SAMUEL KALISCH, son of Rev. Isidor Kalisch, D.D., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1851. He was educated under his father, and mastered Greek and Latin at the age of twelve. In 1869 he was graduated from the

Columbia College Law School with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1871, and soon afterward began active practice in Newark, where he has since resided. In February, 1874, he was admitted to the bar as a counsellor.



SAMUEL KALISCH.

Very soon after he began the practice of his profession Mr. Kalisch came into prominence as one of the leading criminal lawyers in the State, and for many years held the foremost place in that department of legal practice. This, however, he gradually abandoned, owing to the large increase of his civil business, which consists principally of damage cases against railroads, yet he is still recognized as one of the ablest and most prom-

inent criminal lawyers in New Jersey. 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, and in 1880 secured a reversal in the Supreme Court in the judgment in the case of Dr. Gedicke. His eloquent pleading also resulted in 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 has been remarkably success-

ful, often establishing precedents and frequently surprising the bench by unearthing forgotten statutes. He was the first lawyer in the State of New Jersey to get a man out of State prison under a writ of habeas corpus.

In recent years Mr. Kalisch has devoted himself exclusively to important civil litigations, a department in which his efforts have been no less notable and successful. He is counsel for many important interests. From 1877 to 1879 he was counsel for the American Protective Association, and in 1875 he was elected Corporation Attorney for the City of Newark, filling the position with distinguished ability. He was nominated for the New Jersey Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1879, and was defeated by a very narrow margin. Outside of his profession his tastes are distinctly literary, as were those of his father. In his study days he occupied himself considerably 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 a memorial of Dr. Kalisch, published in 1886, an article on "Influence of Women on American Juries," "Up the Hudson," "Newark to Nashville," a poem, "Legend of the Talmud," and many similar efforts. His series of article on "Legal Abuses" are credited with having "led to the reform of the minor judiciary and the establishment of the district courts." His memorial volume of his father, published in 1886, attracted wide attention in the religious world. He has gathered an extensive library, which, added to the valuable library inherited from his father, constitutes a notable collection. To this he has added some of the rarest treasures of the bookmaking art, which he acquired in the course of his extensive travels abroad.

JOSEPH FEWSMITH, M.D., of Newark, N. J., prominent in the medical profession of that city, was born in Auburn, N. Y., January 31, 1851. He is the son of the late Rev. Joseph Fewsmith, D.D., and Emma C. (Livingston) Fewsmith. His father was for thirty-seven years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, and left a most

honored name. The Rev. Dr. Fewsmith's father was Joseph Few Smith, and the present style of the family name, Few-

smith, is therefore one of but recent adoption.

Dr. Fewsmith descends from Quaker and Revolutionary ancestors in his Smith line and also through the Lehman family, a collateral paternal branch. On his mother's side he descends from the Livingston, Lefferts, and Roosevelt families, of Scotch and Dutch antecedents. The branch of the Livingston family to which his mother belonged sprang from titled Scottish ancestors.



JOSEPH FEWSMITH, M.D.

The present Dr. Joseph Fewsmith received his

preparatory education at the Newark Academy and Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1871. He pursued his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia College, New York), from which he received his degree in 1874. After graduation he served for a year and a half as interne in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and he then devoted nineteen months to further studies in Vienna, also spending a short time in the Woolwich Military Hospital of London, England. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, in 1877, and has attained a high reputation. Since engaging in practice in Newark he has served as attending surgeon at St. Barnabas Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, and the Foster Home, and as consulting surgeon of the Home for Crippled Children. He has also acted as medical examiner for several insurance companies. He is a city district physician and dispensary physician, and is a

Trustee of the Foster Home, the Industrial School, and the City Home at Verona.

He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, the old Essex Medical Union, the present Medical and Surgical Society, and other professional organizations. He is also a member of the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, and the Forest Hill Club.

He was married, in 1880, to Jean A. Hendry, and has had five children, of whom only one, Jean H. Fewsmith, now survives.

WILLIAM SCHEERER, of Orange, N. J., was born in New York City, October 21, 1856, and was educated in the Newark public and High Schools. After completing his studies he engaged in business employment in Newark. He is largely interested in financial and corporate enterprises, occupying a conspicuous position in the business and financial community of Newark and Essex County. He is Cashier of the State Banking Company, Vice-President of the Newark and South Orange Railroad Company, a Director of the Fidelity Trust Company, Vice-President of the Orange and Passaic Valley Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Newark Consolidated Gas Company, and one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Essex County.



WILLIAM SCHEERER.

He is a member of the Essex Club and the Essex County Country Club. Mr. Scheerer has secured these several posi-

tions by his superior business talents, his financial ability, and his great integrity and scrupulous fidelity in the performance of duty.

He married Miss Lois Durand, of Lake Forest, Ill., and has four children: Lois Durand, Paul Renner, William, Jr., and Joseph B.

FREDERICK BAILIE MANDEVILLE, M.D., of Newark, N. J., was born in that city August 16, 1840. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Giles Jansen de Mandeville, who married Elsie Hendricks in Guilderland in 1640, having fled from Rouen, France, to escape religious persecution, and who, in 1649, emigrated to America in the ship "Faith." The line of descent to Dr. Mandeville is as follows: Giles Jansen (1), Hendrick (2), Giles M. (3), Abraham (4), Yellis M. (5), James C. (6), and Frederick B. (7).



FREDERICK B. MANDEVILLE, M.D.

Dr. Mandeville received his general education at the Newark Academy and Rutgers College, and completed his medical studies in 1863, graduating from the New York Medical College in 1861 and from the New York Homeopathic Medical College two years later. After receiving his degree he entered the army in connection with the medical department of the service, and in 1863 became acting

assistant surgeon. He has been practicing his profession in Newark since leaving the army and is one of the leading physicians of that city.

For many years Dr. Mandeville has taken an active part in public affairs. He served as Coroner from 1870 to 1872, as a member of the Board of Education of Newark for eleven years, as chief officer of the Health Board for five years, and as a member of the Board of Health for ten years, being its President for two years. He was twice President of the New Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society, twice Vice-President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, twice President of the New Jersey Medical Society, and for some time professor of diseases of children in the Homeopathic College of New York City. He has also been President of the United States Industrial Life Insurance Company, and is a Mason, a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Park Presbyterian Church.



F. A. MANDEVILLE, M.D.

Dr. Mandeville married Sarah Tucker Teel, of New York City, in October, 1863, and has four children—three sons and one daughter. His son, Frederic A., was born in Newark, August 16, 1864, was graduated from the Newark Academy, Rutgers College (1887), and the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, and received a certificate from Vienna, Austria, in 1889. He is a successful practicing physician in Newark.

ELVIN WILLIAMSON CRANE, of Newark, was born October 20, 1853, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the son of Samuel and Naomi (Williamson) Crane, both of old colonial

stock. The family moved to Newark, N. J., when he was quite young. On his mother's side he is descended from General James Williamson, a soldier of the War of 1812.

Mr. Crane was educated in the public and St. Paul's Schools of Newark, read law there with Hon. Joseph P.



ELVIN W. CRANE.

Bradley and Colonel G. N. Abeel, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counsellor in February, 1882. Since his admission he has had large experience in criminal law.

He was Assistant Prosecutor of the Essex County Pleas under Colonel G. N. Abeel and Oscar Keen, and in 1888 succeeded the latter as Prosecutor, to which office he was re-appointed by Governor Werts in 1893 for a second term of five years. He

has been connected with a large number of murder and other criminal cases, notably those of Emma Wood, Fiddler Smith, and Henry Kohl. He became a Trustee of the Newark City Home in October, 1881, and served several years. He was Chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee for a time, and in 1887 was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature. In 1898 Mr. Crane was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of New Jersey and came within less than 6,000 votes of being elected. In every capacity he has served with great credit, fidelity, and distinction. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Crane was married, July 9, 1879, to Emma J., daughter of Jacob Esch,

JAMES BROOKS DILL, of East Orange, N. J., lawyer, was born in Spencerport, N. Y., July 25, 1851. His parents were Rev. James Horton and Catherine (Brooks) Dill. Mr. Dill's father was born in Plymouth, Mass., January 1, 1821, was educated at Yale College and Yale Theological Seminary, and entered his first pastorate at Winchester, Conn. He removed to Spencerport, N. Y., and remained there for eight years. It was said of him that he did more to es-

tablish Congregational Churches in Western New York than any other man during a period of twenty years. Subsequently he removed to Chicago and was pastor of the South Congregational Church. After the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the "Railroad Regiment," the Eighty-ninth Illinois, as Chaplain. He died in the service of his country. His wife, Catherine, was the daughter of Captain Jeremiah Brooks (born in 1792), of Cheshire, Conn., and a grand-



JAMES B. DILL.

daughter of Enos Brooks, who in the War of the Revolution was Corporal of the Second Company, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel James Webb. Corporal Enos was the son of Enos, son of Thomas, son of Henry Brooks, who with his brother John came from England and settled in the New Haven Colony about 1670. The Rev. James Horton and Catherine (Brooks) Dill had two sons: James Brooks Dill and Rev. Arthur Cushing Dill.

James B. Dill, at the age of fourteen, began a three years' preparatory course of study at Oberlin, Ohio. At the end



of the freshman year at Oberlin College in 1872 he left that institution for Yale. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1876. He then taught for a time in Philadelphia, meanwhile beginning the study of law with E. Copes Mitchell, a noted equity lawyer. In 1877 he became an instructor in Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., entering the senior class of the University Law School, New York City; and in 1878 he was graduated from that institution as salutatorian of his class and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of New York in the same year and subsequently to the bar of New Jersey, and at once engaged in New York in the practice of his profession. He devoted himself to such general practice, with the usual hard experience of a young lawyer without means or influential backing. He early applied himself to the specialty of corporation law, and gained a recognized reputation in that department of his profession. Mr. Dill enjoys to-day an eminent standing among the corporation lawyers of the country.

Locally, he was one of the incorporators of the People's Bank of East Orange, of the Savings Investment and Trust Company, and of the Registration and Trust Company, all located in East Orange. He has been officially identified with these companies from their organization. He organized the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, becoming and remaining its counsel and Chairman of its Executive Committee. He is a Director in the Ninth National Bank of New York City, the North American Trust Company of New York, the North American Trust Company of New Jersey, the Carnegie Company, the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and many other corporations.

He is a member of the Brick Church Presbyterian Church, having served as Trustee and Treasurer, and is a member of various clubs and societies. He has resided on Harrison Street in East Orange since 1880.

Mr. Dill was married, in 1880, to Mary W. Hansell, daughter of Standish Hansell, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have three daughters.

JACOB EWING WARD, of Newark, lawyer, was born in Afton, Morris County, N. J., July 17, 1853, and is the son of Moses D. and J. Louisa (Sayre) Ward. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Abigail Ward; his maternal grandparents were Elias and Abby Sayre. Mr. Ward was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1875. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June,

1878, and as a counselor in February, 1892. After his admission he pursued a general practice in Newark until 1891, when he became assistant counsel of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, later being appointed counsel of that company — a position in which he still continues. Mr. Ward has earned a high reputation in his profession.



JACOB E. WARD.

He is a member of the Union League Club, the University Club, and the Sons of the Revolution of New

York, and of the Essex Club and University Club of Newark.

Mr. Ward was married on the 27th of December, 1893, to Maria Ely Kitchell. They have one child, Carnot Meeker Ward.

HENRY YOUNG, attorney and counsellor-at-law, was born in Newark, N. J., October 24, 1844, the son of Charles Edgerton and Charlotte Denman (Wilbur) Young. He is of Scotch descent on the paternal side and on his mother's of English ancestry. The ancestors of both families settled

in New Jersey more than one hundred and fifty years ago, where most of the descendants have continued to live. Representatives of both families served in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Young received his preliminary education in a private school in Newark. He entered Princeton in 1859, in the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1862, ranking third in a class distinguished for high average scholarship. Immediately after leaving college he entered the law office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, at Newark, reading law there for a year, and pursuing his law studies in the Har-



HENRY YOUNG.

vard Law School during 1863 and 1864. In June, 1865, he was admitted to practice as an attorney by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and three years later became a counsellor.

Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in active practice, and employed in important cases. He has devoted himself especially to questions of constitutional law and the law of public and private corporations. Mr. Young is a member of the Republican party. He was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for New Jersey in 1867, and served in that capacity for six years, and from 1876 to 1884 he was Corporation Counsel of the City of Newark. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, a member of the Essex County Country Club, and a charter member of the Essex Club of Newark.

He was married, in 1872, to Miss Margaret Anna Hitch-

cock, of New York. They have three children: Henry, a Princeton graduate of 1893; Stuart Adams, a student at Princeton, class of 1902; and Roger.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, of Newark, N. J., was born in that city on the 22d of November, 1836, his parents being Henry and Sarah (Marsland) Smith. He was educated in the public schools, and is a builder by occupation, and an honored and respected citizen of Newark.

On the 31st of January, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment, D. C. Volunteers, and was promoted successively to the grades of Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet Major. He was honorably discharged from the service on the 12th of September, 1865.



JOSEPH M. SMITH.

From 1885 to 1890 Major Smith was Treasurer of Essex County, filling the office with great ability and satisfaction. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Army of the Republic,

and the Reformed Church. As a citizen he is public spirited, progressive, and enterprising.

Major Smith married Mary A. Thompson. Their children are Alfred P., Joseph M., Jennie S., and Helen I.

HENRY MILLS, of East Orange, N. J., merchant, was born in Kent, England, September 22, 1845. He came to

this country with his mother when a child, and spent his early years on Staten Island, where he was educated. He has been a resident of East Orange since 1869. Upon moving to that place he began work as a journeyman plumber, and a year later succeeded to the business of which he is now the head. The style of his business firm is Cahill & Mills, and it conducts a successful general plumbing, tinning, and steam heating business.

Mr. Mills is a public spirited citizen of East Orange. He organized the Fire Department of that place, and was its Chief for a number of years. He is a member of the Firemen's Relief Association. In politics

he is a Democrat, and is prominent in his party. He was a candidate for the Assembly in 1896. He is a member of the Lady of Help Catholic Church.

He married Mary Cahill, of Staten Island, and has had eight children, all still living, as follows: John F. (engaged in business in South Orange), Anna R., Henry C., Caroline A., Cornelius, George, Walter, and Mary.



HENRY MILLS.

ANDREW REASONER, of East Orange, for thirty years superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, sprang from sturdy old New England stock. He was born in 1823, of poor but industrious parents, in the little village of South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass. It was in this historic and

beautiful section of the Berkshire Hills that he received the training and education which enabled him to battle with



ANDREW REASONER.

the world. He attended the public schools and academy of his native town, and before attaining his majority taught school in Hillsdale, in New York State. Afterward he moved to New York City, where he became interested in a stage line running on Broadway. He was subsequently purser on a steamer running between New York and South Norwalk, where he first met his future wife, Miss Abbie Euphemia Byxbee. Their married life, which extended over a period of

fifty years, was a remarkably happy one. Their only child, a girl, died at an early age.

Mr. Reasoner eventually entered the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, when that line was completed, and when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Long Island Railroad he occupied the position of general agent in New York City. He remained with the Long Island road about two years, when he was appointed superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, having charge of the construction of that line between Portage and Watertown.

Returning East in 1869, Mr. Reasoner met Samuel Sloan, who had just been elected President of the Lackawanna Railroad, and who was President of the Hudson River line when Mr. Reasoner was agent in New York. Mr. Sloan appointed Mr. Reasoner superintendent of track and construction, which position he held until 1871, when he was ap-

pointed general superintendent of the Lackawanna's New Jersey lines. He held this position until April 1, 1899, when he retired from active service. He died at his home in East Orange, N. J., February 9, 1900.

During the thirty years since Mr. Reasoner assumed charge of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Railroad as superintendent the growth of this great property under his wise and conservative management became an enduring monument to his ability, and places him in the leading ranks of railroad officials of America. It was by the employees, the rank and file of the working forces of the company, that he was held in the highest esteem. They penetrated the rough and oftentimes gruff exterior, and knew that beneath was a kind and generous heart that beat in sympathy with the misfortunes of others and went out to them in time of trouble and affliction.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE, of Newark, one of the leading municipal lawyers in New Jersey, was born in New York City on Christmas Day, December 25, 1844. He is the son of Francis Price, a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and Maria L. Hart; a grandson of Zachariah Price, a scout and private throughout the Revolutionary War; and a lineal descendant of a Welsh immigrant to Connecticut, whose son, Samuel Price, settled in Sussex County, N. J., about 1700. Rodman M. Price, a brother of Edward L., was born in that county November 5, 1816, became a purser in the navy in 1840, and is said to have been the first person to exercise judicial functions under the American flag on the Pacific Coast, where he was made naval agent in 1848. He was a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1851 to 1853, Governor of the State from 1854 to 1857, a delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861, and the founder in New Jersey of the normal school.

Edward L. Price received a private school education at Princeton, Trenton, Freehold, and Newark. In April, 1861, at the age of sixteen, he joined the United States Army as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieu-

tenant, and for gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown was appointed by Major-General Joseph Hooker to a position on his staff as ordnance officer (1862) of the division of the Third Army Corps. He served as such all through the Peninsular campaign, at the termination of which he was promoted Major (July 1, 1862) of his old regiment, which he commanded through the subsequent battles of Bristow, Second Bull Run, and Chantilly. His valor and meritorious conduct won him the Coloneley of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, his commission bearing date December 18, 1862, although he was not yet eighteen years of age.

When hostilities ceased Colonel Price returned to his home and began preparations for his life work. He studied law under the late Joseph P. Bradley, later Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the bar as attorney and began practice in Newark, and for over thirty years has maintained high rank among the ablest representatives of the profession in the State. He was admitted as a counsellor in February, 1879, and is also an attorney and counsellor in the United States District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts.

In 1865 Colonel Price was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and in 1867 was re-elected. For many years he has been an active worker and effective speaker in behalf of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee for many years, and served as its Chairman most of the time. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and as such commands the confidence and respect of his opponents as well as his associates. In 1896 he took a very active part in securing the election of Hon. James M. Seymour as Mayor of Newark, and was appointed Corporation Counsel of Newark, May 26, 1896, was re-appointed to the same position by Mayor Seymour after his re-election in April, 1898, and was again re-appointed to that position by Mayor Seymour after his third election as Mayor. Since his first appointment Colonel Price has served in that capacity. He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of numerous other organizations.

Colonel Price has made a special study of municipal law, and has been counsel for the municipalities of Harrison, West Orange, South Orange, and Millburn, for the old Newark Aqueduct Board, and for three years for the first Board of Street and Water Commissioners, drawing the law creating the latter body.

EUGENE WARD, of Newark, N. J., was born in that city January 1, 1836, being the son of Joseph G. and Sarah R. (Munn) Ward and a grandson of Jacob Ward. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and at an early age was employed by H. B. Dunham, who was then engaged in the rubber manufacturing business. About the age of seventeen he learned the trade of machinist, at which he continued to work for some fifteen years. In 1868 he engaged in the saddlery hardware business under the firm name of Butler & Ward. This establishment has enjoyed a prosperous career, and is the oldest one of its kind in Newark. Mr. Ward is President of the company.

He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and of the High Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ward was married, April 27, 1876, to Kate A. Boylan, and has two children: Mary E. and Eugene Graham.



EUGENE WARD.

ELIAS GEORGE HELLER, one of Newark's most successful manufacturers as well as one of her most enterpris-

ing and patriotic sons, was born in that city April 27, 1837. His ancestors were of German and French origin, and for many generations well known Huguenots in their native lands. His parents, who were highly intelligent and well instructed persons, gave to him, as well as to his younger brothers, such an education in the public schools of New



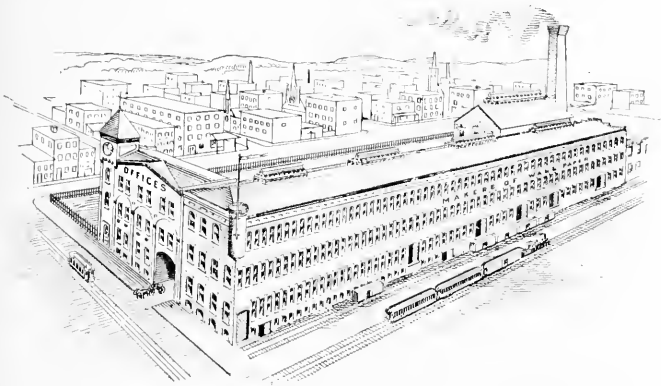
ELIAS G. HELLER.

York and their native city as would fit them to carry on successfully whatever business they might choose to follow as they grew older.

Mr. Heller gave early promise of more than ordinary ability as a man of business and a thorough mechanic. Adopting the employment of his father, that of a manufacturer of files and rasps, he carried on business with him for some years, and eventually, before the age of thirty, became the head of an establishment founded by

himself, with two younger brothers as partners. This was in 1866, in the very center of the City of Newark. So great was the success of this establishment that it became necessary to obtain more extensive grounds, and to erect larger buildings. Accordingly, in 1874, a large plot of land was purchased at the corner of Mount Prospect Avenue and the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad, in that suburb of Newark now known as Forest Hill, which was named by Mr. Heller. Here the greatly enlarged works have ever since been carried on, and from time to time very considerably extended, embracing, in addition to the original objects of industry, the manufacture of steel and a complete line of farrier's tools. In 1896 he started

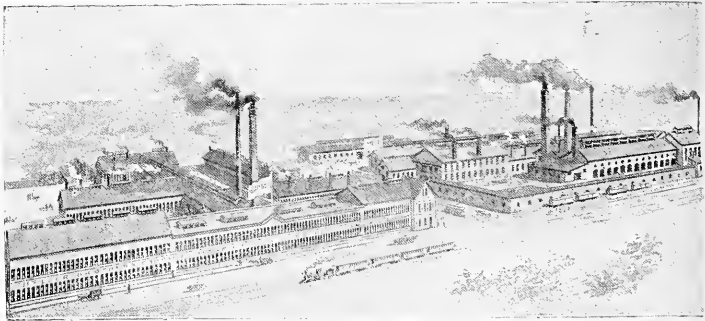
the manufacture of wall paper and erected the Essex Wall Paper Mill, which adjoins the steel plant. Around this prosperous establishment, which its sagacious founder knew so well where to locate, has grown up an extensive settlement numbering some of the most desirable residences in the City of Newark. All parts of that city have been rendered easy of access to it by means of electric cars, and, indeed, the citizens of Forest Hill have facilities at their very doors for traveling to New York and in every other direc-



THE ESSEX WALL PAPER MILL, NEWARK.

tion. It is to the enterprise of Mr. Heller that Newark is mainly indebted for this beautiful and thriving addition to its territory. Of course the selection of this locality for the establishment of his factory was a matter of business. In the development, however, of the natural resources of the place, and in giving to it every advantage and rendering it as desirable as possible for residences, Mr. Heller exhibited a commendable spirit. In recognition of his important services in this regard he was honored on various occasions with important public offices. In 1880 and 1881 he represented the people of his ward in the Board of Edu-

cation, and in 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 he was a member of the Common Council. In both of these positions he rendered important services to the district which he represented as well as to the entire city. The File Manufacturers' Association of the United States expressed their respect for and confidence in him by making him President of their association in 1886, which office he has held ever since. He has also been the presiding officer of the Woodside Building and Loan Association, of the Forest Hill Association, and of the Forest Hill Land Company. Mr. Heller has been



THE HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY'S FACTORY, NEWARK.

for many years a member of the Board of Trade of the City of Newark. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and has done good service to his party as an active member of the Newark, North End, and Northern Republican Clubs.

In 1867 Mr. Heller married Sophia C. Geoffrey, of French descent, by whom he has three sons: Paul E., Arnaud G., and R. Arthur, of whom the first two are in business with their father. The last named is an attorney-at-law.

JAMES S. HEDDEN, of Newark, is the son of Caleb Hedden and Matilda Baldwin and a grandson of Abial Hedden, and was born in East Orange, N. J., on the 28th of March,

1836. He was educated in the schools of his native town, learned the mason's trade, and in 1859, at the age of twenty-three, engaged in business for himself, continuing in that line until 1895. During that period he was interested in much of the finest masonry work in Essex County and vicinity.

After retiring from his trade Mr. Hedden became interested in the plate glass insurance business, and for about five years has been Secretary and Treasurer of the New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company, which has become one of the foremost corporations in its line in the country. Much of its growth and success are due to Mr. Hedden's recognized business ability, sound judgment, and enterprise. He has also taken an active part in public affairs, serving one year as a member of the Newark Board of Education and in other minor capacities.



JAMES S. HEDDEN.

Mr. Hedden married Elma R., daughter of Daniel Camp, and has had four children: Harry C., William E., Marvin (deceased), and Jesse L.

THE CONDIT FAMILY.—The Condit or Condicts have been resident in the Passaic Valley for more than two hundred years, and have always been closely identified with business and public affairs. Their name is an honored and respected one. Beginning with John Cunditt, the progenitor of the family in America, the several generations have held a high place in the history of the country, and through

their integrity of character, unflinching patriotism, and great energy have wielded an important influence in shaping the development of their respective communities.

Of John Cunditt's ancestry nothing definite is known. Tradition says he came from England or Wales. In the "Life of Sir Isaac Newton," by David Brewster, it is stated that John Conduitt, Knight, married, in England, a widow, Catharine Barton, who was a niece of Sir Isaac, with whom they resided during her life and inherited his estate. Burke's "General Armory," referring to the Conduitt family, gives: "*Arms.*—Gules on a fesse wavy argent between three pitchers, double eared or, as many bees volant ppr. *Crest.*—Two Caducean rods with wings, lying fesseways or, thereon a peacock's head erased ppr."

The earliest reference made to John Cunditt, the American ancestor, is in 1678. He married, first, in Great Britain, where his wife died. As his name indicates, he was of Norman descent. He came to America in 1678 with his son Peter, and settled at Newark, N. J., where he married, second, Deborah ———, by whom he had a son John, who died a minor. He was the purchaser of lands, "in the bounds of the town of Newark," in 1689 and 1691. The first deed describes the boundaries as "on the east by the river, on the south by said Condit, on the west by a highway." This description indicates a previous deed. The second deed is from Richard Lawrence, March 24, 1691, and conveys to John Condit, weaver, nineteen acres of upland for a lawful sum of money. This lot is described as on the plain commonly called the "Mill Brook Plain." John Cunditt died in 1713, leaving one son, Peter.

Peter Condit (2) was born in England and came to this country with his father. He married, in 1695, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison and granddaughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison. He had issue Samuel, Peter, John, Nathaniel, Mary, Philip, and Isaac. Three of the sons, John, Nathaniel, and Isaac, settled at the foot of the Orange Mountain on the east, in New Jersey.

Samuel Condit (3), eldest son of Peter (2), was born in Newark, N. J., December 6, 1696, and died July 18, 1777. He married, first, in 1722, Mary Dodd, born November 8,

1698, who died May 25, 1755, and, second, in 1756, Mrs. Mary (Nutmán) Williams (widow of Amos Williams), born in 1700, who died February 18, 1777. He was buried in the Orange burying ground, his simple slab bearing the inscription: "Samuel Conduit, Sr., died July 18, 1777." His third son, Samuel, is also buried there as well as many other members of the Condit family. About 1720 Samuel Condit, Sr., purchased from the Indians land lying between the Orange Mountains in what was afterward called Pleasant Valley. According to tradition, this land was purchased of the Indians; its first private ownership, as the records show, was vested in Samuel Condit, and its extent was such that during his lifetime he gave to each of his five sons fifty acres, and on each lot thus donated he erected a house and also gave to each son a family Bible. He reserved to himself about seventy acres of land. Three of the farms have ever since remained in the family line of descent. Like his grandfather, John, his first care was that each son should possess a copy of the holy scriptures, an act which, combined with the meagre items of his history, still preserved, indicate the sturdy Christian citizen. His selection of a farm was a fortunate one. Taking the Livingston road west from Orange by way of Eagle Rock, and by a long ascent reaching the top of the mountain, the valley beyond stretches out in a panorama of neat and productive farms with comfortable and tastefully built farm houses. His children were Daniel, Jotham, Samuel, Jr., Martha, David, and Jonathan.

Daniel Condit (4), eldest son of Samuel (3), was born December 22, 1723, on the homestead situated between Orange and Swinfield roads, now Eagle Rock Avenue. He occupied the farm given him by his father. He was an earnest patriot and served throughout the War of the Revolution. He was a member of Captain Williams's company, Second Regiment, Essex, of the State troops, and of the Continental Army. His brother, David, was Major of the same regiment, and for gallantry was made Lieutenant-Colonel. Daniel was an exemplary Christian and a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Harrison, son of Samuel, son of Sergeant Richard, son of Richard Harrison, the ancestor of the Harrison family,

who died at Branford, Conn., October 25, 1653. The issue of the marriage was Adonija, Eunice, Martha, Joel, Amos, Samuel, Ira, and Jemima.

Samuel Condit (5), seventh child of Daniel (4), was born on the family homestead August 16, 1761. He was but fifteen years of age at the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, yet he served as a private in the Essex County militia. After his marriage he removed to the east side of Orange Mountain and resided at what was known as Tory Corners. He was a devout Christian, a kind parent, and a sincere friend. He was a member of the State Legislature early in the last century. He married Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Harrison, son of Nathaniel, son of Joseph, son of Richard Harrison, the ancestor. His children were Jemima, Jemima (2), Sarah, Eunice, Harriet, Samuel, Mary, Abby, Clara, Ira Harrison, and Ichabod. Samuel, the father, died August 31, 1822.

Ira Harrison Condit (6), son of Samuel (5), was born in Orange, on what has long been known as the Samuel Condit homestead, May 16, 1808. His sisters were born in the old homestead—the stone house on the mountain side. His only education was that afforded by the little village school, yet he made the most of his limited opportunities, and what he lacked in book learning he made up in good judgment and hard common sense. He was a live business man in his day, speculated extensively in real estate, and was in his early days a well known contractor in Essex County. He always took an active part in politics, which was characteristic of the family, and was one of the county's leading men. He was an old time Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he united and whose principles he heartily indorsed. He never desired office, but served in the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1871 to 1874. At one time he owned a large part of what is now Llewellyn Park, and used it for farming purposes, which occupation he carried on in addition to his general business. In 1875 he sold one hundred acres to Llewellyn S. Haskell. He moved to Roseland in 1858. Mr. Condit became a large landowner, his property in West Orange, in Livingston Township, and in Morris County amounting to nearly six hundred acres.

Among other tracts, he owned the original farm of Aaron Kitchell, his wife's grandfather. He married Phebe Farrant Mulford, daughter of Timothy, who was the son of Timothy Mulford; the former married Susan Kitchell, daughter of Aaron Kitchell, one of the patriot leaders of New Jersey. In the opening scenes of the Revolution Mr. Kitchell was foremost in the great debate, and a zealous and sagacious champion of freedom. At the close of the war he was for some years in the State Legislature. In 1799 he was elected Representative in Congress and held that position by successive re-elections till 1807. He was then chosen United States Senator and served four years in that capacity. The issue of Mr. Condit's marriage with Phebe Mulford was Samuel, born July 9, 1832; Clara, born January 27, 1834; Hannah, born October 9, 1839; Elias Mulford, born May 21, 1841; Susan, born July 2, 1843; Sarah, born December 18, 1848; Mary and Harriet, twins, born October 9, 1850; and Ira, born February 5, 1855, died March 24, 1859.

Samuel Condit, Jr. (4), son of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit, was born in what is now the Township of West Orange, January 13, 1729. He married, in 1751, Mary Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, son of James Smith, the ancestor of the Smith family of Orange. She died May 26, 1770, aged thirty-seven years. He was a farmer on the land inherited from his father, and is known to have been a very exemplary man, truly pious and God-fearing. His subscription for the erection of the Second Meeting House was £12. Out of one hundred and seventy-five subscribers only two others subscribed an equal amount. He was among those who were "regularly chosen to manage the affairs of the building." His name appears in the list of "Members in Communion of the Mountain Society prior to 1756." He married, second, in 1774, Martha Carter, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Elizabethtown, N. J. By his first wife he had issue John, Daniel, Moses, Joseph, Aaron, and Caleb. By his second wife, Martha Carter, he had Jotham and Samuel.

Dr. John Condit (5), eldest son of Samuel (4), was born at the homestead, in West Orange, July 8, 1755. He was educated as a physician and surgeon, and had only just reached his majority when he entered the army, at the be-

ginning of the War of the Revolution, as surgeon in Colonel Van Cortlandt's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 29, 1776. He was present at the battle of Long Island, and soon afterward returned to his home in Orange, where he began practice and was for many years a successful physician. He was of great service to the patriots during the war, and in his journeys over the mountains his life was often in jeopardy. After the close of the war he became interested in public affairs and was a recognized leader in the community. He was one of the founders and a Trustee of the Orange Academy. He represented his district in the State Legislature and was a member of Congress from 1799 to 1803, was United States Senator from 1803 to 1817, and was elected to Congress again in 1819-20. His long term of public service—nearly thirty years—interfered with the practice of his profession, and in his old age he accepted the position of Assistant Collector of the Port of New York. He was often called "Colonel" from the fact of his having served as Colonel of State militia during the last century. His home which he built—a large, fine old mansion on Valley road—is still standing. He died in Orange, May 4, 1834. He married, first, Abigail Halsey, by whom he had Caleb, Silas, Charlotte, and Joseph. He married, second, Rhoda Halsey, and had issue John S., Abigail, and Jacob A.

JOTHAM HALSEY CONDIT (6), youngest son of Jotham and Hepzibah (Munn) Condit, was born on his father's homestead, on Main Street, in what is now East Orange, N. J., January 19, 1822. Three of his uncles on his mother's side were privates in the Revolutionary War, while his paternal uncle, Dr. John Condit, was a surgeon in the Continental Army, United States Senator, and member of the State Legislature, as already mentioned; another uncle, Rev. Aaron Condit, was for nearly thirty-six years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hanover, N. J., and had four sons who entered the ministry; another uncle, Captain Moses Condit, was a Captain in the Revolution; and still another uncle, Daniel Condit, was a private in that war. Three of his great-uncles were also in the War for Independence.

Mr. Condit was educated in the township schools of Orange. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and in 1846 started in the business for himself. His work as a builder was carried on with varied success for more than a quarter of a century. He retired in 1872, when



JOTHAM H. CONDIT.

he was elected Township Collector, which position he held for three years, to 1875. He relinquished the business to his eldest son, Edward Irving.

On coming of age he took an active part as a member of the old Whig party, and since the formation of the Republican party his sympathies and labors have been unceasingly given to the advancement of the interests of that organiza-

tion. At the expiration of his service as Township Collector he was elected a member of the Town Committee, which office he held for three years, retiring on his own volition. In his earlier days he consented to be a candidate for the office of Chosen Freeholder for Essex County and was elected. This position he voluntarily relinquished at the end of one year, although his record was a creditable one, being a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Condit is ardently devoted to the cause of religion and to the elevation and improvement of his fellowmen.

In 1858 he joined the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church on confession, and in 1865 was elected one of its Ruling Elders. In 1875 he took part in the organization of the First Reformed (Dutch) Church and was chosen one of its Elders. He also served for a time in the State militia, being commissioned by Governor Olden Second Lieutenant in a local military company (Alfred F. Munn, Captain), which was disbanded after a brief existence.

In 1885 Mr. Condit compiled and published with the assistance of his nephew, Eben Condit, a genealogical record of the Condit family, a valuable contribution to the history of one of the most faithful and earnest settlers and founders of that part of the town of Newark embraced in the territory of the Oranges. This work also contains a partial genealogy of the Harrison, Williams, Pierson, Smith, Lindsley, Munn, and Whitehead families. He has also collected genealogical and historical data relating to other old families connected with the Oranges.

Mr. Condit was married, February 14, 1847, to Abby Ann, daughter of Cheveril Condit, of Orange, and a descendant of John Condit, the ancestor. They had six children, two of whom died in childhood. The others are Edward Irving; Herbert Johnson; Frank Perkins, who married Henrietta C. Marsh; and Anna Dodd, who married Francis W. Lawson.

EDWARD IRVING CONDIT was born in East Orange, September 14, 1848, and received his education in the public schools and at Miss Robinson's private school. He entered his father's business and in 1872 succeeded him, and has

erected many of the finest buildings in the Oranges. He was one of the founders of the East Orange Fire Department, being a charter member and subsequently foreman of Ashland Hook and Ladder Company and assisting in the organization of the Firemen's Relief Association, of which he has been for many years the Secretary. He was the first President of the Exempt Firemen's Association, has been a worker in the temperance movement, is Past Worthy Chief Templar of Washington Temple, of Orange, and has filled the several offices in the Order of the Good Templars. He was also connected with the I. O. O. F., and is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He united with the Brick Church in 1872, from which he withdrew in 1875 to organize the Reformed Church of East Orange. He was elected one of its first Deacons. He has been for many years a teacher in the Sabbath School and one of its most faithful workers. He married Miss Charlotte Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of East Orange, and had seven children, of whom the first two died in infancy. Those living are Edward H., Henry L., Richard S., Jesse R., and Jotham Robinson. Mr. Condit is serving (1901) his sixth year as a Town Committeeman and City Councilman of East Orange.

HERBERT JOHNSON CONDIT (7) was born in East Orange, August 14, 1852. Leaving the Ashland public school when he was thirteen, he entered the wholesale dry goods trade in New York City, and in 1877 engaged in the men's furnishing business in his native town. He was a charter member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, which he assisted in organizing, a charter member and President of the Exempt Firemen's Association, a member of Longfellow Council, Royal Arcanum, one of the founders and Treasurer of East Orange Conclave, Order of Heptasophis, and was an active member of Washington Temple of Honor, of Orange. He became, early in life, a member of the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church, and was among the original members who withdrew from that church to organize the First Reformed Church, of East Orange, of which he is a Deacon. He has been identified with the Sunday School

since early childhood. He married, in 1877, Phebe E. Condit, daughter of Daniel H., a descendant, through another line, of Samuel Condit, the ancestor of the Orange family of this name. His children are Mary Squier, Abbie Harrison, Herbert Johnson, Jr., and Hattie Osmun. He is now (1901) serving his fifth year as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

CHARLES H. PELL, of Newark, N. J., is a member of the family of Pell, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., whose original purchase and grant of land in 1654 included in all about 9,166 acres, and embraced what is now the Township of New Rochelle and Pelham Manor in Westchester County. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the John Wards who, with the first company from Connecticut, settled at Newark in 1666, and he numbers among his direct ancestors



CHARLES H. PELL.

the Rev. Abraham Pier-
son, the first minister of
the first church of New-
ark and leader of the
company of settlers
there. Mr. Pell's direct
ancestors on his father's
side, and beginning
with his father, are as
follows:

1. Abijah Pell, born
at New York, Novem-
ber 8, 1811, died at New-
ark, N. J., April 19,
1873, married Eliza B.
Ward, of Newark, born
October 6, 1819, daugh-
ter of Samuel Nesbit
Ward, of Newark, and
first cousin of Governor
Marcus L. Ward.

2. Abijah Pell, died in New York City, June 4, 1826, mar-
ried Mary Baldwin.

3. James Pell, married Ann Fowler.

4. Thomas Pell, died in 1754, married Dorothy Pettley, of Long Island.

5. Thomas Pell, second lord of the manor, born in 1686, will dated September 3, 1739, died in 1752, married Anna, daughter of the reigning Indian chief of Westchester County.

6. Hon. John Pell, first lord of the manor, born February 3, 1643, died in 1700, married Rachel Pinckney, of East Chester. He was born in England, and in 1670 received the Pelham estate by will from his uncle, Thomas Pell, the first proprietor, who served as a doctor in the Pequot War and died without issue in 1669 or 1670.

7. Rev. and Hon. John Pell, D.D., F.R.S., was born March 1, 1610, at Southwycke, Sussex County, England, and died December 12, 1685. He was buried in the rector's vault, St. Giles Church, London. This Dr. John Pell, the last of the direct line to die in England, was a noted educator, mathematician, and author (See Enc. Brit.). He served as Oliver Cromwell's ambassador to the Swiss Cantons, etc., and was a descendant of an English family of very ancient standing in the Counties of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. "In his twenty-first year he was already held in great repute and esteem for his accomplishments, being a master not only of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, but also of Arabic, Italian, French, Spanish, and High and Low Dutch, and was much talked of on account of his ability in Mathematics." In 1645 the Prince of Orange founded his *Schola Illustra* at Breda, in the Netherlands, the town from which Charles II. subsequently promulgated his declaration promising reforms. The Prince invited Dr. Pell to the chair of philosophy and mathematics, which offer was accepted. This position he held until 1650, when his patron, the Prince of Orange, died, and, the war between England and Holland breaking out, he returned to England. After the restoration of Charles II. Dr. Pell took holy orders from the hands of Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, and was ordained a priest in June, 1661. In 1663 he was appointed domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Charles H. Pell was born in New York City on the 9th of

August, 1853. His father, Abijah Pell, was born in the same city, and at the time of his son's birth was there engaged in the milling and building business. The family resided in New York City until 1872, when they removed to Newark.

In 1879 Charles H. Pell entered into business relations with Oliver Drake, who had for many years been established at Newark as a solicitor of United States and foreign patents, under the firm name of Drake & Co. Under Mr. Pell's energetic assistance the business largely increased to its present proportions—the largest and most influential patent soliciting business in the State of New Jersey. In 1896 Mr. Drake died, and since that time the business has been conducted under Mr. Pell's sole supervision. This has brought him in touch with the leading manufacturers and inventors of Newark and vicinity. Of the many interesting cases successfully conducted by him perhaps none is of more general interest than that of the photographic film invention made by the late Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, for many years rector of the House of Prayer, of Newark. A patent for this important invention, of which more than a million dollars' worth is annually sold, was finally secured against great opposition from those interested in the Kodak camera.

Mr. Pell has been greatly interested in the material advancement of Newark as a place of residence, and has been especially active in promoting the public park system. In 1889, as Chairman of the Roseville Improvement Association Committee on Parks, he succeeded in having the Branch Brook lands, then controlled by the Aqueduct Board, dedicated for park purposes, and thus established a nucleus for the present beautiful Branch Brook Park and the Essex County park system. He is interested in several successful manufacturing concerns of Newark in addition to his profession as solicitor, and is connected with a number of social organizations.

JAMES NICHOLS DAVIS, of Newark, N. J., was born in that city on the 28th of July, 1848. His parents were John P. Davis (born February 20, 1810, died July 19, 1888)

and Julia Ann Davis (born September 17, 1813, died February 26, 1893). His paternal grandparents were Captain Moses F. Davis (born in Bloomfield, N. J., September 18, 1782) and Sallie (Miller) Davis; and he is a great-grandson of Joseph Davis, of Bloomfield, who was twice married, first to Abigail Farrand and second to Anna Crane. The Davis family lived in Bloomfield for a number of generations. Mr. Davis's great-grandfather, Joseph Davis, donated and dedicated to the Town of Bloomfield, as a military training ground, what is now known as the Bloomfield Commons.

He was educated in the public schools of the Third Ward of Newark, served an apprenticeship to the carpentering and building trade with his father, and later succeeded to the busi-

ness, which he still conducts. He has always lived and had his business interests in Newark, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of that community. He resides in the homestead on Plane Street which was erected by his father. He is a member and President of the Exempt Firemen's Association. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Davis and his wife, Hester Belinda Davis, have one child, John White Davis, who married a Miss Gerhardt and has a daughter, Belle.



JAMES N. DAVIS.

JULIUS STEFFENS was born in Prussia, November 4, 1829, and there entered upon his earthly activities. His father, John Henry Steffens, born in 1776, was a silk manu-

facturer, and two of his sons are still leading business men of Ellerfeldt, Prussia, their old family home. Julius was reared in the place of his nativity, and while pursuing regular studies completed a course in chemistry, which in after years he put to practical use in experimenting in the manu-



JULIUS STEFFENS.

facture of varnish. When he was about to enter business life he was brought face to face with the government on the charge of being a revolutionist, having taken part in the attempted revolution of 1848, which failed; and as that offense was punishable with a long and severe sentence he chose to avoid such consequences and fled to the United States. He landed in New York in October, 1852, and here he found the opportunities to utilize to the full his business powers.

Mr. Steffens entered the employ of Daniel Tiernan & Co., extensive color manufacturers, of New York, and remained there three years. During the succeeding five years he was connected with the house of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, varnish makers, after which he came to Newark, N. J., and invested the capital which he had accumulated through industry and economy in a business of his own on Vesey Street, engaging in the manufacture of varnish. He operated his factory for quite a number of years, when he sold out and retired from business life. He enjoyed a constantly increasing trade and was frequently obliged to increase his facilities. His patronage came from all sections of this country, England, South America, and Mexico, and the volume of his business assumed gigantic proportions and brought to him a handsome income.

In politics Mr. Steffens was a Republican and warmly advocated the principles of his party. He was elected a member of the City Council from the Tenth Ward, filling that office at the time when Judge F. W. Ricord was Mayor. He was a staunch friend of the chief magistrate in his opposition to the granting of a franchise for the Nicholson pavement in Newark. He was a man of domestic tastes and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He traveled extensively during the last twenty years of his life, his wife always being his preferred traveling companion. He visited many points of interest in the United States and Canada, journeyed through the West Indies, and saw most of the principal cities of Europe. He took great delight in viewing nature's loveliness.

In the conduct of a large and constantly growing business he acquired a handsome competency and retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. The attributes of a successful business man were his. He possessed great energy, strong determination, resolute purpose, and good common sense, and from small beginnings developed a business which brought him rich returns. His dealings were characterized by the utmost fairness and placed him above envy in the community. He died November 2, 1899.

Mr. Steffens was married in New York City, in 1853, to Miss Sophie Suetzer, daughter of John Suetzer, a native of Baden, Germany. They had four children: Julius, Augustus T., and Julia and Sophie, both of whom are married. The two sons are prominent business men of Newark, and enjoy the confidence and respect of all who know them. The eldest, Julius Steffens, contributes this memorial of his father to the History of The Passaic Valley. He also has a son, Julius, and a daughter, Bertha Lillian, who married Morris Coeymans.

JOSHUA BRIERLEY, of Newark, is the son of Joshua and Ellen Brierley, and was born in England on the 27th of November, 1856. He comes from an old family, who were largely farmers, and whose sterling characteristics were maintained for them a high place in the community. Mr. Brier-

ley is a self-educated man, his boyhood days being devoted to work to the exclusion of any regular attendance at school. He improved his opportunities, however, and by

perseverance gained a practical knowledge of men and affairs as well as a thorough mastery of his profession.



JOSHUA BRIERLEY.

Beginning as a boy, Mr. Brierley has spent his active life in and about funeral work, first in England and during the past eighteen years in Newark. He has always stood in the front rank of undertakers and embalmers, and at No. 406 Broad Street, Newark, has one of the finest parlors and mortuary chapels to be found in the State. Mr. Brierley is enterprising and pro-

gressive, active in advancing the interests of the profession which he has honored, and loyal to all the obligations of a public spirited citizen.

He is a member of Northern Lodge, F. and A. M., the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Essenic Order, the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, the Fraternal Legion, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the Foresters, the Sons of St. George, the Heptasophs, and other organizations.

Mr. Brierley was married in June, 1882, to Ellen Greenwood, and has had three children: Beatrice (deceased), James Gladstone, and Elvena G.

EDWIN J. HOWE, M.D., of Newark, was born in Orange, N. J., on the 2d of July, 1849. He received his education

at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from which institution he received the degree of A.B. and A.M.

In 1873 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, with the degree of M.D., and in the same year settled in Newark, N. J., where he has since continued in the active and successful practice of his profession. He has

served two terms as President of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Howe has achieved prominence in his chosen profession, and has also displayed an inventive genius of a high order. He is the inventor of an individual communion cup which has gained a wide reputation. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Essex Club, and a Trustee of the Newark



EDWIN J. HOWE, M.D.

Academy. As a citizen he is public spirited, enterprising, and progressive, taking a deep interest in the welfare of his native county and State, and contributing materially to the advancement of his adopted city.

HORACE ALLING has been a lifelong resident of Newark, N. J., where he was born September 24, 1822. He is the son of David and Eunice (Roberts) Alling and a lineal descendant of Roger Alling, the Puritan, one of the original proprietors of New Haven, Conn., and a signer of the com-

pact of 1639. The son of this pioneer removed to Newark in the second deportation from New Haven, about 1670.

Mr. Alling is the sole survivor of a family of five sons and



HORACE ALLING.

one daughter. He received a thorough education in Newark Academy and other preparatory schools, but was prevented by ill health from entering college, as he had planned. At the age of sixteen he engaged for a brief period as a clerk in a dry goods store, but a little later turned his attention to the manufacture of jewelry, becoming apprenticed, in June, 1841, to his two brothers, Isaac A. and Joseph C. Alling. In 1850 he entered into partnership with them under the firm name of

Alling Brothers, and continued in this business for thirty-five years. Mr. Alling has long been connected with some of the most important financial institutions of Newark. He was one of the original Board of Directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and is now its Treasurer. He is also a Director of the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company. He has had invitations to the directorship of several banking institutions, but has invariably felt it his duty to decline.

Mr. Alling is a staunch Republican in politics. He has been a member since 1838 of the Third Presbyterian Church, and since 1868 an Elder of that society. He is a life Director of the American Sunday School Union, a life member of the American Tract and Bible Societies, and a member and Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,

organized in 1868. He is also a Trustee of Newark Academy, and a life member and Director of the New Jersey Historical Society and of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

He married, May 31, 1848, Julia Etta Ball, of Newark, who traces her genealogy to Milford, Conn., about 1667. Of their three children one only, Clarence W., is living.

THEODORE P. HOWELL was for many years one of the foremost citizens and representative manufacturers of Newark, where he resided from early boyhood until his death. He was born at Suckasunny Plains, Morris County, N. J., January 6, 1819, his father being Jacob Drake Howell, an officer in the United States regular army.

Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in 1826, he moved with his mother to Newark, where he made his home in the family of his uncle, Samuel M. Howell, a successful tanner and carrier of that city. At a proper age he was placed in the school of Rev. Stephen R. Grover, of Caldwell, N. J., which was then regarded as one of the best private academies in the vicinity of Newark. In his studies he manifested the same ambitious spirit which subsequently governed him in business, and became proficient in all the branches of learning to which he was here introduced.

On leaving school Mr. Howell entered the harness manufacturing establishment of Smith & Wright, in Newark, where he remained until he attained his majority. He then entered the tanning and currying establishment of his uncle in the same place. Here he made himself thoroughly familiar with every branch of an industry in which he afterward became so successful, and which, although at that time comparatively in its infancy, was beginning to assume great importance. This fidelity with excellent business qualifications soon won for him high consideration. In 1840 his uncle admitted him to partnership, and under the firm name of S. M. & T. P. Howell they soon after began the manufacture of patent leather, a German invention which was introduced into America by the late Seth Boyden, who contributed so much to mechanical arts in this country.

The firm conducted a large and successful business at the corner of Washington and Market Streets, Newark, until 1848, when their establishment was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss. But they immediately purchased five acres of land near the county jail, then outside the city limits, and there erected large and suitable buildings, which were subsequently enlarged and remodelled, making the plant one of the best in the country. Soon afterward Samuel M. Howell died, and T. W. Dawson became interested with Theodore P. Howell in the business. This partnership continued until 1855, when Mr. Dawson withdrew, and Mr. Howell organized a company composed of five individuals, including himself, and since that time the establishment has become the largest in the world in the line of manufactures, many of its products finding a market in England, Germany, and other countries. Besides the works in Newark the company, under the management of Mr. Howell, erected extensive works at Middletown, N. Y., for the manufacture of Russian and other leather, and established, moreover, a slaughter house in New York covering seven city lots, where a quarter of a million of skins were handled annually. To all this complicated business Mr. Howell gave his personal attention, and by means of telegraph wires terminating in his office in Newark was in constant communication not only with the various departments of the great manufactory, but with the company's warehouse and sales-room at No. 77 Beckman Street, New York.

It is obvious that with such an immense establishment upon his hands Mr. Howell led a life of unceasing toil and vigilance. It was, in fact, a matter of pride with him to be at his post at seven o'clock in the morning, and to ring the bell for his workmen. He was cognizant of everything that was going on around him, and could give prompt and specific instructions upon any point that might be referred to him for investigation. Difficulties which would appear to many insurmountable were to him, apparently, but trifles, and on no occasion did he lose his self-possession or suffer his proverbial cheerfulness to be disturbed.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of business transacted by Mr. Howell every day, he never appeared to be in haste,

and was always ready to give his time and attention whenever he could render either a public or private service. In politics he always took a prominent and active part, in early life as a Whig and later as a Republican, yet he never sought office, and only once allowed his name to be placed upon an election ticket. This was in 1856, when there were three parties in the field, and the Whig party, which Mr. Howell dearly loved, certain of defeat. The office of mayor was the prize to be fought for. The Democrats and the Native Americans each had a candidate, the Democrats certain of victory and the Native Americans certain of giving it to them. It was a difficult matter for the Whigs to find a suitable person who had the courage to become a candidate, but finally Mr. Howell, who could not bear to see his party without a head, and who also knew very well that his responsibilities would not be at all increased by the result of the election, suffered his name to be used.

In everything that could redound to the credit or welfare of Newark Mr. Howell was always foremost. He was one of the most active of its citizens in securing the charters for the Plank-Road and the Newark and New York Railroad, believing that increased avenues of communication between these cities would cheapen transportation and place the manufacturers of Newark in fair competition with those of other places. And for similar reasons he was also in favor of free roads. He believed it to be his duty as a citizen and as a business man to share the responsibilities which certain persons in every community must assume. For this reason, notwithstanding the arduous labors of his private business, he became a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of the Mechanics' National Bank, of the American Insurance Company, and of the Howard Savings Institution. On many occasions he was foreman of the Grand Jury of Essex County, and it became a subject of remark that whenever he held that position the business of the Grand Jury was always expeditiously and thoroughly performed. Of the Park Street Church he was a constant attendant, and for many years President of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Howell died December 3, 1878. He was a man of rare

and excellent qualities, one of Newark's bravest and most valuable citizens, possessed of generous impulses, ever ready to contribute to public enterprises of a beneficent nature, and always in sympathy with the suffering and the needy. His widow and six children, two of whom were sons, survives him. One son, Samuel C. Howell, who is acquainted with every department of the establishment, is now conducting it with great success.

SAMUEL C. HOWELL has been a lifelong resident of Newark, where he was born on the 16th of October, 1849. He is the son of Theodore P. Howell and Elizabeth W. King and a grandson of Drake Howell and Elizabeth Williams.

Mr. Howell received an excellent private school education in his native city. From early boyhood he has been actively connected with the tannery business, entering the establishment founded by his father and others under the firm name of T. P. Howell & Co. in 1840. His father died in 1878, and Henry C. and Samuel C. Howell conducted the business until the death of Henry C., January 11, 1900, since which time Samuel C. Howell has been its executive head.

The tannery of T. P. Howell & Co. is one of the oldest and largest in the world, and during its career of more than sixty years has always enjoyed an extensive and successful business. Mr. Howell, besides being President and General Manager of this company, is also President of the Howell-Hinchman Company, of Middletown, N. Y., President of the Leather Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, Treasurer of the Consumers' Coal Company of Newark, and actively and prominently identified with other important enterprises. He is an able business man, and has always maintained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He is a member of the Essex Club and a Vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church.

PATRICK H. MARTIN, of Newark, N. J., was born in Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., March 12, 1847. His parents were Owen and Jane (Dougherty) Martin, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States and short-

ly afterward made their home at Tarrytown. He was educated in the public schools of Tarrytown, and at an early age obtained employment with the Listers, who at that time had a factory there. In 1862 the factory was removed to Newark, where Mr. Martin has since lived. He rose to the position of foreman in the Lister establishment, and finally to that of general superintendent, which he holds at present. He has worked for three generations of Listers.

For a period of eight months during the Civil War he served in the Commissary Department at Nashville, Tenn., under General Thomas. He was in the battle of Nashville and took part in the three days' fight. He was a member of the West End Club of Newark and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Martin was married in New York City by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, February 27, 1867, to Catherine A. Gough, of Birmingham, England, and has eight children: Henry, Joseph, William, Alfred, Elizabeth, Kathryn, Theresa, and Loretta.



PATRICK H. MARTIN.

LOUIS PLAUT, one of the proprietors of the great mercantile establishment in Newark known as the "Bee Hive," was born in Hartford, Conn., December 29, 1862, and there received a good public school education. He is of German descent, his parents being residents of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They came to America when their eldest sons,

L. Simon Plaut and Solomon Plaut were four and seven years old respectively, and settled in Hartford. At the age



LOUIS PLAUT.

of sixteen Louis Plaut moved from Hartford to Newark, N. J., and entered the present business with his brother, L. Simon Plaut, who had been a buyer for Gerson Fox, of Hartford, and who had removed to Newark in April, 1870, when twenty years old, and engaged in mercantile business with Leopold Fox, a son of Gerson, the firm name being Fox & Plaut. L. Simon Plaut died in 1886, and by his will left the business to his widow and his brothers, Louis and Moses Plaut, and Oscar

Michael. The active management devolved upon the three young men, and they were so successful that in 1890 they materially enlarged the store, and still carry on a large and flourishing business. Started in 1870, when the business gave employment to only one salesman, it has grown steadily until now nine hundred persons are employed in the various departments. The firm name is L. S. Plaut & Co., and under the sound and progressive business principles which were instituted by L. Simon Plaut it has become one of the best known firms in New Jersey.

Louis Plaut is an able and sagacious business man, and during his entire career has maintained the confidence and respect of all who know him. Genial, affable, and courteous, he is universally esteemed, and for years has occupied a leading place in Newark's business and social circles. He was a Director of the German National Bank of Newark for five years, when he resigned. For a number of years he

was Treasurer of the Progress Club. He is a Director of the Federal Trust Company, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of the Hebrew Free School, and of the Home for Crippled Children, and a Trustee of Temple Bnai Jeshurun. In these and other capacities he has displayed great public spirit, sound judgment, and benevolence of character.

In 1885 Mr. Plaut married Miss Carrie Katz. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

MOSES PLAUT, of the well known firm of L. S. Plaut & Co., proprietors of the "Bee Hive," of Newark, was born in Hartford, Conn., on the 23d of December, 1865. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city. In 1878 he became a cash boy in the dry goods store of William H. Bulkeley, known as the "Bee Hive," of Hartford, where he laid the foundation of a successful business career. There he was advanced to a responsible position as salesman.

In 1881 the family moved to Newark, N. J., where Moses Plaut entered the employ of Fox & Plaut, proprietors of the "Bee Hive," with which he has ever since been connected, becoming a partner upon the death of his brother, L. Simon Plaut, in 1886. The old firm of Fox & Plaut was succeeded by L. S. Plaut & Co., and in the successful management of the enterprise Moses Plaut has had a prominent part. This concern is more fully noticed in the sketch of Louis Plaut, which immediately precedes this article.



MOSES PLAUT.

He is a Director of the Newark Board of Trade and the Hebrew Free School and a member of the Progress Club of Newark and the Freundschaft Club of New York. As a business man he has been very successful, maintaining from the first a high standing for integrity, enterprise, and probity of character. He is actively identified with the affairs of Newark, where he has spent his manhood, and is honored and respected by all who know him. His success has been largely the result of his own efforts.

LESLIE DODD WARD, M.D., bears the names of two of the early settlers of the town of Newark, the records of which afford abundant evidence of their important services in building up the settlement and making it the foremost city in New Jersey. His earliest ancestor in this State was Josiah, son of George Ward, of Branford, and the first, traditionally, to place foot on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic. His father, Moses Dodd Ward, in the early part of the last century, removed to Madison, Morris County, N. J., where Leslie Dodd Ward was born July 1, 1845. In his native place the lad received his preliminary education. Subsequently he became a pupil in the old and famous academy at Newark, with a view to a preparation for entrance into the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

It was near the close of the summer term of the academy, in June, 1863, that the Confederate Army, under General Robert E. Lee, invaded Pennsylvania, creating widespread alarm through the entire Northern States. An appeal was made by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Governors of the adjoining States, and in response thereto the Governor of New Jersey called for volunteers to go to the aid of Pennsylvania in this emergency. In answer to this call eleven companies, consisting of seven hundred men and officers, went to the seat of war. Among them was the subject of this sketch, as a Corporal in Company F, commanded by Captain William J. Roberts. It was a short campaign, and when completed the young soldier returned to his home and the resumption of his academic course. This he continued to pursue with so much credit to himself that, at

the approaching commencement exercises, when he was to be graduated, he was awarded a position of honor among the orators of the occasion. His name was called and the subject of his oration announced, but while the audience awaited his appearance the master of the academy stepped forward and apologetically stated that young Mr. Ward had just enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and that his duties as First Sergeant of Company G prevented the delivery of his speech. A shout of applause burst from the audience which no speech could ever have elicited. It was a fact that young Ward had, for the second time, ere he had reached the age of nineteen, enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Union. The commander of the regiment in which he last served was Colonel E. Burd Grubb, and with him he remained until the regiment was mustered out of service in October, 1864.

It was his experience among the sick and the wounded during his term of service in camp and field that led the young soldier to believe that the life of a physician was one that he ought to adopt. Returning to his home fully convinced of this, he entered after a short rest the office of Dr. Fisher, a well known physician of Morristown, N. J., where he began the study of medicine. In due time he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. Having determined to make Newark the field of professional labors, he became associated in practice at first with Dr. Lott Southard, a well known and esteemed physician of that city. This connection continued for two years, when Dr. Ward opened an office of his own, and soon made himself well and favorably known as a medical practitioner. In 1876 he became a member of the Medical Board of St. Michael's Hospital, the oldest institution of the kind in Newark, and for several years was Secretary of this board. He was also visiting surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital, a position which he held with credit to himself and with benefit to those who came under his care. In 1877 he was appointed County Physician of Essex County, an office which devolved upon him many duties that had been performed prior to 1876 by coroners and magistrates.

In the organization of the Prudential Insurance Company of America Dr. Ward took an early and active part. He was one of its incorporators and a member of its first Board of Managers. As early as October, 1875, when it issued its first policy, he was its medical director, and continued in that position until 1884, when he was chosen its First Vice-President. The duties of this office, which are largely of an executive character, he still performs, and it may be truly said that, for its admirable discipline and the promptness with which its daily work is performed, this mammoth institution is greatly indebted to Dr. Ward's admirable executive ability.

Dr. Ward was married, March 5, 1874, to Miss Minnie, daughter of James Perry, of Newark, N. J., and by her has two sons; Leslie P. and Herbert E.

ISRAEL C. HEDDEN, the well known hat manufacturer of Newark, has been a lifelong resident of Essex County, New Jersey, having been born at Orange on the 5th of August, 1859. He is the son of Charles I. Hedden and Matilda Myers.

Mr. Hedden acquired a good practical educational training and entered upon an active career well equipped with those sterling qualities which invariably win success. In January, 1890, he established his present hat manufacturing business in Newark, and through his energy, integrity, and uprightness of character has gained success and reputation. He is a man of marked ability, active in promoting every worthy object, a public spirited citizen, and respected and esteemed by the entire community.

FRANK LUCIUS BOPPE, of Newark, N. J., was born in that city December 15, 1858. His parents were John A. and Elizabeth E. (Smith) Boppe; his grandfather, on the paternal side, was Franz L. Boppe, and his maternal grandmother was Nancy Torrey Stacy, daughter of Mahlon Stacy. His father was born June 19, 1828, in the village of Wettingen,

Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, and came to this country in the summer of 1852. On his mother's side he descends from American and French ancestors. Mahlon Stacy, a great-grandfather in the maternal line, was born May 11, 1765, took part in the Revolutionary War, and died April 8, 1850.

Mr. Boppe received his early education from private instructors, later entering the Newark Academy, where he continued until 1875. In November, 1877, he accepted an agency with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and in January, 1878, he entered the home office of that company, in Newark, as a clerk. For a number of years he has



FRANK L. BOPPE.

been manager of the company's claim department. His entire active life has been devoted to the insurance business in the interests of the Prudential, and he is one of the oldest persons engaged in industrial insurance in this country.

In the spring of 1874 he joined the Roseville Baptist Church of Newark. He has served on its Board of Trustees and as church Treasurer, also having been for nineteen years Treasurer of the Sunday School. He was married, November 16, 1892, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Myra L. Gardner.

GEORGE B. SPEER, of Newark, is descended from an old and prominent Passaic Valley family, his grandfather, Rincer S. Speer, being the first Sheriff of Passaic County, an office he held for three terms (1837, 1838, and 1839). His great-uncle, James Speer, was a Judge of the Court of Errors

and Appeals in New Jersey from 1845 to 1851, while his great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Speer, was a Captain of colonial militia during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Speer's



GEORGE B. SPEER.

father, Alfred Speer, married Helen Haskell, daughter of Truman W. and Harriet Haskell, her father, Truman W., being the first President of the Buckeye State Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, which operated in Ohio in the early sixties.

Mr. Speer was born in St. Louis on the 31st of May, 1861, but received his education in the public schools of New York City, whither the family removed when he was young. He entered the service of the Prudential Insurance Company

of America, at Newark, N. J., in 1886, as a clerk, and two years later was appointed Claim Adjuster in New York. In 1890 he was made Special Inspector for the company, and travelled extensively. His field work attracted the attention of the manager of the Ordinary Branch, and he was called into the home office and made assistant to the manager in 1894. Six years later he was appointed Manager of Ordinary Agencies for the Eastern Division of the company, which position he still holds. Mr. Speer's long and active experience in various responsible capacities, his devotion to duty, and his knowledge of men and broad comprehension of insurance problems have won for him a high reputation as well as marked success. He is a member of the Newark Athletic Club and of the Republican Club of New York.

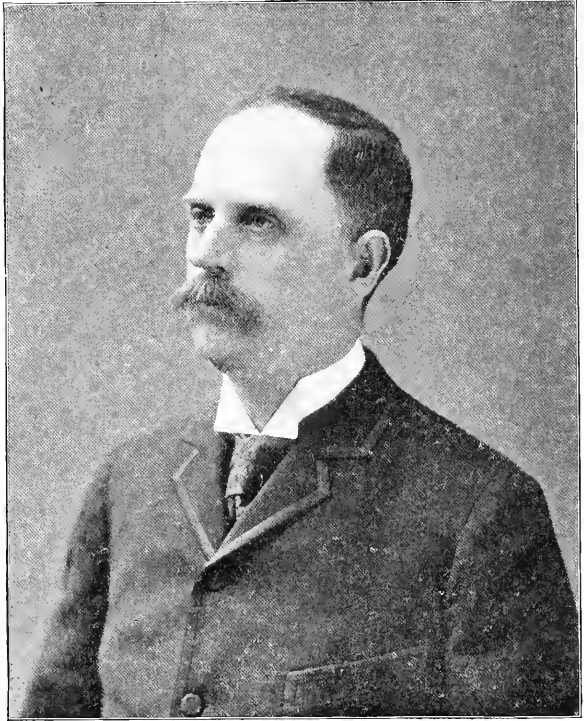
Mr. Speer was married, September 12, 1898, to Miss Georgie Edna Wolcott, and has one son, Leslie Wolcott.

JOHN F. KEHOE is one of the prominent and successful business men and financiers of the Passaic Valley, and one as well known in New York as in New Jersey. He is President of Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works of Newark, one of New Jersey's largest and most important enterprises. Mr. Kehoe is a native of Essex County, N. J., and has resided in Newark and immediate vicinity all his life. His career has been marked with activity and success from the time he attained his majority, and few men have accomplished more under the same circumstances. In 1867 he connected himself with the enterprise of which he is to-day the President and controlling spirit (then known as Lister Brothers), and for thirty-four years has been identified with the same, always in an executive position.

When he came to Lister Brothers he was given charge of their New York City branch, then an unimportant adjunct to the firm's business. Under the skilful management of Mr. Kehoe the metropolitan branch was made a great success and became a factor of the main business, and it was in so doing that he demonstrated that he was possessed of more than ordinary business ability, and paved the way to his subsequent promotion to the post of General Manager of the works, a position he filled with consummate skill and ability until he was chosen President of the corporation which had succeeded the old firm of Lister Brothers. To have been connected in an official capacity with one concern for a period of over thirty years is a record of which any man may well feel proud, but to advance solely upon one's merits from the position of manager of a department to that of President of a great corporation is an unusual career—one that is achieved by but few men, even in this day and age of great and unusual achievements, and reflects great honor and credit upon the individual and stamps him as an extraordinary man.

The life Mr. Kehoe has led has been a most active one, and the success he has met with has been won by close application to business and by the exercise of his inborn and native business talents and executive ability. Still a young man, comparatively, Mr. Kehoe has business interests of great magnitude which ramify into half a dozen different

States, and cause him to be a well known man, both personally and by reputation, in industrial and financial circles. He is a Director in the following important corporations:



JOHN F. KERHOE.

Northwestern Fertilizer Works of Chicago, Preston Fertilizer Works of Buffalo, North Jersey Traction Company, United Electric Company of New Jersey, Michigan Carbon Works of Detroit, and Empire Carbon Works of St. Louis.

IRA ANDRUS KIP, Sr.—The first ancestor of the Kip family of whom any mention is made in history was Ruloff de Kype, of Bretagne, France, who was born in 1510. He was a warm partisan of François, Duc de Guise, the bigoted leader of the Catholic party. On the triumph of the Protestants he fled to Holland, but in 1569 returned to France, joined the army of the Duc d'Anjou, and fell in the battle of Jarnac. Of his three sons Ruloff was the only one to marry. He became a Protestant and died in 1596, leaving a son, Hendrick, who, in 1635, came with his wife and family to America, and was the first ancestor of the Kip family in New Amsterdam. He obtained, in 1643, a patent for a plot of land near the fort, in what is now Bridge Street near Whitehall Street. In 1647 he was one of the men appointed by Governor Stuyvesant's Council to assist the Governor and Council, and also held this office in 1649-50. He was a



IRA A. KIP, SR.

scheppen in 1656, and admitted to the rights of a great burgher in 1659. The arms of the family were painted on the stained glass window of the first church erected in New Amsterdam, and were also carved in stone over the door of the Kip's Bay House, built by his son, Jacobus. His son, Hendrickson, married Anna, daughter of Nicassius de Sille, first councillor of Governor Stuyvesant, and with Hendrickson's son Cornelis was started the New Jersey branch of the family. Cornelis, with George du Remos, bought, in 1720, six hundred acres of land near Paterson, N. J., for which they paid two hundred and seventy pounds. The Kip

homestead remained there until 1867. Ira Andrus Kip, Sr., is the sixth in direct line from Cornelis.

Ira Andrus Kip, Sr., was born in Passaic, N. J., on the 16th of July, 1845. He is the son of Nicholas J. and Cordelia (Andrus) Kip, and inherited all the sturdy characteristics of his ancestors. Having received a good practical education, he entered, in 1862, the employ of Henry H. Crocker & Co., East India brokers, of New York City, and there laid the foundation of a successful business career. In 1866 he became a partner in the firm and had much to do



KIP ARMS.

with its extensive and important operations. He continued as a member of the firm until 1895, when he formed the present brokerage partnership of Ira A. Kip & Co., taking as a partner his son, Ira A. Kip, Jr., whose sketch follows.

Mr. Kip has achieved distinction as an able financier and business man, and during his entire career has maintained a high standing for integrity, honesty, and sound judgment. His active connection with many important financial enterprises have won for him an eminent reputation among New York's most progressive and substantial men of affairs, while his sagacity and superior judgment have constantly brought him into demand as a safe adviser and counsellor. He continued to reside in Passaic until about 1874, when he moved to New York City, where he has been a prominent member of several of the leading clubs and other organizations. While a resident of Passaic he was quite influential and prominent in local politics, although he did not hold any official position.

Mr. Kip is public spirited, patriotic, always ready to promote worthy enterprises, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

He was married, June 13, 1866, to Mary Roe, who was born at Paterson, N. J., October 11, 1846. On her side three generations of governors descended from Dolor Davis, who was Governor of Massachusetts. John Davis Long, the present Secretary of the Navy, is also a member of this family.

IRA ANDRUS KIP, JR., son of Ira Andrus Kip, Sr., and Mary Roe, is a well known business man of New York City, with residence at South Orange, N. J. He was born at Passaic, N. J., and was educated in various private schools and at Columbia Institute, New York City, graduating from the latter in 1887. Leaving school when seventeen years of age, he took his first employment in the fall of 1887 with Henry H. Crocker & Co., East India merchants, of which firm his father was a member. With the exception of several months spent in a trip over Europe, and at another time to South America and through the Windward Islands, he remained with this firm until 1896. In the spring of the latter year Mr. Kip spent several months traveling through the West for pleasure, at the same time looking over railroad properties in which he was interested. Upon his return he and his father organized the firm of Ira



IRA A. KIP, JR.

A. Kip & Co., hemp brokers and importers. Mr. Kip is a Director in the Brooklyn Union and Brooklyn City Elevated Railroad, and is also interested in numerous railroads, gas companies, and corporations.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Kip entered the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., from which organization he was discharged in October, 1894. He is a member of the Holland Society, the Calumet Club, the Down Town Association, and the Ardsley Club; a Governor of the Essex County Country Club, the Orange Riding and Driving Club, and the Orange and South Orange Field Clubs; and a member of the Orange

Gun Club and the Baltusral Golf Club. In April, 1900, he was elected President of the village of South Orange by a large majority.

He has been interested in fine horses for several years, and has been a successful exhibitor at the various horse shows with his high steppers in four-in-hand and harness classes. He was a cushion subscriber to the "Good Times" coach running from the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, during the seasons of 1900 and 1901, and one of the owners and coachman of the coach "Olden Times" running between the Essex County Country Club, West Orange, and the Baltusral Golf Club.

Mr. Kip was married, in 1893, to Katharine Flower, daughter of the late John D. and Abigail (Bullard) Flower, who was born in Theresa, N. Y. Her father was a brother of the late Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kip.

CAMILLUS GEORGE KIDDER, of Orange, N. J., lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1850, and is the son of Camillus and Sarah (Herrick) Kidder. His paternal grandparents were Reuben and Lois Kidder; his maternal grandparents were Jedediah and Mehitable Herrick. In the paternal line he traces his ancestry to James Kidder, who settled near Boston in 1656. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Major Isaac Herrick, who fought on the patriot side at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Kidder received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy (Exeter, N. H.), and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1872 and from the Harvard Law School in 1875. Upon completing his law school course he came to New York City, finished his preparation for the bar under James Emott, and was admitted to practice in 1877. Mr. Kidder served his legal apprenticeship as a clerk in the office of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, which firm subsequently changed its style to Emott, Hammond & Kidder. In 1891 he organized, with John S. Melcher, the law firm of Kidder & Melcher, which became Ivins, Kidder & Melcher by later association with the Hon. Will-

iam M. Ivins. Mr. Kidder is a successful and esteemed member of the metropolitan bar.



CAMILLUS G. KIDDER.

He is a member of the Harvard, University, Church, and Reform Clubs of New York City, the Geographical

Society, the Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni Association, the Civil Service Reform Association, the Economic Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, the Bunker Hill Association of Boston, the New England Society of New York, the New England Society of Orange (of which he is President), the Colonial Order, and the Washington Association of New Jersey. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Orange, and is at present an Excise Commissioner of that city.

He was married, December 3, 1881, to Matilda Faber, and has three children: Jerome Faber Kidder, Lois Faber Kidder, and George Herrick Faber Kidder.

GEORGE E. HELLER, whose career as a manufacturer stamps him as one of Newark's leading men, is the son of Elias Heller and Mary Leak, and was born in West Orange, N. J., January 26, 1848. He is of German descent. He was educated in the West Orange public schools and at home, and at the age of eighteen entered upon an active and independent business life. Learning the trade of filemaking in the shops of his brother, Elias G. Heller (whose sketch appears in this work), he became, in 1873, a partner in the enterprise in connection with Elias G. and Peter Heller, and has since been one of the firm of Heller Brothers, one of the largest manufacturers of files, rasps, etc., in the country.

Mr. Heller mastered every detail of the business, and to his application, ability, and untiring energy, united with sound judgment and a thorough knowledge of the trade, is due much of the firm's remarkable success and reputation. Employing a large force of skilled workmen, with an extensive business throughout the Union, the firm has for many years carried on one of the leading industries of Newark. Mr. Heller is also interested in the Heller Tool Company and the Orange Mountain Ice Company, both extensive corporations. He is a Republican, deeply interested in party measures, and actively identified with the city.

He married, first, January 26, 1872, Caroline Greeny, daughter of Jacob and Mary Greeny, of German descent. She died August 20, 1875, leaving one son, George, born on

that date. For his second wife Mr. Heller married, September 10, 1876, Miss Emma C. Pfeiffer, born June 10, 1852, daughter of Louis and Mary (Becker) Pfeiffer, both of German lineage. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They have had eight children: Lucy M., Alfred L., Lydia M., Walter, Gertrude, Lida, Leo, and Viola. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES S. HOLMES, of Orange, is a lineal descendant on his father's side of Thomas Holmes, who surveyed and mapped the City of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the son of Charles Muir Holmes, of New York, and Mary Frances Lane Proctor, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Frances (Lane) Proctor, of Boston, Mass., and a grandson of Adrian Bancker Holmes and Catherine Morris, of New Jersey. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of this State.

Mr. Holmes was born

in New York City on the 21st of July, 1833.

He was educated at the Mechanics Institute,

New York, finishing at Dickinson's school in Jersey City.

Subsequently he engaged in the jewelry manufacturing business in Newark.

He continued in that industry with marked success until

1888, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business in Orange, N. J., where he resides.

Mr. Holmes is a man of acknowledged ability, and

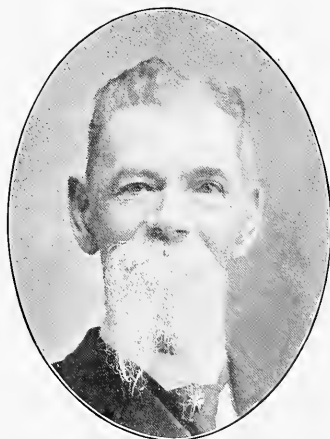
through his integrity and enterprise has always maintained the confidence of his fellowmen.



JAMES S. HOLMES.

He was married, August 24, 1858, to Phebe A. Van Velsor, daughter of Cornelius Van Velsor, a Major in the War of 1812. They have two children: James S. Holmes, Jr., and Emily Frances Lane, wife of Clayton S. Fitch.

JOHN RICHARDS WHEELER, a leading citizen of Elizabeth, N. J., and prominent in Masonic, Odd Fellow, and Grand Army circles, was born in New York City, April 25, 1834. His parents, Rev. Lyman Thompson and Margaret (Lee) Wheeler, were natives of Norwalk, Conn., and Glasgow, Scotland, respectively. His paternal grandfather, John Richards Wheeler, was a native of England, a school teacher, and for many years lived in New Rochelle, N. Y.,



JOHN R. WHEELER.

where he taught school and died. His wife was Elizabeth Thompson, of Irish descent, whose brother, William Thompson, served through the War of the Revolution, principally in New Jersey. The maternal grandfather was Alexander Lee, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who for many years was a resident of New York City, being in the employ of Thorbon & Co., flour merchants. Rev. Lyman Thompson Wheeler, an Episcopal clergyman, spent most of his life in the West

engaged in missionary work, principally in Indiana, where he died. His children were John R., Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Bates), Lyman T. (deceased), James S. (a soldier in the Twelfth and Forty-fourth Indiana Regiments, Volunteer Infantry, serving through the entire Civil War), and

Abel (a member of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Rebellion, killed in battle), and a stepson, Charles F. Montcith, a member of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

John R. Wheeler was reared in New York City and educated in the public schools. He learned the chairmaking trade, and later engaged in the painting business, which he followed for twenty-five years prior to and following the Civil War. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, and other minor engagements. After two years' service he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He spent four years in Warsaw, Ind., and seven years in Fort Wayne. Since 1875 he has been a resident of Elizabeth, N. J.

He married, February 26, 1857, Sarah Jane, daughter of Dr. Amos Pegg, of Ligonier, Ind., who was also a soldier in the Civil War. The issue of this union is two children: Mary E. (Mrs. Morris Mason) and Lyman T. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Elizabeth Fire Department (of which he has been a Trustee for twelve years), and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is Past Master of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., Past High Priest of Washington Chapter, R. A. M., and Past Commander of St. John's Commandery, K. T. He is a member of Ulric Dahlgreen Post, No. 25, G. A. R., of which he was Commander in 1900. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS, born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., July 10, 1849, is the son of Daniel Griggs, a farmer. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868, became a law student in the office of Hon. Robert Hamilton, at Newton, and in 1871 removed to Paterson, where he continued his legal studies with the late Socrates Tuttle. He was licensed as an attorney in 1871, and subsequently formed with Mr. Tuttle the law firm of Tuttle & Griggs. In 1879 he opened an office for himself in Paterson, and rapidly won high rank in his profession.

In 1875 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the old First District of Passaic County, comprising the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Wards of Paterson, Acquackanonck Township, and the City of Passaic. He was the youngest member of the Assembly in the Centennial year of 1876, and in the revision of the laws under the constitutional amendments approved in 1875 he bore a conspicuous part, several of the new acts, notably one remodeling the election laws, being suggested by him. In 1877 he served a second term in the Assembly, and was the recognized leader of his party. The following year he was renominated for a third term, but failed of election. In 1878 he was elected counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County. In 1882 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate from Passaic County for a term of three years, and subsequently succeeded himself for another term; in 1886 he was President of the Senate. In 1888 he was chosen a Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, receiving the largest vote of any candidate. After the nomination of General Harrison for President Mr. Griggs presented as a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination the Hon. William Walter Phelps. Mr. Griggs several times had pressed upon him the nomination for Congress by the Republicans of his district, but he steadily declined. In 1892 President Harrison gave serious consideration to Mr. Griggs's name in connection with the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench, caused by the death of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey. In 1895 Governor Werts intimated that he would like to appoint Mr. Griggs a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Leon Abbett, but Mr. Griggs did not entertain the proposal. He became the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1895, in a memorable campaign to free the State from the domination of the Democratic ring. He was elected Governor, November 5, 1895, for a term of three years, by a plurality of 26,900 votes, the Democratic candidate being the late Hon. Alexander T. McGill. On January 31, 1898, he resigned as Governor of New Jersey and accepted the appointment by President McKinley as Attorney-General of the United States, to succeed

Hon. Joseph McKenna. He resigned this office in the spring of 1901.

Mr. Griggs has been President of the Paterson National Bank, President of the Paterson Safe Deposit Company, and President of the Hamilton Club of Paterson. He married Miss L. Elizabeth Price, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has two sons and five daughters.

ALBERT C. COURTER was born January 31, 1851, in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. He is the son of Peter and Mary Ann (Canfield) Courter, a grandson of Abraam Courter, and a great-grandson of Peter Courter. On his mother's side he is a grandson of Louisa Crane Canfield and a great-grandson of Sarah Collard Canfield, whose husband, David Canfield, born March 9, 1757, died March 9, 1804, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being wounded at Springfield, N. J. He was buried with military honors in the first churchyard in Newark.

Mr. Courter was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1866 he entered the store of George A. Thomas, with whom he continued for many years, becoming a partner in the business in 1880 under the firm name of G. A. Thomas & Co. This firm was subsequently changed to Thomas & Courter. In 1891 he purchased Mr. Thomas's interest and has since conducted the enterprise alone. He carries on a large and successful business in paints, oils, chemicals, hatters' supplies, leather



ALBERT C. COURTER.

manufacturers' supplies, etc., at Nos. 110 and 112 Mulberry Street, Newark, and through his integrity, uprightness of character, and honorable dealings has gained a high reputation.

In politics Mr. Courter is a staunch Republican. He has been active in party affairs, and as a member of the Essex County Republican Committee has wielded a strong influence in shaping the course of the Republicans in the community. He is a member of the Northern Republican Club, of the North End Club, and of the Newark Athletic Club. He is President of the Electric Emery Wheel Company and Treasurer of the Gladding Oil Company.

Mr. Courter was married, June 26, 1877, to Lottie G. Irwin, and has three children: Jessie Irwin, Carrie May, and Grace Irwin.

JAMES L. CRISP, of Bloomfield, N. J., manufacturer and inventor, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1836. His parents were John Crisp, born in Maryland, and Sarah E. Peterson, a native of Delaware. He is a descendant of Benjamin Crisp, a Revolutionary soldier.

Mr. Crisp received his education at Belleville, N. J., and after leaving school learned the machinist's trade. In 1876 he invented machinery for the manufacture of round belting, and he has since been engaged in that line of industry. He has taken out various patents in his own name, including a valve for a compound engine and a patent process used in hat manufacture. His belt manufacturing establishment, conducted under the firm name of James Crisp & Company, is the largest of its kind in America.

He is one of the prominent and public spirited citizens of Bloomfield. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, of the Knights of Honor, and of the Knights of Pythias. He has served in the New Jersey State Militia, under Colonel Peckwell.

Mr. Crisp married Mary Isabella Bell, of Bloomfield, and has six children: James W. (who is associated with his father in business), Louisa, Mary, Sarah, Elva, and Alice.

DANIEL W. BROWN, of East Orange, is descended from an old New Jersey family, and is the son of Daniel Brown and Eliza Gibson, daughter of William and Mary (Arbuthnot) Gibson. He was born in Griggstown, Somerset County, December 16, 1837, and there received a public school education. Learning the blacksmith's trade with his father, he subsequently moved to South Amboy, N. J., and entered the repair shops of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, where he remained for several years. Later he removed to Woodbridge, in this State, and engaged in the butcher business, serving also as Postmaster of that place from 1878 to 1886, as Justice of the Peace for five years, as Town Clerk, Poll Clerk, and in township offices. He was also engaged in the insurance business in Woodbridge, which he sold out, however, upon retiring from the postmastership. He then accepted a position as floorwalker with the



DANIEL W. BROWN.

clothing firm of Brokaw Brothers, Fourth Avenue and Astor Place, New York City, and remained in their employ some ten years. He is now (1901) engaged in the real estate, fire insurance, and coal and wood business in East Orange, where he resides.

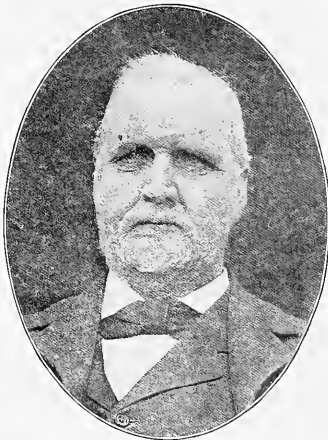
Mr. Brown has always been an energetic, enterprising, and public spirited citizen, active in promoting the best interests of the community, and respected by all who know him. He is a Notary Public, a Commissioner of Deeds, and a member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, F. and A. M., of Lafayette Chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, of Rahway, and of Weyvern

Council, No. 1419, Royal Arcanum, of New York City.

He was married, April 16, 1862, at Woodbridge, N. J., to Catharine Augusta Clarkson, who bore him three children: Frank Clarkson Brown, of Newark, and two daughters, one of whom is married. His second wife was Isabel Westwood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, an old and respected resident of East Orange, was born in Falmouth, Me., April 16, 1831, his father being Josiah B. Elliot. He received a common school education in his native town, and while yet a youth went to Roxbury, Mass., and engaged in the tailoring business. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, at Roxbury, and served until he was mustered out, July 3, 1865. He

saw much active service and participated in a number of battles, losing his right arm at Spottsylvania, Va., Sunday, May 8, 1864. He discharged his duties with singular fidelity and credit.



GEORGE H. ELLIOT.

Returning from the army, Mr. Elliot engaged in the tobacco business, which he followed successfully for several years. About 1886 he moved to East Orange, N. J., and became a Justice of the Peace. In 1893 he was appointed Police Justice of the Township of East

Orange and has held that office ever since, administering its duties with ability, impartiality, and satisfaction. He is also a Notary Public and a Commissioner of Deeds. Mr.

Elliot has been a lifelong Republican, active in party affairs, and a man of strict integrity and great enterprise. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the East End Republican Club of East Orange.

His first wife, Eliza Agaut, died in 1860, and he married, second, Eliza Jane Nutter, whose death occurred in 1898. He has four daughters, of whom all but one are married.

ANDREW C. CHALMERS has been a lifelong resident of Orange, N. J., where he was born July 25, 1857, the son of Thomas A. Chalmers and Janet Fife. He was educated in the Orange public and high schools, and subsequently learned the plumbing trade with his father and uncle, who had established a successful plumbing business in Orange about 1865. They continued the enterprise until the death of Thomas A. Chalmers, April 1, 1900, since which time it has been conducted by Andrew C. and his brother Matthew.

Mr. Chalmers has long taken an active part in the public affairs of his native town, and has frequently been called upon to serve his party and fellowmen. He is a valuable member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders and in 1900 was a candidate for Alderman. For six years he served in the State militia. He was a member of the McKinley and Roosevelt Club of the Oranges during the campaign of 1900, and in every capacity has faithfully and conscientiously discharged his duties.



ANDREW C. CHALMERS.

ELIAS MULFORD CONDIT, fourth child of Ira Harrison Condit and Phebe Farrand Mulford, is descended from one of the oldest families in the Passaic Valley, his ancestors having immigrated thither from New England at a very early colonial period. He was born in Orange (now West Orange), Essex County, May 21, 1841, and received an excellent public and private school education in that town. He spent his early life on a farm, where he laid the foundations



ELIAS M. CONDIT.

of a strong constitution and successful business career. For a number of years he has been extensively engaged in real estate operations.

Mr. Condit has taken an active part in public affairs. He was long a member and for five years the Director of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, and for many years has filled the office of City Surveyor of Orange with ability and satisfaction. In 1885 he was nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of his district and was elected by a

handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1886, and in 1890 received the unanimous Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. In 1892 he was one of the delegates chosen to represent his district at the National Republican Convention held at Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Condit is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M., and a member of various other societies in Orange and Essex County. In every capacity he has discharged his duties with ability, fidelity, and satisfaction.

He was married, in 1870, to Sarah Louise, daughter of

Charles Beach and a descendant of Zopher Beach, son of Thomas Beach, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Conn., in 1654, and who was in Newark in 1685. Their children are Charles B., Phebe A., Clara L., Wilberforce, Albert Kitchell, Hattie May, and Elias Mulford, Jr.

AARON MUNN CONDIT was at the time of his death the oldest representative of the Condit family in the Oranges. He was the sixth in descent from John Condit or Condict, the ancestor of the Condit family in this country. He was born September 15, 1799, and died September 6, 1890, ending a life of nearly ninety-one years. He was the eldest son and child of Jotham Condit and Hepzibah, daughter of Benjamin Munn. His grandparents were Samuel Condit and Martha Carter, and his great-grandparents were Samuel Condit and Mary Dodd, daughter of Samuel Dodd, 1st. His great-great-grandparents were Peter Condit (son of John, the ancestor) and Mary Harrison, daughter of Samuel, who was the son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, the ancestor of the Newark and Orange families of the name of Harrison and one of the first settlers of Newark.



AARON M. CONDIT.

Mr. Condit was a shoemaker by trade and occupation, which he learned with his father. He was content to follow his calling all his life, doing almost to the last the needed repairing for his family. In 1823 he married Louisa, born in

1800, died in 1867, daughter of Major Jabez Pierson, of South Orange. Mrs. Condit's descent was through Major Jabez (1755), Samuel (1730), Samuel (1698), Samuel (1663), and Thomas Pierson, the Newark ancestor. The year after his marriage, in 1824, Mr. Condit built the house still standing on the corner of Main and South Clinton Streets in East Orange, where he lived sixty-six years and up to the close of his life. He never accepted public office, but always held decided views of public policy, and never failed to give expression to them at the polls. He was an old time Whig until the formation of the Republican party, whose principles and aims claimed and received his support. Few men were possessed of finer sensibilities and stronger religious convictions than Mr. Condit. Brought up under the teachings of a godly mother, his seat in the sanctuary was rarely vacant, and his respect for the Sabbath and God's house is worthy the commendation of all who knew him. During his long and eventful life he saw Orange, a struggling township of a few hundred inhabitants with one place of public worship, grow to a city and four townships, one of which has since assumed a city government.

Mr. Condit had three children: Martha Ann, born in 1824, died December 12, 1899, unmarried; Jabez Pierson, born April 7, 1826, married, April 3, 1850, Harriet W. Jenkins, daughter of William Jenkins, of Newark, N. J.; and Amzi, born June 18, 1830, married, in 1854, Catherine C. Halstead, of Caldwell, N. J., and died February 6, 1865, leaving one child, Oscar H., born February 27, 1861, married, November 12, 1884, Fannie C. Harrison, daughter of Philip H. Harrison, of Caldwell.

JABEZ PIERSON CONDIT, the eldest son of Aaron Munn Condit and Louisa Pierson, was born in Orange (now East Orange), April 7, 1826. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He learned the trade of hatmaking, but relinquished it on his removal in 1847 to Ohio, where he remained two years. On his return from Ohio he settled in Bloomfield, N. J., where he married, April

3, 1850, Harriet W., daughter of William Jinkins, a worthy descendant of an old New Jersey family.

During his residence of five years in Bloomfield (1850-55)

Mr. Condit was engaged with his father-in-law in the manufacture of shoes and in conducting a general grocery store. In 1885 he returned to Orange, where he established himself in the business of making paper hat boxes and wooden cases. In 1872 he retired from active business and turned his attention to his real estate interests.



JABEZ P. CONDIT.

While a resident of Orange Mr. Condit served four years in the Common Council (from 1864 to 1867 inclusive). On his removal to West Orange he was, in 1873 and 1874, elected a member of the Town Committee and by the committee was made the Town Treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange and has been one of its managers from its organization until the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Condit joined the Second Presbyterian (or Brick) Church of Orange in early life, and are still in the membership of that church. No one in the Oranges is better known or more highly respected than Mr. Condit.

WILLIAM PECK CONDIT is one of the oldest citizens of Orange, N. J., where he was born March 30, 1829. He is the son of Samuel Condit and Phebe Peck, a grandson of Samuel Condit, Sr., and Hannah Harrison, a great-grandson of Daniel Condit, and a lineal descendant of Samuel

Condit, who emigrated to this country early in the seventeenth century. The family is a prominent one in the Passaic Valley, where they have resided for more than two hundred and fifty years.



WILLIAM P. CONDIT.

Mr. Condit was educated in the Orange schools. After completing his studies he was an apprentice in the wheelwright and carriage business. Subsequently he was for some years a farmer, engaging largely in dairying. Finally, after succeeding to his father's large landed estates, he naturally became interested in the business of a real estate dealer, and in this connection he has been actively and extensively occupied to the present time. Mr.

Condit has achieved success, and during a long and active life has maintained the confidence of all who know him. He is a man of great energy, enterprise, and perseverance, prominently identified with the growth of his native town, and honored and respected by the entire community.

In public as well as in business life he has been active and prominent. He has held various municipal offices, such as Surveyor of Highways, member of the Township Committee, Assessor, School Trustee, Appraisal Commission for the Park Commission, and other public positions. He was Quartermaster on the staff of General Condit of the Essex Brigade and Provost Marshal for the Eleventh District of New Jersey during the Civil War. He is a member and Past Master of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., of Orange, a member of Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and a member of Kane Council, No. 2, R. and S. M. Public spirited, progressive, and alive to the best interests of his

town, Mr. Condit has been very active in promoting its welfare, and officially and privately has done much toward laying out and planning several of the finest streets in East Orange and Essex County.

He was married, June 24, 1862, to Emily A. Olds, and has had four children: Bertha C. (deceased), Emily, Mary M., and Watson S.

ROBERT M. CONDIT was born November 8, 1855, in Orange, Essex County, where he has always resided, and where his family has been prominent for several generations. He is the son of John Condit and Frances Hillyer, and a lineal descendant of John Condit, or Cunditt, the founder of the family in America, and who is noticed elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Condit acquired a good practical education in the public schools of Orange. He subsequently learned the plumbing trade, which he has followed with marked success. During the past seventeen years he has been engaged in that business for himself, with headquarters in Orange. He is a public spirited citizen, actively



ROBERT M. CONDIT.

identified with his native town, and a worthy representative of an old and honored race. He married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Vandemark, of Towanda, Pa.

ALBERT P. CONDIT, a prominent citizen of West Orange, N. J., was born in Orange, Essex County, on the

10th of December, 1829. He is the son of Stephen Condit and Phebe Harrison, both of whom were members of old and honored Passaic Valley families.

Mr. Condit, after receiving a good preparatory education, entered Yale College, in 1846, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1850. He read law in Newark, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1853, and as a counselor in February, 1864. He has followed his profession with marked success since 1853, and since 1872 has been a partner of William Silas Whitehead, the firm name being Whitehead & Condit. This is the oldest law firm in New Jersey.



ALBERT P. CONDIT.

In public as well as in professional life Mr. Condit has gained an honorable reputation. He was elected a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1867 and 1871 was chosen Speaker of that body. His career at the bar stamps him as an able lawyer. He has never married.

Those who have known him well are aware that he has always been fully informed of all important changes in mercantile life and conditions, and also of the political condition of his State and country. He has studied and understood men as well as the law, and for these reasons he has long been known as one of the most helpful business advisers in the State. He has been counsel for the Essex County National Bank, the Mechanics National Bank, the Newark Fire Insurance Company, the Germania Fire Insurance Company, the State Trust Company, the Clark

Thread Works, and many other corporations, and he has been the trusted adviser of hundreds of the prominent people of the county. Many important matters were placed in his charge, during his early professional life, by the late Governor Pennington, and he has acted as executor or trustee of dozens of large estates and of many smaller ones. Always frank, open, and kind; generous to a fault to others, but accustomed to self-denial in order to more effectively aid his friends; too honest to be just to himself; absolutely truthful always, but never unkind in the use of truth; faithful, gentle, quiet, and wise, he has enjoyed in his later years as well as throughout his whole career at the bar the loyal friendship and perfect faith of all who have dealt with him.

His recent retirement from active practice by reason of failing health is a source of deep regret to his many friends, who miss him and his help greatly. They have, however, the assurance that his estate is sufficient to provide him with every comfort, that he has a pleasant home near his birthplace, where he is often visited by his old acquaintances, and that he is generally light hearted and happy although helpless and deeply afflicted.

PETER V. P. HEWLETT, M.D., was born December 3, 1846, in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1868, with the degree of M.D., and immediately began the practice of medicine in Newark. He soon came into prominence as a successful physician, and during his professional career has steadily advanced in reputation and standing until now he is one of the leading practitioners of that section.

Dr. Hewlett has on several occasions been a delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society, and in 1879 read before that body a paper on the "Criminal Use of Chloroform," which attracted much favorable criticism. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, of the Newark Medical Association (of which he was Secretary in 1869-70 and President in 1871-72), of the Newark Pathological Society, and of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, of which he has been Secretary and Curator for several years. He was at-

tending physician of the Newark City Dispensary from 1868 to 1874, and for some years beginning with 1873 was attending physician and Curator of St. Michael's Hospital. He has served as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark continuously since 1876 and as county physician of Essex County since 1879.

In the various responsible positions which Dr. Hewlett has been called upon to fill he has displayed great executive ability as well as unerring professional skill, and from the first has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. As a citizen he has always manifested a deep interest in public affairs. He has discharged every duty with rare grace and devotion.

Dr. Hewlett's practice is one of the largest in the City of Newark, and he is very frequently called in consultation in difficult cases with other physicians in various parts of the State. When examined as a witness in causes before the court, which is often the case, his testimony is received with the highest respect and his opinion as an expert is regarded as final.

Notwithstanding his great practice he finds time to indulge in scholarly studies not connected with his profession. He is an omnivorous reader, and has one of the best selected private libraries in the State. His books are his delight and a never failing source of restful repose and solace to him when a moment can be snatched from the continuous demands made upon him by his large body of patients. The volumes, selected by him with the greatest care, are for use and not for show, and are so numerous that he is obliged to utilize every available space in his suite of offices, but he knows where every one is to be found. With all his cares and responsibilities Dr. Hewlett is one of the most genial of men, approachable by all.

FREDERICK TYSOE FEAREY was born in Newark, N. J., September 18, 1848, and is the son of Isaac and Alice (Tysoe) Fearey, who came from England and settled in Newark about the year 1838. They were descendants of

William and Mary Fearey and of Robert and Alice Tysoe, of Stevington, Bedfordshire County, England.

Frederick T. Fearey received his education in the Newark public schools and business colleges. He engaged in the railroad business in 1869 as clerk in the general passenger department of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, in New York City. Later he was the Newark city representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger department from 1874 to 1884, and for many years afterward he represented the Erie Railroad, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other transportation companies. In 1879 he organized the Domestic Telegraph Company, afterward named the Domestic Telegraph and Telephone Company, and later the Newark District Telegraph Messenger and Burglar Alarm Company. He made a number of valuable improvements in the general development of these enterprises, in which he was largely interested financially and in their successful management as an officer and director.



FREDERICK T. FEAREY.

In 1888 Mr. Fearey invented an improvement in railway fastenings for the abutting ends of railroad rails. Patents were secured and a company was formed and duly organized under the name of the Continuous Rail Joint Company of America. This appliance is extensively used, ten thousand miles of railroad track in the United States being equipped with the continuous rail joints. At the World's Paris Exposition in 1900 Mr. Fearey's rail joint in compe-

tion with the leading manufacturers in the United States was awarded a bronze medal, the highest award in the rail joint exhibit.

Mr. Fearey married Miss Bertha Louise Kittel, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., in 1896. They have one daughter, Marie Louise, and reside in East Orange, N. J. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Newark, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Board of Trade, the Essex Club of Newark, and the Blooming Grove Park Association of Pike County, Pa.

CHARLES A. WILLIAMS was born in Verona, Essex County, N. J., on the 17th of March, 1862, and has always



CHARLES A. WILLIAMS.

resided in that place. He was educated in the public schools of Verona, and is one of its representative citizens and prominent in its business community as a member of the firm of J. E. Williams & Co. Mr. Williams has served for three years as a member of the Township Committee and for eight years as a member of the Board of Education.

He is a member of the Verona Club and also a member of the First Congregational Church of Verona,

where he resides. He is active in public affairs and respected by the entire community.

Mr. Williams was married on the 24th of November, 1883, to Helen Baldwin. They have three children: Edgar, Hatie, and Mildred.

DAVID H. SLAYBACK, of Verona, N. J., son of William and Adeline (Warman) Slayback, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., August 27, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Verona, Essex County, and at the age of seventeen obtained employment at the painter's trade. Later he learned the trade of type metal engraver at No. 104 Fulton street, New York, which he followed for five years. During the latter part of that period he was employed with the Samuel Crump Label Company, of Montclair, N. J. Since 1885 he has been a member of the firm of Slayback Brothers, a well known and very successful company now doing business in Verona, Caldwell, and Little Falls.

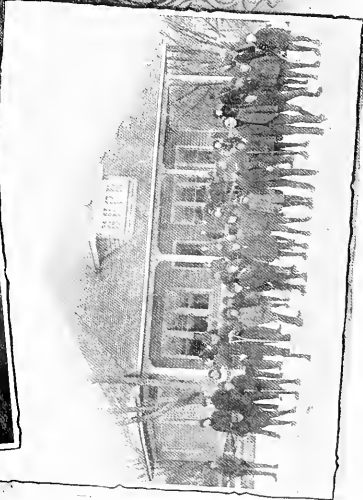
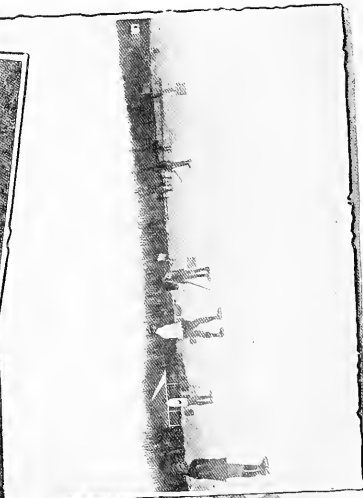
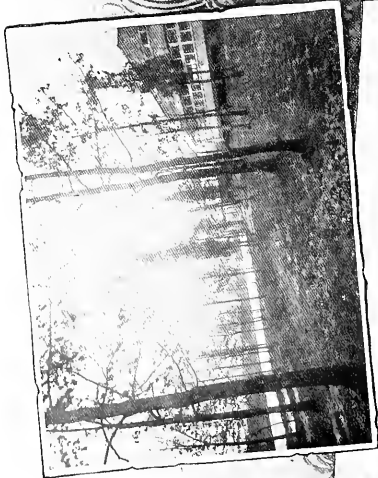


DAVID H. SLAYBACK.

Mr. Slayback is President of the Verona Lake and Park Association, a corporation which recently purchased Verona Lake, Essex County, with adjacent land, and has highly developed the property as a refined popular resort. The directors of this association are David H. Slayback, Charles A. Williams, Anson A. Voorhees, and John W. Slayback. Three beautiful houses have been erected in Verona as substantial evidence of the success attained by the Slayback Brothers—one occupied by David H., another by John W., and the third by their father, William.

Mr. Slayback is a member and stockholder in the Verona Club, and is a member of Montclair Council, Royal Arcanum.

He married Henrietta Grosch, daughter of the late William Grosch, who was the first manufacturer of bronzes in



VIEWS OF VERONA LAKE AND PARK.

the United States. Their children are Gertrude, Henrietta, Jean, and Marion.

JOHN W. SLAYBACK, a younger brother of the preceding, was born in Raritan, N. J., November 4, 1863. To the education which he received in the public schools he has added much by a constant acquaintance with the best things in literature. At the age of sixteen he entered the Montclair *Times* office, as an apprentice, and later, for a period of six years, conducted a printing business in Caldwell, N. J., in connection with the printing work of the firm of Lane, Lockward & Co., tobacconists. In 1888 he accepted a position with H. C. Dabney, of Montclair, as book-keeper, and continued with him for two years.

The firm of Slayback Brothers (David H. and John W.) was organized in 1885, and has enjoyed constant success and development. A general ice business conducted in Montclair, Verona, and Caldwell was the first undertaking of this firm. In 1891 a coal yard was opened in Verona, and in 1892 lumber and building

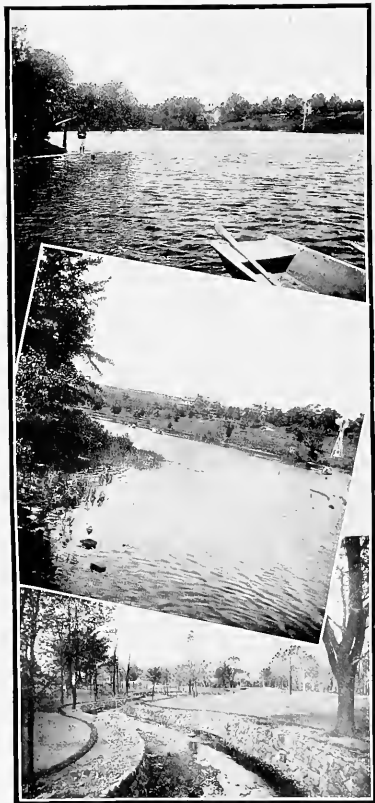


JOHN W. SLAYBACK.

supplies were added. Later the main yard was located in Caldwell, where a large storage plant bespeaks the success attained through intelligent enterprise and upright business methods.

Though Mr. Slayback is essentially a home loving man, he has filled several public offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He was the first

Clerk and is the present Treasurer of the Township of Verona, where he resides. He is Secretary and Treasurer of



VERONA LAKE AND PARK.

the Verona Lake and Park Association, a stockholder and Director of the Verona Club, a member of Caldwell Lodge,

No. 59, F. and A. M., a member of Mountclair Council, No. 421, Royal Arcanum, and a member of Verona Council, No. 225, Jr. O. U. A. M.

He was married, in 1892, to Miss Nellie Husk, daughter of James H. Husk, of Caldwell, N. J. One child, John W. Slayback, 2d, completes the happiness of this home.

STUART CORY SMITH, of Orange, is descended from one of the oldest families in New Jersey. His first American ancestor, James Smith, born about 1665, is said to have come from Scotland to this country in 1680, on a sailing vessel which landed at Perth Amboy. James Smith was an orphan, and the Captain of the vessel, having assumed guardianship over him, brought him to Newark and bound him out to Deacon Azariah Crane, son of Jasper, one of the first settlers of Newark, to serve seven years.

Mr. Crane soon afterward located on what he called his "Mountain Plantation," on the easterly slope of the Orange Mountain in what is now known as Orange Valley. James served his full time and married Mr. Crane's youngest daughter Mary, whose mother was a daughter of Governor Robert Treat, of Connecticut. She received as a marriage portion a part of the land on the southerly side of the plantation. Mr. Smith



STUART C. SMITH.

later acquired considerable adjacent property and was one of the number that made the "Horseneck" purchase from the Indians, which included the lands west of Orange Moun-

tain and east of the Passaic River. James Smith died in 1727, at the age of about sixty-two, and his will, drawn November 4, 1727, by Rev. Daniel Taylor, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., is as follows:

In the name of God, Amen, this fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty-Seven (1727).

I, James Smith, of Newark and eastern division of New Jersey in America, being weak of body but of perfect and sound mind and memory, thanks be given unto God therefore, calling unto mind the mortality of my body, and knowing it is appointed to all men once to die, do make and ordain this, my last will and testament, that is to say principally and first of all. I give and recommend my soul unto the hands of God who gave it, hoping through the alone merits of Jesus Christ to have eternal life. And my body I recommend to the earth, being dead, to be buried in a Christianlike manner at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection, I shall receive the same by and through the Mighty Power of God. And, as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, devise and bequeath of the same in the following manner and form.

Imprimis. I give, devise and bequeath unto my well beloved wife, Mary by name, the whole and sole use and benefit of all my barn, house, orchard and lands thereunto adjoining, situate in Newark at the Mountain Plantation, so called, by her my said wife freely to be possessed and enjoyed during the time she shall remain my widow. Also I give and bequeath unto her (my just debts being paid) all and singular my personal estate not hereinafter otherwise disposed of, to be possessed and enjoyed, given and bestowed by her unto her children at her own discretion.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved son, James Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the lands and tenements heretofore made over to him and them by deed of gift and together with one equal fifth part of my purchased lands on the west side of the mountain.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved son, Joseph Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the lands and tenements heretofore made over to him and them by deed of gift and together with one equal fifth part of my purchased lands on the west side of the mountain.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved son, John Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever, the one equal half of my lands in Newark on the Brushy Plains, so called, and together with one equal fifth part of my purchased lands on the west side of the mountain.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my loving son, David Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever, the other half of my lands on the Brushy Plains, the southernmost side or part of my lot there and also a piece of swampy land below the road adjoining the Rahway River, together with one equal fifth part of my purchased lands on the west side of the mountain.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved son, Ebenezer Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever, my house, barn, orchard and lands adjoining as above seised, after his mother, together with my tools, tacklin and utensils for husbandry he paying unto my daughters and each of them by name, Mary, Hannah and Sarah, the just and full sum of three pounds (3) in money or that which may be equivalent thereto, when he shall come of age, and also one equal fifth part of my purchase lands on the west side of the mountain, which purchase

right, I would have divided among my sons, respecting both the quantity and quality thereof.

I do constitute, ordain and appoint my beloved sons James and Joseph, executors of this, my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal in Newark, and day and year above written.

JAMES SMITH. (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said James Smith to be his last Will and Testament in presence of us the subscribers.

DANIEL TAYLOR,
SAMUEL FREEMAN,
JAMES NUTMAN.

James Smith's fourth son David, born in 1705, married Martha Freeman and lived in Orange, on Scotland Street, near Tremont Avenue, and carried on farming. He died in 1777, at the age of seventy-two. His fourth son, Samuel, born in 1745, married Eunice Baldwin and resided in the homestead on Scotland Street, where he died in 1800, at the age of fifty-five. Samuel Smith's second son, Caleb, born in 1778, married Sarah Garthwaite, and also resided on Scotland Street, where he died in 1866, at the age of eighty-seven. Caleb Smith's eldest son, Samuel, born in 1804, died November 15, 1862, at the age of fifty-eight. He married Caroline P. Tichenor, daughter of Stephen Tichenor, who was a descendant in the sixth generation of Martin Tichenor, one of the original settlers of Newark, and one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement. Samuel Smith carried on the business of making horse collars, and lived on Scotland Street, corner of Frankfort Street. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and was a member and Treasurer of



STEPHEN T. SMITH.

the Township Committee of Orange for several years, a School Trustee, and a Director in the Orange Bank. He was a member and Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. In the military he served a full term as member of the Orange Troop.

Stephen Tichenor Smith, eldest son of Samuel Smith, was born in 1827 and died March 30, 1898, in his seventy-first year. He was one of the most highly respected citizens of Orange, and was loved by a large circle of friends who often looked to him for advice. Mr. Smith attended school in Orange and received a good business education. He was Town Treasurer from 1861 to 1864 and represented the First Ward in the Common Council in 1871 and again in 1874. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for twenty-one years was Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and in 1893 was elected a Deacon. He was one of the Managers of the Orange Savings Bank, and a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., of Orange Chapter, R. A. M., and of the New Jersey State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in which he took great interest. He worked with his father in the horse collar business and operated a retail grocery for several years. In 1859 he started in the fire insurance business as agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and as the business increased his brother, Caleb A. Smith, and later his son, Stuart C. Smith, were associated with him.

Mr. Smith married Martha A. Cory, in 1856, and had seven children, three of whom, Stuart C. Smith, Henry W. Smith, and Grace T. Smith, are living.

Stuart Cory Smith, eldest son of Stephen Tichenor Smith and Martha A. Cory, was born at the home on Scotland Street, Orange, October 5, 1857, and since the death of his father, on March 30, 1898, and also of his uncle, who died in October, 1898, has continued the fire insurance agency business, which has grown under good management and fair dealing to be one of the largest in Essex County, still representing the Home and sixteen other leading companies which have been added to the list. Mr. Smith was educated in private and public schools, leaving the Orange High School in 1874 to enter business. He is a member of Union

Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., and served as Master for two years; a member of Plato Lodge, No. 122, Knights of Pythias, and of Orange Lodge, No. 135, B. P. O. E.; Vice-President of the Orange Building and Loan Association; and a member of the Finance Committee of the Orange Savings Bank. He is also a member of the Excise Board of the City of Orange, which is the only public office he has ever filled, having several times declined to accept nominations for other positions, although he has always taken great interest in public affairs.

Mr. Smith enlisted in Company B, Third Battalion, N. G. N. J., as a private, December 31, 1885, was made Sergeant February 8, 1886, Second Lieutenant February 27, 1890, First Lieutenant May 28, 1891, and First Lieutenant of Company I, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., May 31, 1892, resigning his commission March 9, 1898, on account of business reasons caused by the sickness of both his father and uncle. Mr. Smith attends the First Presbyterian Church, of which the family are members.

He married Kate Hohler, daughter of Fred Hohler, of East Orange, N. J., October 16, 1883, and they have four children: Blanche Graves, born October 7, 1885; Helen Russell, born February 9, 1890; Gertrude Lois, born July 19, 1891; and Stephen Thompson, born June 23, 1900, the last named making the eighth generation of Mr. Smith's family who have lived in Orange within a mile and a half of the home of their original ancestor, James Smith.

Mr. Smith's mother was born December 9, 1826, and died June 21, 1897. She was a descendant of one of the original settlers of Morris County, N. J., and was the daughter of James Cory and Susan Mulford. James Cory's father was Simeon Cory, and Mrs. Cory's father was Timothy Mulford, of Hanover, Morris County, whose family originally settled in East Hampton, Long Island, in 1649. Mr. Smith now resides in a pleasant home at No. 25 Ridge Street, Orange, Essex County.

ANSON A. VOORHEES, of Upper Montclair, N. J., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22, 1862, being the son

of Judah B. and Matilda H. (Oakes) Voorhees and a grandson of Peter Voorhees and Andrew Oakes. He comes from original Holland stock, his first paternal ancestor in this country having come over from the Netherlands in 1660 and settling in Flatlands, Long Island. The Voorhees family has ever since been connected with Long Island. Judah



ANSON A. VOORHEES.

B. Voorhees, the father of Anson A., was for thirty-five years Deputy Clerk of the Kings County (N. Y.) Surrogate's Court, resigning on January 1, 1891, on account of failing eyesight; and Andrew Oakes, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Voorhees, was at one time Coroner of the same county.

He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, and commenced his business career in the woolen commission house of Sullivan, Vail & Co., of New

York City. He continued with this firm for six years, and during the next five years had employment with other establishments. On the 1st of January, 1891, he became connected with the firm of J. E. Williams & Co., of Verona, N. J., with which he still continues, being since February 1, 1898, located at 51 Lispenard Street, New York City.

He was a member of the Board of Education of Verona Township, and is a member of the Verona Club, of the Montclair Athletic Club, and of the Holland Society of New York.

Mr. Voorhees was married, February 13, 1889, to Miss Anna V. Williams. Their children are Judah Edgar and Anson Willard.

WALTER P. LINDSLEY, of Caldwell, N. J., lawyer and leading citizen, was born in Newark, N. J., December 6, 1867, his parents being Morris B. and Virginia C. (Personette) Lindsley. His grandparents were John P. and Kate M. Lindsley and Stephen and Sarah Personette. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Francis Linle, who came from Guilford, England, to Branford, Conn., in 1644, and was one of the first settlers of Newark, N. J., in 1666.

In the maternal line he traces his pedigree to Huguenot ancestors, who fled from France to Holland, and from there came to America in 1740. His paternal line of descent is as follows: Francis Linle (1), Ebenezer (2), Benjamin (3), John (4), John Morris (5), John P. (6), Morris B. (7), and Walter P. (8). His maternal line is: John Personette (1), George (2), John (3), Joseph (4), Stephen (5), Virginia (6) (married Morris B. Lindsley), and Walter P. Lindsley (7).



WALTER P. LINDSLEY.

He was educated in the Caldwell High School and Newark Academy, and after leaving school engaged in mercantile employment in Caldwell. In 1880 he was appointed Postmaster of the village by President Harrison, and served in that position until October 1, 1892, when he resigned to take up the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and has since pursued a successful practice. He is a Trustee, Deacon, and Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell.

Mr. Lindsley was married, June 6, 1894, to Lyla Palmer, daughter of Captain Joseph Palmer, of Monticello, Florida. Their children are Mary E., Alice P., and Kathrin P.

GEORGE PECK, M. D., Medical Director and Captain United States Navy, was born July 9, 1826, in the old family homestead, now known as the southwest corner of Maple Avenue and Main Street, East Orange, N. J., his parents being Aaron and Miranda (Pierson) Peck. His birthplace was on historic ground. His ancestry in this country is traced back to 1637. His father was the son of James (6) and Hannab (Canfield) Peck, a grandson of David (5) and



AARON PECK.

Mary (Williams) Peck, a great-grandson of Joseph (4) and Jemima (Lindsey) Peck, a great-great-grandson of Joseph (3) and Lydia (Ball) Peck, and a great-great-great-grandson of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Alling) Peck. Henry Peck (1) the father of Joseph (2), came to this country in 1637, in the ship "Hector," landing in Boston, June 26, 1637. From thence the family moved to and settled in New Haven, Conn., and from there they removed to Newark, N. J. The rec-

ords show that of this branch at least three joined the Revolutionary Army and participated in the War for Independence. Joseph Peck (3), with his sons, settled in what is now East Orange: one son on the easterly side of the hill and one on the westerly side, then known as Peck Hill.

The army of Washington had marched on its way southward, and was followed the next day by the British, a garrison of which was stationed in Newark. Hearing that a quantity of food was stored away in the barns of Mr. John Peck, living in what is now called East Orange, and at that time a Justice of the Peace, a band of Hessians started on a foraging expedition. On their arrival at the barn the party divided—part proceeding to pillage the home then occupied by Joseph Peck, a brother of the Justice. The news of their approach was soon

carried to the few dwellings in the vicinity, and four or five stout hearts were aroused to resist the invaders. Lying behind a brush hedge which stood on the property belonging now to Mr. Aaron Peck, they watched the movements of the pillagers. Accompanying the latter was a Hessian woman, who had emptied a tick of straw and had filled it with newly-baked bread, which had been left in the oven as the family fled at the approach of the marauders, and was carrying it on her back through the entry when those in the ambuscade fired. The woman alone was killed. The redcoats fled to Newark. Chagrined at their sudden discomfiture, they returned with a band of fifty to obtain the body of the woman and revenge upon their victors.

On this ground where the patriots made their stand Dr. George Peck was born.

Dr. Peck's early instruction was obtained in the district school in Orange and later at the seminary of Rev. W. R. Weeks, at Newark, where he was taught Latin and Greek. He also studied French under private tutors. He chose medicine for his profession, and studied under the direction of such eminent physicians as Dr. S. C. Brewster, Professor Joseph M. Smith, and Dr. John H. Whittaker, all of New York City, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 6, 1847. After graduating he served temporarily as assistant physician of the City Hospital of New York, and later was in charge of the hospital on Blackwell's Island during the absence of the regular appointee in Europe.

Dr. Peck's connection with the United States Navy began February 25, 1851, when he passed the required examination by the Board of Medical Officers and was appointed Assistant Surgeon. On the 23d of August 1851, he was ordered to report for duty aboard the United States sloop of war "Cyane," of the Home Squadron, to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the waters of the West Indies. During that cruise Dr. Peck was sent to the relief of the returning members of Strain's Expedition, which attempted a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, and assisted the survivors of that expedition on their return via Pauama and Aspinwall to the ship and accompanied them home to New York. Subsequently the "Cyane" sailed to San Juan del Norte, where Dr. Peck was ordered to carry despatches to the United States Minister at Leon. During this journey he visited the principal cities and towns of Nicaragua. On his return to the "Cyane" he participated

in the bombardment of San Juan del Norte, familiarly known as "Greytowns." He was detached from the "Cyane," September 1, 1854, and ordered to New York, September 13. October 15, 1855, he was detached from that duty, and after being examined and recommended for promotion, April 10, 1856, was ordered to the frigate "St. Lawrence," the flagship of the Brazil Squadron, September 30, 1856. He joined the Paragnay Expedition, and on the 11th of May, 1859, was detached from the "St. Lawrence" and ordered to the receiving ship "North Carolina," at the Navy Yard, New York, July 2, 1859. March 9, 1860, he was assigned to duty on the steam sloop-of-war "Seminole," and rejoined the squadron at Brazil, remaining for more than a year.

He was commissioned Surgeon May 30, 1861, and returned to the United States on the "Seminole," which ship joined the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet, then maintaining a blockade of the Civil War. In this vessel he saw active service on the Potomac River, Virginia, during the attempted blockade by rebel batteries, and later took part in the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina, and Norfolk. He also participated in the capture of the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, and witnessed the burning of the rebel ram "Merrimac." On the 9th of July, 1862, Dr. Peck was detached from the "Seminole" and ordered to the marine rendezvous at New York, August 18, 1862, and thence to the "Dictator," one of the vessels of the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet, on which he served until September 2, 1865, when he was ordered to the "Vanderbilt," convoy of the "Monadnock," which vessel went by way of the Strait of Magellan to San Francisco. While en route he witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spaniards, and, volunteering to aid in the care of the wounded after the action at the latter place, he assisted the medical officer in charge aboard the "Villa de Madrid," of the Spanish fleet. He also tendered his services to the medical officer in charge of the hospital on shore.

On June 28, 1866, he was detached from the "Vanderbilt" and accompanied Commodore John Rodgers, escorted by a squadron of United States Mounted Infantry, from San

Francisco overland to the Atlantic Coast. He was ordered to the Navy Yard in New York, April 1, 1867, and detached May 20, 1869. He was ordered to the frigate "Sabine," May 25, 1869, which ship received aboard from the Naval Academy the graduated class of midshipmen, and sailed on a practice cruise to Europe and Brazil. He was detached July 28, 1870, and on the 15th of September, of the same year, was ordered to the Navy Yard, New York. May 28, 1871, he was commissioned Medical Inspector. He was detached May 11, 1872, and ordered to the North Atlantic Fleet, on board the flagship "Worcester," at Key West, Florida, for duty as Surgeon of the fleet, and there remained in active service until December 26, 1873, when he was ordered as a member of the Retiring Board and for examination of officers for promotion, in Washington, February 25, 1874. He was appointed a member of the Naval Examining Board December 1, 1877. January 14, 1878, he was ordered for examination for promotion, and was commissioned Medical Director, of the grade of Captain, from January 7, 1878. He was ordered April 30, 1879, as a member of the Retiring Board and President of the Medical Examining Board, was detached and ordered as President of the Board of Physical Examination for Promotion, September 3, 1879, and was detached February 29, 1880, and ordered as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board of Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1880. July 2, 1880, he was ordered Medical Director of the Naval Hospital on Mare Island, California. On the 8th of October, 1883, he was detached from that service on leave.

December 15, 1883, he was ordered as a member of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey. He was detached June 3, 1884, on waiting orders, and on the 20th of the same month was ordered as a member of the Court of Inquiry at Washington. The court dissolved December 31, 1884, and he was ordered as a delegate from the Medical Department of the Navy to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which convened at Washington, April 9, 1884, and at New Orleans, April 23, 1885. His next service was in the capacity of delegate from the Medical Department of the Navy to the Ninth International Medical Congress,

which met in Washington, August 23, 1887. He was ordered as a member of the Examining Board of the Navy Department, Washington, November 5, 1887, and detached July 9, 1888; and from length of service, in conformity with Chapter III, Section 1444, Revised Statutes of the United States, was transferred to the retired list of the navy. This completed nearly forty years of active naval service.

Since his retirement Dr. Peck has resided with his sister, Mrs. David H. Pierson, at Elizabeth, N. J., but still regards East Orange as his home, and the scenes and incidents of his boyhood days there are fondly cherished. His public acts are now matters of historical record; but his kindness of heart and large-hearted liberality are known only to the few who enjoy his intimate friendship and to the recipients of his bounty. In the long years of his separation from his early home he has never forgotten the teachings of his childhood and the wholesome lessons in morality and virtue received from a godly mother, as well as the noble example of an honored father. His long service in the navy, during which he visited many places of interest throughout the Western World and in Europe, have given him an interesting knowledge of many countries on the globe; and, added to this, his extensive reading has made him a gentleman of scholarly attainments. He has a wide acquaintance in naval circles; and wherever he goes he inspires personal friendships of unusual strength by reason of his excellent qualities of heart and mind.

He received an honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton University January 27, 1857, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Public Health Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey, the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Naval Order of the United States, the Union League, and the University and Princeton Clubs of New York, and an honorary member of the Essex Club of Newark.

Dr. Peck was married, September 27, 1847, to Elizabeth Ardelia Brewster, daughter of Dr. Stephen Coffin and Ardelia Louis (Kimball) Brewster and a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster.

EDWARD EVERETT BRUEN, Mayor of East Orange, is descended from Obadiah Bruen, the ancestor of all the families of this name in East New Jersey. Obadiah was the second son of John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, and was baptized December 25, 1606. He was a descendant of Robert le Brun, of Stapleford, A.D. 1230. He came into the Plymouth jurisdiction from England with his wife, Sarah, in 1640, removed thence to Gloucester, was made a

freeman in 1642 and a selectman in the following year, and represented the town at the General Court in 1647-51. He removed to Pequot (New London, Conn.), and was town clerk for fifteen years, a representative at the General Court, and is named in the charter of Connecticut in 1662. He came to Newark, N. J., with the Milford colonists, in 1666, and his name is second on the list of the subscribers to the Fundamental Agreement. His "Home Lott"

and residence was on Market Street, not far from the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot. By his wife, Sarah, he had Hannah, born in 1643, married John Baldwin, Sr.; John, born in 1646 in Gloucester, Mass.; and Rebecca, married Thomas Post, of Norwich.



EDWARD E. BRUEN.

John Bruen came with his father to Newark just before he reached his majority. He married Esther, daughter of Deacon Richard Lawrence, one of the Branford settlers. He died before 1696. His children were Eleazer, Joseph, John, and tradition says he had a daughter who married Joseph Baldwin. Joseph Bruen was born in Newark, in 1669, and died February 1, 1753. He had issue David, Ruth (widow of Caleb Davis), and perhaps other children. David Bruen was born in Newark about 1700. He was one of the original settlers of Chatham Township, Morris County. He married Phebe, daughter of Christopher Wood, and had Joseph, Elias, Jabesh, Elizabeth, and Phebe. He married, second, Phebe Crane, daughter of Robert, son of Deacon Azariah Crane, and had Benjamin, Jonathan, and Barnabas.

Joseph Bruen, born in Chatham, Morris County, about 1730, married Matilda Bonnell, and had Alexander, Benjamin, and Ichabod. Benjamin Bruen was born in Chatham, N. J., about 1765, married Nancy Harris, and had Isaac Harris, Elias Runyon, Ashbel, Jacob, Phebe, Eliza Jane, and Caroline. Ashbel Bruen, born in Madison, Chatham Township, in 1806, died in 1853, was a successful builder and contractor, and built some of the finest dwellings as well as public buildings and churches in Madison and Morristown. He was a man of considerable prominence. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Chandler, a descendant of John Chandler, who settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., before 1750. The children of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen were Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth, Theodore W., Caroline, Merritt, Frank, and Adeline.

Theodore Wood Bruen was born in Madison, Chatham Township, N. J., October 12, 1832. He was associated with his father in building until the breaking out of the Civil War. He joined Company K, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was mustered into service in September, 1861, for three years, or during the war. His regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Hooker's Division. His first engagement was at the siege of Yorktown in April and May, 1862. In the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, while his regiment was retreating and firing, he fell backward and struck his back on a fallen tree, sustaining a seri-

ous injury to his spine which rendered him unfit for further service. After remaining in the hospital for some months he was discharged at Philadelphia, June 12, 1863, being totally disabled on account of a lateral curvature of the spine. Some time after his return home he moved with his family to Elizabeth and entered the employ of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. He was a mere wreck of his former self, and he finally died, in 1879, as the result of his injury in the army. He married Caroline, daughter of Smith Maxwell Miller, son of Smith Miller, born in Elizabeth in 1765, and a great-grandson of William Miller, one of the settlers of Elizabethtown in 1687, admitted an associate in 1699, and one of the Memorialists of 1700. The mother of Caroline M. Miller was Catharine Coddington, daughter of Benjamin Coddington, a Captain of artillery in the War of the Revolution, who was long confined and nearly starved to death in the New York prison house, living for a time on tallow candles. The children of Theodore Wood and Caroline (Miller) Bruen were Frederick S., Edward Everett, Ella C. (married Arthur C. Webb), Katie J. (married Joseph B. Roberts), and Theodore Ashbel.

Edward Everett Bruen was born in Chatham, Morris County, N. J., June 26, 1859, and removed with his parents to Elizabeth when about five years old. He was educated in the public schools of that city, served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and then entered the clerical department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, being subsequently promoted to the general freight office in New York City, where he remained about two years. Afterward he became private secretary to his father-in-law, Thomas W. Peebles, master mechanic of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, with whom he continued for four years, until May, 1885. In 1883 he took up his residence in East Orange, where he soon engaged in the real estate business, opening an office on Washington Place, near Brick Church station, and confining himself mainly to buying lots, building, and selling. He has been one of the most successful real estate operators in the Oranges. He has assisted others in building and has erected a number of first-class dwellings, averaging in cost from \$5,000 to \$25,000 each, the result of which has

been to draw a large number of first-class people to the Oranges, and has added upwards of half a million dollars to the wealth of the township. He is an indefatigable worker, and during the general depression of 1894-95 continued his operations without interruption and succeeded where others failed.

A man of keen foresight, good judgment, with a thorough knowledge of realty values, he seldom errs in his calculations. His uniform courtesy and agreeable manners have made him many friends, and when solicited to become a member of the Township Committee in 1893 he accepted the nomination and was elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1895 for another term of two years, and was re-elected in 1897 for two years more. In 1899 he was elected President of the township, and when the township became the City of East Orange, in December, 1899, he became the Mayor, and in the spring of 1900 he was elected Mayor for two years. He held the positions of Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the old township, and was Chairman of the Township Committee for three years. A very important measure—that of tide-water sewerage—was introduced during his first term as a member of the Township Committee, and he gave to this his most earnest support as well as to all other measures of real improvement.

He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received his first knowledge of its mysteries in Corinthian Lodge, No. 488, of New York, in 1882, from which he demitted to Union Lodge, No. 11, of Orange, and later to Hope Lodge, No. 124, of East Orange. He became a member of New Jersey Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32°, of Jersey City, November 29, 1898, and of Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., in the same month, and is also a member of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of New York City. He is a member of the New England Society, of the East Orange Republican Club, of the Arsdale Golf Club of East Orange, and of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its official board.

Mr. Bruen married, October 16, 1881, Jennie Aylesworth Peebles, daughter of Thomas W. and Melissa C. Peebles, of

Chester County, Pa. Their children are Clarence Edward, Elythe May, and Marion Aneta.

J. CROWELL MUNDY, a prominent business man and public official of Newark, was born in Rahway, N. J., February 3, 1838. His parents were Henry E. and Fanny (Crowell) Mundy, both natives of Rahway. In his paternal line his ancestry in this country dates back to 1640. His maternal great-grandfather, Joseph Crowell, served in the patriot army in the Revolution, and was taken prisoner and confined in the notorious prison ship, from which he effected

his escape. Mr. Mundy's paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Mundy, married a Miss Barron, of Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Henry Mundy, lived in Piscataway, N. J., and married Phoebe Ayers (born in Metuchen, N. J.); he was President of the old Essex and Middlesex Turnpike, and subsequently became a Director in the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. Mr. Mundy's father, Henry E. Mundy, was born in 1812. In



HENRY E. MUNDY.

conjunction with Timothy B. Crowell he laid the first railway to haul out vessels from the Passaic River at Newark, and also was a builder of vessels, one of which, a bark, gained notoriety by engaging in the slave trade. About 1850 he sold out and removed to Rahway on a farm. He removed to Newark again in 1866. He had five sons who grew to manhood's estate: J. Crowell, Henry H., William B., Joseph S., and G. Warren. All the brothers live in Newark

except G. Warren, who resides on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he has been very prominent in politics. Henry H. has served for seven years as Alderman from the Tenth Ward of Newark.

J. Crowell Mundy received his education at Rahway, N. J. He has been a mason and builder all his life, and is one of the leading citizens of Newark in those lines of business. Among the structures which he has erected are the extension to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance building, the Newark Library building on Park Street, and the factory of the Jaenecke Printing Ink Company.

He is a Republican in politics, has served for one term as a member of the Board of Freeholders, and since 1894 has held the office of General Superintendent of Public Works.

He is a member of Damascus Commandery, K. T., of Northern Lodge, F. and A. M., of Corinthian Council, A. O. U. W., of the Northern Republican Club, of the First Ward Republican Club, of the Republican Society, and of the Park Presbyterian Church.

He married, first, Josephine G. Rice, of Newark, by whom he had one child, Fanny Crowell Mundy, wife of Philip E. Meeker, of Cambridge, Md.; and second, Anna R. Moore, daughter of James Moore, of Belleville, N. J., by whom he had one child, now deceased.

ALBERT FREY, M.D., was born in Newark, N. J., where he still resides; June 24, 1863, and is the son of Albert and Josephine (Kipp) Frey, the former being a native of Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, born in 1818. The family is of royal birth, the great-grandfather being one of the founders of Karlsruhe. Albert Frey, Sr., was a merchant in Germany and a loyal citizen during the Revolution of 1848. He came to the United States in 1849, locating in New York, where he accepted a position with the well known firm of Lord & Taylor, with which he remained until 1851, when he removed to Newark, N. J., and became associated with Edward Balbach & Son in their gold and silver smelting and refining works (now the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company). There he continued until his death, in 1873.

The success of the firm was largely due to his energy and ability. He was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, and a devout adherent of the Lutheran Church. His wife was



ALBERT FREY, M.D.

also a native of Karlsruhe, and survived him until September 4, 1890. They were the parents of five children: Josephine, now the wife of Francis B. Chedsey, of New York

City; Louise, who married Martin Rilke, of Germany; Ida, the widow of C. W. Sudmacher, of Germany; Katie, the widow of W. H. Erb, of Newark; and Dr. Albert Frey.

Dr. Frey received his early education in a private German school on Green Street, Newark, from which he was graduated in 1873. He then went to Germany and attended the gymnasium of Carlsruhe, a scientific college, where he pursued his studies for three years, at the end of which time he went to Muenchen-Gladbach and there entered the gymnasium, graduating in 1880. Returning to America, he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1881. In that year he entered Yale College, but finished only the course of the freshman class. In 1882 he attended both the College of Pharmacy and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, pursuing his studies at the latter institution until 1884, when he once more visited Germany and entered the University of Bonn, remaining there about a year. Upon his return to this country, in 1885, he became associated with Professor William H. Porter, of the Post-Graduate Medical School in New York City, taking charge of the pathological laboratory and assisting in conducting post-mortem examinations in the city department of Bellevue Hospital. At the same time he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating therefrom in 1888. He remained a year longer with Professor Porter, adding to his technical knowledge by assuming charge of one of the first bacteriological laboratories in New York.

In 1889 Dr. Frey located in Newark, N. J., and there entered upon the active practice of his profession, gaining the distinction of being the first physician in New Jersey to use antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria. He has given much attention to the diseases of children. He is also interested in surgery, and devotes a large portion of his time to increasing his knowledge in that important branch of medicine. He is a member of the National, State, and Essex District Medical Societies, and was Secretary of the old Newark Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Newark Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and Kane

Council, No. 3, R. and S. M. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran. He is a member of the Society of Chosen Friends, the German Liederkrantz of New York, the Arion and German Singing Societies of Newark, the Order of the Red Cross, and the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star. He also holds the position of medical examiner for the Washington Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, and is Commissioner of Public Schools of the Sixth Ward in Newark.

Dr. Frey was married on the 10th of December, 1884, to Miss Louise Jung, a native of Germany. They have had three children: Irmengard Elfriede Josephine (who died of scarlet fever at the age of three years and seven months), Ottmar Wedekind Rudolph, and Millie.

ALDEN FREEMAN, of East Orange, is descended from an ancient family whose records are found in England as early as the fifteenth century. Nearly all the families of this name bore substantially the same arms and crests, those of London and Northampton being: *Arms.*—Azure three lozenges in fesso or. *Crest.*—A demi-wolf argent, holding between his paws a lozenge argent.

The progenitor of the New Jersey family of Freeman was Stephen Freeman, who was one of the original settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1646, and who, on October 30, 1666, was a signer of the Fundamental Agreement at Newark, N. J. He married Hannah Astwood.

Alden Freeman is descended in the seventh generation from Judge Freeman, 1670-1763, who married Elizabeth Bonue, 1673-1760. Judge Freeman was a prominent figure in the early days of the Province of East Jersey. He was sturdy in his assertion of the rights of the colonists against the encroachments of the royal governors, who, nevertheless, recognized his worth by long continued appointments as one of the six judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County. He was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Woodbridge, N. J., where his tombstone stands amidst the graves of seven generations of his descendants.

Henry Freeman, Jr., 1717-1784, son of Judge Henry and

Elizabeth (Bonue) Freeman, married Mary Read, 1724-1796, whose brother, Rev. Israel Read, was graduated from Princeton College in the first class, with Aaron Burr as a classmate, and was the first regularly installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook. Israel Freeman, born in 1742, married Louisa Miller. He was a soldier in



ALDEN FREEMAN.

the Revolution from Middlesex County. His son, Joel Freeman, 1770-1835, married Nancy McMinn, 1777-1864, whose grandfather, Dugald Campbell, was a Revolutionary soldier. Dugald was the son of Neil Campbell, whose father was one of the original settlers of Metuchen, N. J., and probably a member of the family of Argyle, Alexander Freeman,

1807-1839, son of Joel and grandfather of Alden Freeman, married Hannah Maria Low, 1811-1896, and their son, Joel Francis Freeman, born October 12, 1836, who is still living, was for many years Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company. He married Frances Maria Abbey, born January 26, 1840, who is also living. She is descended from John Alden (1599-1687), of the "Mayflower"; from Jean Vassall (who died in 1625), a Huguenot refugee in England, who equipped and commanded two ships of war against the Spanish Armada; and from William Harvey, 1510-1567, Clarenceux King of Arms, who was sent by Queen Mary in 1557 to declare war against France. Mrs. Frances Maria (Abbey) Freeman's father, Judge Seth Alden Abbey, of Cleveland, Ohio, enlisted at the age of sixty-three as First Lieutenant of the Second Ohio Cavalry, and served throughout the Civil War. His grandfather, Captain Thomas Abbey, of Enfield, Conn., was Adjutant of Chester's Connecticut Regiment and served in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution. Captain Abbey was the son of Lieutenant Thomas Abbey, 1686-1759; a grandson of Thomas Abbey, 1656-1728, who was wounded in the Great Swamp fight December 19, 1675; and a great-grandson of John Abbey, a settler of Salem, Mass., in 1636. Other ancestors on Alden Freeman's mother's side were Captain Miles Morgan, the "Hero of Springfield," Massachusetts, grandson of Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar, in Wales, who entertained King Charles I. there July 16 and 17, 1645, great-grandson of Thomas Morgan, of Machen, esquire of the body to King Henry VII., and a lineal descendant in the thirteenth generation of the Welsh chieftain, Cardivor-fawr, who died in 1089 and was buried in Carwarthen; Captain John Pease, founder of Enfield, Conn., and father of the first white child born there; Captain Samuel Terry, of Enfield, Conn.; and William Vassall, who came with Governor Winthrop as Assistant Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

Mention should also be made of Lieutenant Edgar Freeman, 1789-1871, nephew of Israel Freeman. He served in the United States Navy and was in the War of 1812, being made a prisoner by the British. For his heroism at the time of the loss of the "Chippewa," Commodore Reed, he

received a special vote of thanks from Congress. On his retirement from the navy he returned to Woodbridge, N. J., and was appointed for three successive terms County Judge of Middlesex County.

Alden Freeman, son of Joel Francis Freeman and Frances Maria Abbey, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 25, 1862, and received his preparatory education in the public and high schools of his native city. He entered New York University in 1878 and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1882, receiving the degree of Master of Science therefrom in 1887. He studied architecture with Lorenzo B. Wheeler in 1882-83, was loan clerk in the Seaboard National Bank of New York in 1883-86, and was a salesman in the wholesale coal business with Talbot, Phillips & Co. in 1887-89.

His home in East Orange, where his parents also live, is one of the finest in that beautiful section. For ten years he has bred, reared, and trained, at his Elmwood stables in East Orange, many fine carriage horses, a business for which he has a decided fondness. A number of his horses have been exhibited at the horse shows in Orange and Newark.

Mr. Freeman was the founder in 1900 of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey, of which he is the historian. He was also a founder and an incorporator of the hereditary patriotic order of the Settlers and Defenders of America. He is a Trustee of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, and also holds membership in the Councils of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Founders and Patriots in the State of New Jersey, and the Huguenot Society of America. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Players', National Arts, Reform, New York Yacht, Opera, Church, Twilight, and Nineteenth Century Clubs of New York City; of the Essex County Country Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, and the Riding and Driving Club of Orange; of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, the Road Horse Association of New Jersey, the Washington Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Sons of the Revolution, the Saint Nicholas and Ohio Societies of New York, the New England Society of Orange, the Re-

publican Club of East Orange, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

AARON F. BURTT, undertaker and embalmer, of Orange, who has been connected with the business interests of that city for a number of years, was born in the family home on Halsey Street, Newark, N. J., March 6, 1854, the son of Aaron W. and Mary (Smith) Burtt. Aaron W. was of Irish ancestry, and was born on the old Lyons farm in Essex County. His education was limited to the advantages af-

forded by the district schools in his boyhood days, and after completing his school course he served a regular apprenticeship at the trade of manufacturing carriage bodies. He did not follow that pursuit very long, however, before he decided to brave the perils and dangers of a seafaring life, and accordingly embarked on a whaling vessel at New Bedford, Mass., as ship carpenter. He rose to the position of first mate. He followed that pursuit for about four and a half years, during



AARON F. BURTT.

which time he endured many hardships. He then took up his residence in Newark and carried on his trade until 1861, when he entered the employ of the government at Alexandria, Va., in the ambulance corps in the capacity of superintendent. Having participated in the general military drill with his corps, he was made the Captain of the company, which position he held up to the time of his discharge at

the close of the war. When hostilities had ceased Mr. Burt returned to Newark and entered the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company in their shops in that city, and continued there until within a few years of his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. He was a frugal, industrious man, a worthy citizen, and a faithful husband and father.

Aaron F. Burt obtained his early education in St. Patrick's Parochial School of Newark, and at the early age of twelve years started out in life for himself. He is what the world terms a "self-made man," for all that he has is the result of his own efforts. He began serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade with William H. Kirk & Co., of Newark, ending his term when eighteen years of age, after which he worked as a journeyman until 1873. He then embarked in business on his own account, manufacturing picture frames on Broad Street, Newark, and in that undertaking was very successful. In 1877 he added an undertaking establishment to his art store, and conducted both enterprises with profit. In 1879 he established a branch undertaking store in Orange, which also proved a remunerative investment, and carried on his interest both in Orange and Newark until 1884, when he sold his store in the latter place and engaged in the livery business in Orange in connection with the direction of funerals, having invested about fifty thousand dollars in the two concerns.

Mr. Burt is prominently connected with a number of benevolent and fraternal organizations in the Oranges. He belongs to the City of Orange Council, No. 235, Knights of Columbus, St. John's Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion of Orange, and is a life member of the Young Men's Literary Union of Orange and a member of the Catholic Club of East Orange. Politically he is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type.

Mr. Burt was married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, to Miss Susan E. Marley, a daughter of Daniel and Julia Marley, born September 26, 1861. To them were born nine children: Cecilia F., Aaron F., Susie, Gertrude, Florence, Agnes, Robert S., Paul Joseph (deceased), and Florence

May. The family are all communicants of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Orange.

CHARLES M. DECKER, President of the Orange National Bank since October, 1893, was born in Wellesburg, Chemung County, N. Y., in November, 1850, his parents being Harrison Decker and Harriet Tubbs. The "History of Chemung County" thus refers to his grandfather and grandmother:

The first white child born in the town of Ashland, of which there is any record, was Eunice Kelsey, her birthday having been on March 16, 1789, her father being Abner Kelsey. Eunice grew to womanhood and married Jacob Decker.

Jacob Decker was a native of Orange County, New York, whence he removed to Chemung County. Johannis Decker is mentioned among the settlers of the Town of Montgomery, Orange County, between 1768 and 1778. He was probably a grandson of Abraham Decker, who came from Holland and settled at Copake, N. Y., in 1757. Among the six sons and two daughters of Jacob Decker and Eunice Kelsey was Harrison Decker, who was born at Wellesburg, Chemung County, about



CHARLES M. DECKER.

1821. He married Harriet, daughter of Charles Tubbs, a descendant of William Tubbs, of Duxbury, Mass., who was admitted a freeman of the Plymouth Colony in 1637, volunteered in the expedition against the Pequot Indians in June of the same year, and was a member of Captain Miles Standish's military company. The Decker family is thus descended from Holland and New England stock.

Charles M. Decker's educational opportunities were limited to the public schools of his native town. As a boy he was self-reliant and ambitious. At the age of fourteen he made his first trip to New York in search of employment. He visited an old friend of his father's, Stephen D. Herman, of Orange, N. J., through whose influence he obtained a situation with Benjamin F. Cairnes, a grocery merchant. A year later he entered the employ of Mr. Herman, and continued with him and his successors until 1869. In 1870 he went to New York and engaged in the butter business. The following year he returned to Orange and bought out his old employer, Mr. Cairnes, having then just attained his majority. He at once inaugurated an entire new system in the business. He stocked his place with the finest goods, established a delivery system, sold on "short credit," and gradually brought the trade from the New York to a home market. His business steadily extended through all the Oranges and into other towns. In 1890 he erected in Orange one of the finest business blocks in Essex County. He was eminently successful and very active in building up and improving the community. In October, 1893, he became President of the Orange Bank, one of the soundest fiduciary institutions in Eastern New Jersey, and in that capacity as well as in general business affairs he has displayed marked ability, sound judgment, and great enterprise.

Mr. Decker married a daughter of Alfred and Margaret E. (Peck) Jones, representing two of the oldest families of the locality formerly known as "Pecktown," now East Orange. They have had nine children: Margaret, Harrison, Charles M., Jr. (deceased), Harriet L., Arthur, May, Richard F., Katharyn, and Larans.

GRAHAM HUNTING BREWER, of South Orange, N. J., was born in that place on the 9th of September, 1867, being the son of William Augustus Brewer, Jr., and Bella Calvert (Fisher) Brewer. His paternal grandparents were William Augustus and Marcy Sawin (Hunting) Brewer; his great-grandparents were Samuel and Sally Norton Brewer and

Bela and Sarah Dunn Hunting. His maternal grandparents were Charles Willis and Margaretta Sargeant (Graham) Fisher; his great-grandparents were Willis and Caroline Fairbanks Fisher and Thomas and Arabella Calvert Graham. On his father's side he is a descendant of Daniel Brewer, who was born in England in 1605, came to Roxbury, Mass., and was admitted a freeman of that place in 1634. In his maternal line he traces his ancestry to Anthony Fisher, from Syleham, England.



GRAHAM H. BREWER.

Mr. Brewer received his preparatory education at the South Orange (N. J.) Academy and the Dearborn Morgan School, of Orange, N. J., and was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1888. In September, 1888, he entered the Washington Life Insurance Company as a clerk in the actuary department. He was appointed assistant to the President of the company in January, 1892, and since April, 1896, has been the company's Secretary and also one of its Directors.

Mr. Brewer is a prominent citizen of South Orange. In April, 1900, he was elected one of the trustees of the village for a term of two years. He is a Trustee of "The Record" ambulance of Orange and Treasurer of the ambulance fund. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, the Underwriters' Club of New York, the Chi Phi fraternity (Harvard Chapter), the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and the Balmisrol Golf Club.

He was married, April 28, 1892, to Alice Humphrey.

Their children are Theodore Graham Brewer, born May 13, 1895, and Graham Hunting Brewer, Jr., born November 21, 1899.

HENRY ALBERT POTTER, of East Orange, is a direct descendant of George Potter, an officer in Cromwell's army, who accompanied that distinguished leader to Ireland and received for his services grants of land in County Fermanagh. Under the settlement of 1660, in the time of Charles II., he was confirmed in the possession of several estates in that county, afterward known as Potterstown or Pottersrath. The family is of Norman origin, the ancient spelling of the name being Pot-tier or Porterie.



HENRY A. POTTER.

In 1791 James Potter became the owner of property in County Tyrone which passed to his son, George Potter, who came to America in 1828 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and who by his wife, Ann Scott, had a son Thomas. Thomas Potter was born at Relaghguiness, County Tyrone, Ireland, August 14, 1819, and died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, September 29, 1878. He was

educated in Philadelphia, served for many years as a member of the City Council, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee was chiefly instrumental in securing for the city the land now known as West Fairmount Park and in the establishment of the paid fire department. In 1837 he founded the house of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., one of the largest oil cloth manufacturing concerns in the United States. He was President of the City National Bank of Philadelphia for many years up to the time of his death,

held many positions of trust in municipal and financial corporations, and was a man of upright Christian character. He married Adeline Coleman Bower, daughter of George Bower and a granddaughter of General Jacob Bower¹. Their children were George, born August 7, 1846, died October 4, 1876; Margaret, born July 16, 1848, died November 23, 1854; Thomas, Jr., born July 12, 1850; William, who was Minister to Italy under President Harrison; Margaret, 2d, born December 12, 1854, married Stephen J. Meeker, of Newark, N. J., a descendant of one of the "Elizabethtown Associates"; Henry Albert, the subject of this article; James Bower, born November 2, 1858; and Charles A., born October 4, 1860.

Henry Albert Potter was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1856. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Friends' Central High School, Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1877, but left at the end of his sophomore year and joined the class of 1877 at Lafayette College, where he was graduated with the degree of B.S. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He soon after entered his father's factory, worked his way up step by step, was appointed superintendent, and in 1879 was received into the firm as a partner. The following year he established the New York branch, the business of which has steadily increased under his management. He built up a local trade second only to that of the parent house.

Mr. Potter settled in East Orange in 1880, and purchased

¹General Jacob Bower was born in Reading, Pa., in September, 1757, and died at Womelsdorf, Pa., August 6, 1818. He was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, becoming Quartermaster in Captain George Nagle's company, Colonel Thompson's rifle battalion, June 25, 1775, which marched to Cambridge, Mass., and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Lachmer's Point. He was a Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, January 18, 1776; Captain in the Pennsylvania Flying Camp, Continental Line, in 1776; Captain in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, February 15, 1776; and Captain in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, January 1, 1783, to the close of the war, being then twenty-five years of age. He was one of the officers who,

on May 13, 1783, in the Cantonment of the Hudson River, formed the General Society of the Cincinnati. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, which convened in Philadelphia, October 4, 1783. His son, Dr Henry Bower, succeeded to the membership in 1823, and his grandson, Dr. William Bower, in 1845. General Bower was one of the five delegates appointed by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati to the first meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held May 4 to 18, 1784, in Philadelphia, General Washington in the chair. In the War of 1812 Captain Bower was appointed by Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General commanding the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Pennsylvania Regiments.

the Reune Martin place at 95 Harrison Street. He soon became interested in local politics and gradually his influence extended throughout the State. At the present time he is recognized as one of the strongest leaders in the Republican party. While participating in every movement for the advancement of party interests he is in no sense a politician according to the modern acceptation of the term. His position is always clearly defined and his course straightforward and upright. His entrance into public life began in 1885, when he was elected to the State Legislature. It was during the height of the labor agitation, and he had the combined elements of the Democratic and Labor parties against him. The district included Orange and East Orange. His course in the Legislature was upright and exceedingly gratifying to his constituents. He introduced and carried through two important measures relating to his own township, viz., the division of East Orange into wards and the organization of the Board of Education. Mr. Potter declined the nomination for a second term tendered him by his party. He has been liberal in his donations to the party for legitimate expenses. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison; and after the election, in which Mr. Potter took a prominent part, he was offered the position of Secretary of Legation at Berlin, by Hon. William Walter Phelps, which he declined. He has made frequent trips to Washington on behalf of the oil cloth manufacturers, to protect their interests.

Mr. Potter's efforts in behalf of Orange have been by no means limited to politics, but to whatever concerns the public good or advances the welfare of the people. He was one of the originators of the Orange Athletic Club, and was one of its Governors; he also assisted in the re-organization and rebuilding of the Orange Club. He is a member of the Country Club and other social organizations. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Griggs a member of his military staff.

He married, April 9, 1879, Miss Frances Green, daughter of Hon. Henry Green, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Judge Green was the son of Enoch, son of John, son of Richard, son of Richard, son of William, the

ancestor who left England at an early age and landed at Philadelphia. He soon after visited Long Island and there became acquainted with John Ruder, whose sister or daughter he married. He removed to Ewing Township about 1700. He purchased 345 acres of Colonel Daniel Coxe, the deed bearing date 1712, and on it he erected the first brick house in the township, which is still standing, having on the west end the date 1717. His qualities were such as to give him distinction, for he was appointed the first Judge of Hunterdon County, N. J., and from the frequent mention of his name in public office he was evidently a prominent and useful citizen. John Green, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Potter, served in the Revolutionary War, in the First and Second Battalions of Salem, in the State troops, and also in the Continental Army. The mother of Mrs. Potter was Anna Hulsizer, daughter of Daniel Hulsizer and Christiana Hummer. Daniel was the son of Christopher, son of Martin Hulsizer, who came from Germany about 1750, and located first at Phillipsburg and later resided at different points along the Musconetcong Creek. His sons were Christopher, Jacob, Valentine, and John Martin.

JACOB PETER, of Newark, N. J., a prominent business man, was born in that city April 22, 1852, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (McFadden) Peter. His father was of German parentage, and was born in Alsace Loraine. His mother was the child of Scotch parents, who removed to County Antrim, North of Ireland.

Mr. Peter's father and mother came to this country in early life, the father coming with his brother and uncle, George H. Peter, who was the first grower of hops at Canajoharie, N. Y., near Albany. The mother of Mr. Jacob Peter, Jr., came with her sister and mother, and the McFadden family made their home in Newark. Her father and mother died in the old country. Jacob Peter, Sr., came direct to Newark and went to work for States Meade on Clinton Place. Later he located at Feltsville Mountain and engaged in the hay business, in which he continued until his death in 1884. He was the pioneer hay dealer in New

Jersey, handling more of that commodity than all the other dealers, and was widely known. He was one of the prominent Democrats of Newark during the Rebellion, and was a member of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. He left five children: George H., superintendent of Public Works of Newark at the time of his death in July, 1898; Lizzie, who married Alfred Meyers, of Newark, and died in 1900; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; James, who resides in Newark; and John, who is a plumber in Newark.

Jacob Peter, third child of Jacob Peter, Sr., attended public school in the Sixth Ward of Newark, and at the age of fourteen was employed by his father in the hay business, continuing with him for four years. He served a regular apprenticeship to the mason's trade, in which he was engaged for about five years. Subsequently he was connected for a time with the hay business of his father, having charge of the Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken trade. In 1880 he took a position with John S. Carpenter & Co., grain dealers, of Newark, traveled for them in the West, and also sold grain by the carload in New Jersey and New York.

He engaged in the contracting business in 1884, and still continues in it. He is one of the best known and successful contractors of Newark. Among the prominent buildings of that city for which he made the excavations may be mentioned the Prudential building, the Postoffice, the cold storage building, the Eastwood building, the electric light building, the *Town Talk* building, the Empire Theater, the Mutual Benefit building, the Howard Savings Bank, and the Lawyers building. He has also executed numerous important contracts for tearing down old buildings and in various other departments of contracting works. He is a member of the Order of Elks.

Mr. Peter was married April 2, 1879, to Bertha, daughter of Frederick Bonenberger, of Newark. Their children are May, Frederick, Howard, and Belle. Mrs. Peter is a member of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOTHAM EDGAR WILLIAMS, of Verona, Essex County, was born in West Orange, N. J., October 27, 1836, his

parents being Jonathan S. and Phoebe (Perry) Williams. He is a grandson of Nathan and Catherine (Wade) Williams and William S. Perry, and a great-grandson of Jonathan Williams and Samuel Perry. On his mother's side he is a descendant of William S. Perry, who served throughout the Revolutionary War, followed agricultural pursuits, and married a Miss Kent.

His children were Abbie, who married Zebulon Condit; Jotham, who married Margaret Morris; Jacob, who married Emma Brundage; Sarah, who married John Gardiner; Aehsah, who married Prosper Warner; and Charlotte, who married Lemuel Baldwin.

Jonathan S. and Phoebe (Perry) Williams had the following children: Samuel A., who died in 1894; Catherine R., wife of Albert Condit; William N.; Orlando; Albert, deceased;



J. EDGAR WILLIAMS.

Jotham Edgar, the subject of this sketch; and Sarah A., wife of Herman Woodruff. Jonathan S. Williams for many years filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Committeeman, etc., and for forty years was an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Orange.

Jotham Edgar Williams received a common school education, and as a lad learned the trade of watchcase finishing with Durand & Co., of Newark. Afterward he was engaged for a time in connection with the shoe manufacturing business. He then entered the employ of Benedict, Hall & Co., in New York City, subsequently being with the house of Andrew Brittan and with that of Joseph A. Condit (West Orange). In 1864 he removed to Verona, Essex County, N.



RESIDENCE OF J. EDGAR WILLIAMS, VERONA, ESSEX COUNTY.

J., and in partnership with his father-in-law, Charles Smith, engaged in the handling of paper and paper stock. In 1878 he embarked in the business of selling remnants, which he has since followed with marked success.

Mr. Williams is a Director in the Montclair Bank and one of the managers of the Montclair Savings Bank. He is President of the Verona Club and one of the Trustees of the Verona Congregational Church. He served for two years as Committeeman of Caldwell Township and for four years as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County. When Verona Township was set off he was made Chairman of the first Town Committee.

He was married, October 4, 1860, to Martha Ellen, daughter of Charles and Martha (Hardman) Smith. The only surviving child of this union is Anna V., wife of Anson A. Voorhees, a member of the firm of J. E. Williams & Co. A son, J. Edgar Williams, Jr., died May 7, 1881, at the age of two years. Mr. Williams has two grandchildren, J. Edgar and Anson W. Voorhees.

JAMES M. BELDON, of East Orange, was born at North Branch, Somerset County, N. J., March 12, 1864, his parents being Heber C. Beldon and Margaret Van Devere. One of his ancestors, Dr. James Van Devere, was a prominent physician and citizen of that town. Mr. Beldon was educated in private schools at Clinton and Flemington, N. J., at Coleman's Business College in Newark, and at Sing Sing and West Point, N. Y. For about five years he was engaged in the wholesale fur business in New York City. In 1888 he established his present livery and boarding stables in East Orange.

He has devoted himself to his business interests, achieving both success and reputation. In social and fraternal affairs he is also prominent. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the K. A. E. O., and the Jeffersonian and Tuskin Clubs. As a citizen he is honored and respected by the entire community. He married Kate, daughter of William S. Riley, of Flemington, N. J.

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER, of Elizabeth, member of Congress from the Eighth District of New Jersey, is the son of Joshua D. and Rachel (Montagne) Fowler, being the seventh in a family of eight children. He was born at Deva, Ill., on the 2d of November, 1852. The Fowler and Montague families are of English descent, and were prominent in the early colonial days of New England, the Fowlers settling in Vermont and the Montagues in Massachusetts

in 1632. Mr. Fowler's father removed in 1837 to a farm in Illinois, where he died in 1881. His mother, Rachel, died in 1854.



CHARLES N. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler obtained a common school education and was prepared for college at Beloit, Wis. In 1872 he entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1876. Subsequently he went to Chicago, read law in the office of Williams & Thompson, and was graduated from the Chicago Law School in 1878. Mr. Fowler began the practice of his pro-

fession in Beloit, Kans. In 1884 he came to New York State, settling on the Hudson, but in 1885 he removed to Cranford, N. J., and in 1891 to Elizabeth, where he has since resided. For ten years he was engaged in the banking business in New York City. For five years he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Elizabeth.

In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican from the Eighth Congress District, receiving a plurality of 6,236 votes, Mr. Cleveland having received 1,500 majority. He was unanimously renominated in 1896, was re-elected by a plurality of 11,644, and served as a member

of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives. In 1898 he was renominated and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress by a plurality of 4,331. In 1900 he received his fourth nomination by acclamation and was re-elected by a greatly increased majority. During the Fifty-sixth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the committee for the reform of the Civil Service as well as the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he has been a member since he first entered Congress. His speeches and contributions to current literature upon the financial and currency question attracted the attention of the whole country.

Before the assembling of the Fifth-fifth Congress, in speaking of the Currency Commission, the *New York Tribune* urged the appointment of Mr. Fowler as a member of that body, should such a commission be created, and said:

As a banker Mr. Fowler is necessarily familiar with the monetary systems of the world, but, besides his practical knowledge, he has made a special study of the whole subject, with particular reference to the changes needed in the methods operating here. Mr. Fowler's eminence as an authority has already been recognized in various quarters.

In the last Congress—the Fifty-sixth—he made one of the most important speeches on the currency and banking questions on record. This speech was highly commended and attracted the attention of financiers on both sides of the Atlantic. His congressional record has so pleased his constituents, and has been so eminently conspicuous, that he is likely to be retained in public life for some time.

Mr. Fowler is prominently interested in various ways in the institutions of his adopted city. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Pingry School, a member of the University Club of New York, the Down Town Association, the Mettano Club of Elizabeth, and the Elizabeth Athletic Club.

In 1879 Mr. Fowler married Miss Hilda S. Heg, daughter of Colonel H. C. Heg, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. Mrs. Fowler received her education at Beloit, Wis., and in Europe. She is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth. One child, Charles N. Fowler, Jr., was born of this union.

CHARLES SPEIR DODD, a prominent citizen of South Orange, is a member of the well known Dodd family who have resided in the Passaic Valley for several generations. He is the son of Samuel Dodd and Mary E. Walker, and was born in Newark on the 23d of January, 1864. He received a good education in the public and high schools of his native city, and then engaged in the fire insurance business, being for twelve years associated with the Firemen's Insurance



CHARLES S. DODD.

Company of Newark. In 1894 he engaged in the business on his own account, and until July, 1900, represented various companies. He then resigned all his other agencies and accepted the management for Newark and vicinity of the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England. His wide experience in fire insurance, his ability and integrity in business affairs, and his untiring energy and sound judgment have gained for him marked success and a position as one of the

leading underwriters of the State. He is Secretary of the Underwriters' Protective Association.

In South Orange Mr. Dodd has been active outside of business lines. He is a Trustee of the village, actively identified with those movements which contribute so much to the advancement of the community, and a member of the Essex County Country Club of Orange, the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, the Reform Club of New York City, and St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of Newark.

Mr. Dodd married Florence A. Cummings, daughter of Charles Cummings, of New York, and has one son, Norman.

JAMES DOUGLAS ORTON.—The name Orton is not so uncommon as to strike with surprise those who hear it for the first time, nor is it so common as to cause its mention to be unnoticed. It is found in more than one-half of the States of the Union, possibly in all, and also in Canada, and has been known in England for many centuries. Several localities in that country, some of considerable antiquity, are called by this surname. An important village in Currierland bears the name

of Orton, and the title appears also in the following forms: Orton Hall, Orton Common, Orton Scar, Orton on the Hill, and Cole (Coal) Orton. Six postoffices, at least, in the United States are called Orton. A large extent of land in Kent has been in possession of some one of the family for many generations. At Hereby, seven miles north of Leicester, there is an ancient church originally dedicated to St. Michael, where rectors of the name of Orton have officiated at various times and for long periods: John Orton, 1675-1715; Joseph Orton, 1715; John Orton, 1730-60; John Orton (5), 1760-91; Thomas Orton, brother of John, 1799.

There is indubitable evidence that the family has been related to the gentry in Great Britain. Seven different coats-of-arms of families bearing the name are reported in Burke's Heraldry. There can be no possible doubt that it was a very old and respectable family in England, where several still exist to this day.

By some it is supposed that the name was originally spelled Overton, and has been gradually changed by use



JAMES D. ORTON.

into its present form. Overton is now pronounced Oreton in several parts of England. It is not difficult to believe that the change from Overton through this mode of pronunciation was very easily made. Many such changes have been made in English surnames. It is only necessary to mention one to illustrate. The aristocratic name of Sydenham is now spelled and pronounced Sidman in many parts of the United States. There is, therefore, excellent reason for accepting the theory of the change in the name Overton.

The Orton family in this country, numerous as it may be, is descended from one man, Thomas Orton, whose first authentic record in America places him at Windsor in the valley of the Connecticut River. This record is that of his marriage to Margaret Pratt, of Windsor, June 16, 1641. The first settlement at that place was in 1636, and it is quite certain that he must have reached Windsor prior to 1641. There is, however, no authentic record of the actual time when he did reach that locality. He was undoubtedly of English extraction, related to the numerous Ortons, or Overtons, found there, and doubtless he came early in the seventeenth century to New England and settled first at Windsor. While resident at that place he was prominent in the colony, serving, as the court records at Hartford state, both as a Petit and Grand Juror. In the record of his marriage he is described as having been born in England in 1613. Fourteen years after his marriage he removed to Farmington, a beautifully situated town, on a river of the same name, about fifteen miles south from Windsor and ten miles from Hartford. There were eighty-four original settlers and owners at Farmington, of whom Thomas Orton was one. He was one of the wealthiest men in the community and became a large landholder. He took an active part in political affairs and was elected to the General Court, the name given in Connecticut to the real legislature of the province. Thomas Orton had only one son, John, and he was born in Windsor. Thomas died at a good old age in Farmington.

John Orton, son of Thomas, married and had three sons: Thomas, John, and Samuel, and three daughters. John, son of John (1), married and had sons and daughters, of whom one, named also John, married and had a son Sam-

uel, a physician, who became the father of James, also a physician, and this James was the father of James Douglas Orton.

Throughout all these generations this family stands irreproachable in integrity and foremost in the discharge of their duties as citizens and in all the varied walks of life. It has given lawyers, divines, judges, physicians, and legislators to the State. It has sent its representatives into all parts of the republic, and wherever these have gone they have made their mark for good and impressed their associates and fellow citizens with examples of virtue and good living. It is from this race that James Douglas Orton is descended.

His father, James Orton, M.D., was born in Woodbury, Conn., May 10, 1787. He was one of five sons of Samuel, the son of John. His father and grandfather and his four brothers were physicians. He removed from Woodbury, Conn., to Caldwell, N. J., about 1810, travelling on horseback with all his worldly possessions in a pair of saddlebags. He succeeded to the practice of Dr. Squier, and at once entered upon the laborious career of a country physician. His district was not confined to Caldwell, but extended in all directions, in many instances five miles from his residence. He continued actively engaged in his profession until 1869, and really until within two hours of his death, which occurred very suddenly. In 1814 he married Hester Maria Douglas, daughter of Nathaniel B. Douglas, a representative of an old and honored family of New Jersey. James Orton was a very active practitioner, and became one of the most respected and influential men of his day. He died at the ripe age of eighty-two.

James Douglas Orton, the oldest son of Dr. James Orton, was born in Caldwell, N. J., December 19, 1822. He was educated at the best schools of his time. When only thirteen years of age he attended the academy of Holt & Sargent at what is now Montclair, four miles from his home, which distance he walked back and forth morning and afternoon, summer and winter. His inclination in early youth was toward a collegiate course of study and a professional life, but circumstances beyond his control prevented this,

and he then turned his attention to banking. He secured a position, on the lowest round of the ladder, in the State Bank of Newark through the influence of his uncle, Marcus B. Douglas, who was connected with the institution. At the end of three years he was advanced from one grade to another, and then became a bookkeeper in the Newark Banking Company. After continuing in this employment he was invited by the North River Bank of New York City to become its receiving teller. He remained in this connection, however, but a short time, and was then appointed paying teller of the Ocean Bank in the same city. The State Bank, where he first began his life work ten years before, did not forget his ability, and when the office of cashier became vacant it invited him to assume that responsible position.

The wants of the business community in Newark required the establishment of another bank, and, recognizing this demand, Mr. Orton took a very prominent part in the organization of the Second National Bank and became and still is the President of this institution. Under his careful and wise management this bank has become one of the strongest financial organizations of the country.

Mr. Orton ranks high as a financier. He is conservative yet abreast of the times, alert, and conscientious in the discharge of all the varied duties of life.

He married, in 1846, Hester Maria Douglas, daughter of Marcus B. Douglas. Six children have been born from this marriage, of whom three survive. In 1896 the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Orton was celebrated, when an original poem written for the occasion by the Rev. William Tilley, of Christ Church, and a souvenir, a beautiful volume entitled "Pen Pictures," prepared by the daughter, Mrs. Helen Orton Colton, were presented. The poem was the work of a cultured friend, and the "Pen Pictures," prepared and published by a loving daughter, was of artistic beauty. Both referred to the fifty years of wedded life, and the pictures illustrated facts in the history of the two families of Orton and Douglas. Mrs. Douglas is now dead, but has left a sweet and precious memory.

Mr. Orton is still hale and hearty and as active as ever in the performance of his duties as President of the bank,

and meeting with alacrity all demands upon him as a citizen and as a member of the different organizations with which he is connected.

JEHIEL T. SMITH was the son of Isaac B. Smith and Maria Wildrick and a grandson of Peter Smith, a native of Readington, Hunterdon County, N. J., who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. Isaac B. Smith was born in Warren County, in this State, and became a distinguished lawyer. The family came over from England in colonial days and has always been prominent in both professional and business life.

Jehiel T. Smith was born in Marksboro, Warren County, N. J., in 1847, and at the age of twenty moved to Andover, Sussex County, where he engaged in business, from which he retired in 1880. He then removed to Newark and resided there until his death in 1887.

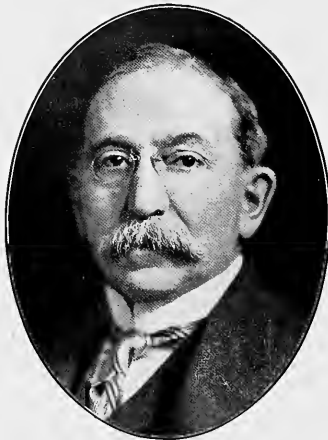
In his business ventures his thorough reliability gained him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact. For many years he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and one of its most faithful members. He also held membership with the Masonic fraternity of Newton, with which lodge his family has been connected for a hundred years, his grandfather having served as its Secretary. As a citizen he was public spirited and loyal, giving a zealous support to many



JEHIEL T. SMITH.

measures for the public good and contributing materially to the growth, upbuilding, and development of Andover. He married Catherine Stine, a native of Warren County, who died in 1858.

ALBRIDGE CLINTON SMITH, of Orange, son of Jehiel T. and Catherine (Stine) Smith, was born in Andover, Sussex County, N. J., January 9, 1850. He attended the common schools and Newton Collegiate Institute, and instead of entering Princeton University, as he had planned, began the study of law at the age of seventeen in the office of John Linn, of New York City. He also read for a few months with Charles H. Voorhis, of Jersey City, and finished



ALBRIDGE C. SMITH

with James H. Neighbour, of Dover, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1871. He was the law partner of Mr. Neighbour, under the firm name of Neighbour & Smith, until April 1, 1887. In 1884 he was admitted to the New York bar, and on October 10 of that year began practice in New York City, organizing the law firm of Smith & White, with offices at No. 280 Broadway. In 1887 he relinquished his Dover practice in order to devote his entire

time and energies to his New York business, which had grown to large proportions. On May 1, 1898, the firm of Smith & White was succeeded by the present firm of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman.

Mr. Smith was connected with much important litigation

in the courts of Morris County, including the trial of several murder cases, and his ability in the handling of evidence, his force in argument, and his comprehensive knowledge of law won him splendid success. He now devotes his energies more exclusively to civil practice, and is attorney for some very large corporations. He is well versed in the various branches of jurisprudence and throws himself easily and naturally into the argument.

He has held several township offices, was City Clerk and a member of the Common Council of Dover, and served one term as counsel of the Board of Freeholders of Morris County. He has been active in the Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are prominent members, and was an Elder in the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark and also in the churches of that denomination in Dover and East Orange. He is a member of the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, of the Colonial Club of New York, of the New England Society of Orange, and of the Wednesday Club of Newark. In both social and professional connections he is very popular and universally respected.

Mr. Smith was married, October 27, 1875, to Florence M. Wood, daughter of Hon. Freeman Wood, of Dover, a prominent citizen and political leader of Morris County. They have three children: Raymond Wood (a graduate of Princeton University), Alice Clinton, and Albridge Clinton Smith, Jr.

GEORGE HERBERT RICHARDS, M.D., has been a life-long resident of Orange, N. J., where he was born January 7, 1863. He is the son of the late Dr. George Washington Richards, for thirty years one of the leading homeopathic physicians in Orange, and L. Amelia Doland, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Ann (Kays) Doland; a grandson of Cyrus George Richards and Hannah S. Force; and a lineal descendant of Thomas Richards (1) through John (2), John (3), David (4), and Thomas (5), who was his great-grandfather. Thomas Richards (1) settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1635. Dr. Richards is also descended from Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut and one of the founders of Newark, N. J., and

from Jasper Crane, also one of the founders of Newark. On both sides he is thus connected with some of the earliest settlers of the Passaic Valley.

Dr. Richards was graduated from the Orange High School in 1881 and afterward studied medicine under his distinguished father. In 1882 he matriculated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1885, being President of his class. He served as house surgeon and acting chief of staff of Ward's Island Hospital a year and a half, receiving most extensive and varied experience. He next visited Europe and finished his studies in the clinics and hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Edinburgh, and London. On his return he commenced the practice of medicine in Orange, being associated with his father, and soon built up a large and lucrative practice. Upon his father's death in May, 1893, he succeeded to his practice.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New Jersey State Medical Society, the Hahnemannian Association, and the National Society of Electro-therapeutics, and is President of the Essex County Medical Society and one of the visiting physicians to the East Orange Dispensary. In 1891, at the age of twenty-eight, Dr. Richards was elected President of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, being the youngest presiding officer of that body. He takes an active interest in religious and philanthropic work, being a member of the Hillside Presbyterian Church, and was at one time a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., of Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., of Jersey Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Society of the War of 1812, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors. He is President of the Alumni Association of the Orange High School.

In the practice of his profession Dr. Richards has achieved a high standing. He has been eminently successful. As a citizen he is public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising, and actively interested in the affairs of the community, being

held in the highest confidence and esteem. He now holds the office of Health Commissioner of Orange.

He was married, October 19, 1893, to Florence Le Van, only child of Andrew J. Dotger. She died February 25, 1899, leaving two children: Claire Richards, born July 23, 1894, and Herbert Le Van Richards, born April 27, 1896. He resides at 30 Highland Avenue, Orange.

ORVILLE E. FREEMAN, a well known citizen of Orange Valley, is the son of George C. Freeman and Sarah Frances Van Dwyne, and was born in West Orange, Essex County, on the 17th of February, 1863. On both sides he descends from old and prominent New Jersey families who have figured conspicuously in the history of the colony and State.

He received a good education in the Orange High School and subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits, taking charge of his father's farm. He is still interested in this line of industry. In 1888 he also established his present meat and vegetable business in Orange Valley, in which he has been very successful. Besides devoting his energies to these two enterprises he has taken an active part in local



ORVILLE E. FREEMAN.

public affairs. Since 1892 he has served as a member of the West Orange Board of Education with great satisfaction to himself as well as to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Freeman married Sarah Adelaide Sigler and has two children: Elizabeth Frances and Margaret Bean.

CYRUS CURRIER was for more than half a century one of Newark's foremost manufacturers and citizens. He was of Revolutionary stock on both the paternal and maternal sides. His grandfather, Nathaniel Currier, held a commission as Major in the English Army under King George III., but on the commencement of trouble with the mother country cast his influence with the patriots, and in 1773 was elected by his fellow townsmen in Salisbury, Mass., to represent them in the first



CYRUS CURRIER.

Provincial Congress at Watertown. Subsequently he enlisted in the Continental Army, was made a Captain, and served with honor and distinction in the War for Independence.

Moses Currier, son of Major Nathaniel and father of Cyrus, was successfully identified with a number of useful industries, such as nail, chain, and anchor forges and sawmills. He was also a pioneer in the manufacture of woolen goods. He married Nancy Stevens, and died

universally respected and esteemed.

Cyrus Currier, son of Moses and Nancy (Stevens) Currier, was born in Salisbury, Mass., May 15, 1812, and there received a practical educational training. When a young man he came to Newark, N. J., and in association with the illustrious Seth Boyden performed much of the mechanical work on the locomotives "Orange" and "Essex" for the Morris and Essex Railroad. These engines revolutionized the construction of locomotives. Mr. Currier also had charge of the first steam fire engine stationed in New York City, which not only had steam pumps, but was propelled by

steam. The experience he gained in these various connections eventually placed him among the leading machinists of the country and made his name famous wherever high grade machinery was built.

In 1849 Mr. Currier went overland to California, and among his many interesting experiences during the trip traded a team of mules with Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, in the Rocky Mountains. He built the first sawmill ever put up in the California red woods. What was then a wilderness of immense red wood trees is now a prosperous fruit section.

In March, 1842, Mr. Currier established the present general machine shop and foundry of Cyrus Currier & Sons, on Railroad Place and Commerce and Market Streets, Newark. It has had several partners during the nearly sixty years since it was founded, and for many years before the admission of his sons, Osceola and Cyrus C., he conducted it alone. From the first the policy of the concern has been to conduct a general business in the line of machinery and castings, and at the same time to manufacture several specialties. At one time this shop produced nearly all the machinery used in the manufacture of hats. They also made jewelers' machinery a specialty for a number of years. Papermaking machinery has always been a specialty of the firm, and in this line they own and control several valuable patents. They have given particular attention to some branches of the leather business, and have made radical changes in the machinery for the manufacture of enameled cloths. A great amount of experimental work has been done in their factory, and many inventions have been made useful by them which otherwise would have been of no value. His son, Cyrus C. Currier, is now at the head of the establishment.

Although Mr. Currier devoted his energies to the development of his business, and particularly to the improvement and scientific construction of machinery, he never failed to meet the responsibilities of citizenship, nor refused to aid in advancing the material interests of the city and of his fellowmen. He was especially active in church and Sunday school work, being one of the first Universalists in Newark

and an organizer and a prominent officer of the First Universalist Society, of whose Sunday school he was long the Superintendent. In politics he was originally an old time Whig, and from the organization of the Republican party staunchly supported its principles and candidates. He died, widely respected and esteemed, December 6, 1892.

CHARLES E. HILL, lawyer, of Newark, was born in Wolfborough, N. H., on the 10th of June, 1851. His father, Charles F., was born in Limerick, York County, Me., June 26, 1822, read law with his uncle, Joshua Hill, a partner of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1845. He began practice in Searsport, Me., but in 1851 removed to Wolfborough, N. H., where he served for seven years as Superintendent of Schools. He moved to Newark,



CHARLES E. HILL.

N. J., in September, 1865, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1866, and thereafter practiced his profession with success in this State. Charles F. Hill married Lavinia Parker, daughter of Samuel Parker. He was the son of Jeremiah and Lucinda (Libby) Hill, a grandson of Joshua and Mary (Kilpatrick) Hill, and a direct descendant of Peter Hill, the original ancestor of the family in this country, who settled at Scarborough, Me., about 1635. The family came from the

North of England, having moved thither, it is said, from Scotland.

Charles E. Hill was educated in the common schools and

academy of Wolfborough, N. H. He read law in Newark, N. J., with his father, was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1873, and for several years was his father's law partner. In November, 1881, he was admitted to the New York bar. He practiced in Newark from the time of his admission until January 1, 1882, and since then has been in active practice in New York City. Mr. Hill has established a high reputation as an able and successful lawyer, and from the first has enjoyed a large and constantly increasing clientage.

He has also been active and prominent in official capacities, serving as Commissioner of Public Schools in Newark in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, as a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen in 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, as President of the board during the last two years of that period, as a member of the Assembly of New Jersey in 1887 and 1888, as Commissioner of Public Schools in Newark again since 1899, and as President of the Board of Education in 1900 and 1901. From 1882 to 1892 he was Captain and Judge Advocate of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J. In each of these positions as well as at the bar he has displayed ability of the highest order and won for himself the confidence and respect of the entire community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Indian Republican League of Newark, of the Northern Republican Club of that city, of the Newark Athletic Club, of the Prospect Gun Club of Freeport, Long Island, of the Cape Romain Club of McClellanville, S. C., and of the Lawyers' Club of New York City.

Mr. Hill was married, June 9, 1875, to Caroline G. Hill, daughter of Rev. Charles E. Hill, and has three children: Charles G. Hill, born March 18, 1876; Arthur E. Hill, born March 20, 1880; and Frederick M. Hill, born May 15, 1887.

SAMUEL D. CONDIT is one of the numerous Condit family, a brother of Aaron P. Condit, already noticed in these pages, and of course of the same origin. This family has been remarkable for preserving all through their lines of descent the same substantial characteristics, both

mentally and physically. Robust in form, sturdy in physique, broad shouldered, massive in feature, erect in bearing, independent in manner, they have had and continue



SAMUEL D. CONDIT.

to possess corresponding mental characteristics. Breadth of thought, honesty of purpose, downright integrity, directness of purpose, unswerving correctness of action, and constancy of will—these are the attributes of the race which are rarely if ever absent from any of the possessors of the blood. They do not shine as orators by pyrotechnical displays of imagery, by flashes of wit, but their arguments are sound and convincing; they have the faculty of convert-

ing by their mode of presenting their cases. Believers in heredity can have no better argument than to point to this race. Wherever they go—and they have gone all over this broad republic and are found in every State, ramified into the very best conditions of society and life—they have impressed themselves upon the communities wherever they resided.

In Orange and its vicinity, where they have lived for generations, they have been important factors in moulding and directing public opinion. They have connected themselves by marriages with many of the old families of the Oranges. A very large element of the population in the localities known by that appellation is descended from these marriages.

Samuel D. Condit is a true Condit, possessing many of the characteristics claimed for his race. He was born in Orange,

November 24, 1824. His father, Samuel Condit, owned a large farm on Washington Street, and had quite a family of sons and daughters. Some part of this farm as well as some of the land owned by the first settler of the name in Orange is still in the possession of the family. Samuel D. Condit was educated in the public schools of his native town, but, according to the old-fashioned rule which obtained in his youthful days, he at a very early date in his history left home to begin the struggle of life. He concluded to adopt the dry goods business as his occupation, and after a few years' attendance at school went to Belleville and there became a clerk in a general store, so common in those days in country villages. In 1847 he entered into the dry goods business on his own account at Orange, and remained engaged in this enterprise until 1862, when he removed to Ohio and established himself at Fremont and at Tiffin, and finally, in 1867, at Cleveland. In 1872 he disposed of his interests in Ohio, returned to Orange, and took up the real estate and insurance business, which he has since very successfully conducted. While in this occupation he has handled large properties at the Oranges and elsewhere.

Very soon after his return to his native place he took an active part in political affairs, in which he had been interested ever since the twenty-third year of his life. He became Clerk of the Town Committee, which office he held for several years, and was also a member of the Board of Freeholders. In his particular line of business he has secured an enviable reputation for good judgment and integrity, and by his personal characteristics has secured the confidence and respect of all classes in the community.

There is one event in his life to which he looks back with particular satisfaction. With several other gentlemen he was interested in the inception of the *Orange Journal*, now a substantial and influential newspaper published at Orange. Though not a practical printer, he took the second impression of the first issue of that paper, one of the other gentlemen interested with him taking the first.

FRANKLIN MARCELLUS OLDS, one of the leading members of the Newark bar, traces his ancestry through

residents of Vermont and Massachusetts to Windsor, Conn., where Robert Olds settled in 1668. His father and paternal grandfather were natives of Vermont. Mr. Olds is the son of David Osman and Rosanna Hortense (Seaman) Olds, and was born in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., August 20, 1851. His earlier education was received in the public schools and his preparatory studies were pursued at the Academical High School in Auburn, N. Y. In the fall of 1869 he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1873, taking the highest honors in his class. In 1876 that institution conferred upon him the degree of M.A. In the autumn of 1873 he began his legal studies with Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. Mr. Olds also took a course at the Columbia Law School, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1877. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1876, as an attorney, and at the same time, 1879, as a counsellor.

In 1877 Mr. Olds opened a law office in Newark, where he has ever since followed the general practice of his profession with uniform and eminent success, giving especial attention to equity cases. His steadfastness of purpose, his integrity, and his close application, combined with his great ability and excellent judgment, have won for him a large legal business, and for many years he has been a recognized leader of the Essex County bar. Seeking no political or judicial preferment, never accepting public office, he has steadily and successfully pursued an honorable career.

Mr. Olds has also engaged with equal success in several commercial ventures and enterprises. As a pastime he has given much attention to forestry, arboriculture, and landscape gardening. He is enabled to gratify his taste in these directions by the ownership of a fine country estate at Mountain Dale, Sullivan County, N. Y., in which locality Mr. Old's mother was reared, her father, Rev. Isaac Seaman, of Middletown, N. Y., having lived there for a time.

On Christmas Day, 1878, Mr. Olds was married to Miss Catherine Austin Walker, adopted daughter of S. D. Lauter, of Newark, N. J. She died February 20, 1897. Their only child, Jane Louisa Olds, born September 29, 1879, died November 2, 1884.

HENRY ADDISON MANDEVILLE, M.D., physician, of South Orange, is the only son of Rev. Giles Henry and Rachel (Jacobus) Mandeville, and was born in the parsonage at Newburgh, N. Y., December 16, 1858. He removed with his parents to New York City when nine years old. His preparatory education was received mostly under his father's tuition. He was a close student, and entered New York University at the age of thirteen, being one of

the youngest students who ever matriculated at that institution. He completed the usual course at the age of seventeen. During the latter part, however, he pursued a line of special studies preparatory to taking a medical course. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he was graduated immediately on attaining his majority. Afterward he entered upon the important course of medical experience, covering two years, in the Presby-

terian Hospital, New York, and subsequently became associated in practice with Dr. Thomas H. Burchard, of New York City. His special abilities as a practitioner were soon manifest, and he rapidly achieved distinction in his chosen line.

Dr. Mandeville's connection with South Orange began September 17, 1887, when he married Jennie J. Morgan (*née* Rice), and from that period to the present he has devoted his time, his talents, and his energies to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of that locality. Progressive, earnest, and public spirited, he has been influential



HENRY A. MANDEVILLE, M.D.

in making the village one of the most attractive to suburban residents of any place in the country. He was elected a member of the village Board of Trustees in 1893 and a Trustee of the school in 1891, and after serving three years was re-elected in 1894. Many improvements were made during this period, and Dr. Mandeville has endeared himself to the people by his straightforward, manly course, and his efforts to promote the best interests of the whole community, without fear or favor. Like his father, he has been an earnest advocate of, as well as practical worker in, the cause of education, and believed in giving the poor as well as the rich the best educational advantages by increasing the facilities of the free school system. He has held various positions in connection with the schools of South Orange, and when the Board of Education for the township was established in 1894 he was elected its first President. This is the strongest possible evidence of the confidence the people have in him and his methods. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church Dr. Mandeville has been earnest in his support of its temporal affairs and loyal to its spiritual interests. He is liberal in his support of every enterprise which tends to better the condition of his fellow-men, whether religious, social, or benevolent.

He is a member of the Orange Club and the Essex County Country Club, and one of the Governors of the South Orange Field Club and of the Orange Riding Club. He still attends to his professional duties to a limited extent, and keeps up his old New York connections, where he is attending surgeon to the Colored Hospital. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Hospital Graduate Society, the Manhattan Surgical Society, the Psi Upsilon Club, the New York Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Wool Club.

CYRUS FROST LAWRENCE, of Newark, was born in the village of Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y., February 26, 1846, his parents being John Lawrence and Harriet Cox. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and there, at the age of sixteen, began active life in the

grocery business, in which he continued two years. He then went to Jersey City, N. J., and engaged in the boarding and sale stable business on the corner of Montgomery and Henderson Streets.

His establishment there was a large one, running through from street to street, and having accommodations for two hundred and twenty-five horses on the first floor and storage for carriages, etc., on the second.

After selling out this stable he went to New York and engaged in the harness and saddlery business under the firm name of Knorr & Lawrence. He sold his interest in this concern to Mr. Knorr and engaged in the manufacture of

bits in Newark, N. J., with David A. Hall as his partner.

In 1885 Mr. Lawrence purchased five lots on Austin Street, Newark, and built his present boarding and sales stables, where he has since conducted a successful business. In 1894 he also built a large boarding and sales stable on Clinton Avenue under the firm name of Lawrence & Wright. Mr. Lawrence has achieved marked success, and is considered one of the best judges of horses in Newark. He is a public spirited citizen, widely known and very popular, and respected by the entire community. During his entire career he has enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who know him.

He married Edna, daughter of Willet Griffin, of Ossining, Westchester County, N. Y., and has had two children: Genevra Lawrence and Walter G. Lawrence, both deceased, the latter dying aged twenty-one years and six months.



CYRUS F. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM B. GUILD, of Newark, is a son of Hon. William B. Guild, for a number of years editor and proprietor of the Newark *Daily Journal*. He was born in Denville, Warren County, N. J., September 5, 1829, received a thorough preparatory education, was graduated from Princeton College in 1851, and soon afterward began the study of law with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark. He was licensed as an attorney in June, 1854, became a counsellor



WILLIAM B. GUILD.

in February, 1859, and ever since his admission has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, where he soon succeeded Hon. Theodore Runyon as City Attorney, which office he held one year. In 1865 he was appointed City Counsel and served twelve months, and in March, 1875, again assumed the duties of that office for a similar period. In 1884 he was appointed to that position for a third term and served two years, and was again appointed in 1894 for a like term.

Mr. Guild is an admirable trial lawyer, excelling most lawyers in one important respect, that of cross-examination. He never fails in securing the good will of the court and of the jury. He likes a jest, enjoys a pun, is quick and ready at retort, and never fails in imparting life and spirit to every occasion. He is an excellent member of society, cheerfully responding to every demand made upon him as a citizen.

HARRY FERDINAND BARRELL, lawyer, of Old Short Hills and Newark, was born December 6, 1858, at Warwick,

Orange County, N. Y. His parents were Henry F. Barrell and Elizabeth Wisner, his paternal grandparents were George Barrell and Elizabeth Leaycraft, and his great-grandparents were Joseph Barrell, of Boston, and Sarah Webb. His maternal grandparents were Henry B. Wisner and Mary A. Wood and his great-grandfather was Gabriel Wisner. He comes of

most distinguished ancestry through both his father and mother. His great-grandfather, Joseph Barrell, 1740-1804, was a prominent merchant of Boston, an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and one of the committee of three appointed to receive Washington on his visit to Boston after the war. The velvet coat which he wore at the reception was presented to the Washington Association of New Jersey and is now on exhibition at the Head-



HARRY F. BARRELL.

quarters in Morristown. Joseph Barrell aided in fitting out several privateers to prey on British vessels during the Revolution. In 1790-92 he was the principal owner of the ship "Columbia" and sloop "Lady Washington," which discovered the Columbia River and added Oregon and the Northwest Coast to the territory of the United States. The "Columbia" was the first American vessel to circumnavigate the globe.

Nathaniel Barrell, an elder brother of Joseph, resided all his life at York, Me., where his descendants still live, in the same house once occupied by him. He was a field officer with General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and after

the Revolution became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from his native State, then belonging to Massachusetts. He died within a few weeks of completing his one hundredth year. He was also a member of Governor Wentworth's Council during the colonial period.

Harry F. Barrell's maternal great-grandfather, Lieutenant George Leaycraft, was a Lieutenant in the famous New York artillery company of Colonel Lamb and served in it through the whole of the war, and afterward became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His great-great-grandfather, Henry Wisner, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Orange County militia in New York during the Revolution, serving all through the war. He was a member of the New York Legislature after the declaration of peace in 1783. John Wisner, father of Henry, served for many years in the French and Indian Wars as a Captain in the New York militia and was with Sir William Johnson in the relief of Fort William Henry.

Mr. Barrell, besides his father's line, has seven other ancestral lines of honorable descent:

I. The Durland or D'Eilon, as the name was written in France, from whence it originally came, a Huguenot family who fled to Holland to escape persecution. The first D'Eilon or Durland settled near Leyden and married the daughter of one of the professors in the university of that place. Their son, Jan Garretse, came to America and took the oath of allegiance to the British government in New York in 1687, and from him came Mary A. Wood, who married Henry Wisner, and their daughter, Elizabeth, was the mother of Harry F. Barrell.

II. Peter Van Schuyler, first President and Director of the Colony of Van Rensselaerwick, in 1646, and commander of the fort at that colony. Elizabeth Board is descended from Peter Van Schuyler, and she was the grandmother of Henry B. Wisner, the grandfather of Harry F. Barrell.

III. Richard Leaycraft, grandson of Christopher Leaycraft, an Englishman and a sea captain, of Bermuda. Elizabeth Leaycraft, the grandmother of Harry F. Barrell, was a lineal descendant of Richard Leaycraft.

IV. Richard Webb, admitted a freeman at Boston in 1632. From him came Sarah Webb, the mother of George Barrell, Harry F. Barrell's grandfather.

V. Johannes Wisner, or Weesner, a Swiss officer in Queen Anne's contingent from Switzerland in the Marlborough wars. He received a grant of land in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., near Mount Eve, from the English crown for his services, and settled upon these lands in 1713. Elizabeth Wisner, the mother of Harry F. Barrell, was lineally descended from Johannes Wisner.

VI. John Nott, a Sergeant and commander of a squad of men in the Pequot Wars. From him came Sarah Webb, the great-grandmother of Harry F. Barrell.

VII. Thomas Beach, an Englishman, came from England to New Haven in the middle of the seventeenth century and took the oath of allegiance there in

1654. His son Zophar went to Newark and is found there as early as 1685. Elizabeth Board, the wife of Gabriel Wisner and the great-grandmother of Harry F. Barrell, is descended in a direct line from Thomas Beach.

The Barrell family originated in Kent, England, but George, the first immigrant of the name to America, came from Herefordshire in 1630. His brother, Abraham, was a member of the court which sentenced Charles I to death, but he opposed this decision with great earnestness. Another of the family, Sir William Barrell, was Lieutenant-General at the battle of Culloden and for several years Governor of the Castle of Pendennis.

Harry F. Barrell, although born at Warwick, N. Y., has spent the most of his life in Essex County, N. J., at Orange, East Orange, and Short Hills. He was prepared for college in private schools in Orange and East Orange, entered Columbia College in 1878, and was graduated in 1882, taking his degree of M.A. in 1884 and that of Ph.D. from the Columbia College School of Political Science in 1885, and another of LL.B. *cum laude* from the Columbia College Law School in the same year. After finishing his course of legal education at the Columbia College Law School he entered the office of Hon. John R. Emery, now one of the Vice-Chancellors of New Jersey, but then practicing in Newark. In 1889 he was licensed as an attorney, and in 1892 as a counsellor, by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and has since practiced law in Newark with success. He has also been admitted to practice in the courts of the United States.

Mr. Barrell has been an extensive traveler in Europe and South America. He is of scholarly tastes, a great reader, and has gathered together at his home an extensive library of well assorted books. He is a Democrat in politics, and has frequently acted as delegate of his party at State and county conventions. For three years past he has been a member of the Board of Education of the Township of Milburn, in which his home is situated. He is a member of the Columbia College Alumni Association, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a member and Vice-President of the New Jersey Society of the War of 1812, Registrar and Councillor of the New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, a member of the Society

of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey, and a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Barrell is unmarried.

WILLIAM E. GLAZIER, a prominent manufacturer of Orange Valley, is the son of August Glazier and Hannah Hemman, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 14, 1856. He obtained his education in the public schools of the Nineteenth Ward of that city, and there learned the hat trade.

In 1878 Mr. Glazier moved to Orange Valley, N. J., to take



WILLIAM E. GLAZIER.

charge of the finishing department of the Stetson Manufacturing Company, hat manufacturers. When that concern was incorporated, in 1883, under the style of the No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, he became a partner in the business, and has since continued in that capacity. Much of the growth and success of the company are due to his ability. He is energetic and active, not only in promoting the company's interests, but also in the affairs of the community. He was

elected a Councilman of West Orange in 1890 and again in 1891, and is a member of Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Hillside Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Glazier married Charlotte E. Adamson, of New York City, and has had three children: Edna A. (deceased), Myra A., and Gladys A.

HENRY STETSON, son of Napoleon and Mary (Leonard) Stetson, was born January 12, 1857, in Orange, Essex County, N. J., where he still resides. He received his education in the Orange public schools, and at an early age entered the establishment of Stetson & Co., of which his father was the head.

There Mr. Stetson mastered the business of hat manufacturer in all its branches, and obtained a practical experience which has placed him among the leaders in that line of industry. In 1883 the business was incorporated under the present style of the No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Stetson as President, a position he has since held. This is one of the foremost hat manufacturing concerns in the country, and is noted for the excellence of its goods and its honorable business methods.

Mr. Stetson has taken an active part in local affairs. He served two terms, or five years, as member of the Common Council of Orange and was elected Mayor of the city in 1898 and again in 1900. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Orange Club and a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M. In both business and public life Mr. Stetson has achieved a high standing and an honorable reputation for integrity, enterprise, and patriotism.

He married Cornelia L. Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Orange, and they have one son, Stephen Leonard Stetson.



HENRY STETSON.

GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE, of Orange, is descended from an ancient Scotch family of which Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," says:

The surname of Spottiswoode was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Spottiswoode, in the parish of Gordon, County Berwick, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland. They are frequently mentioned in donations to the monasteries of Melrose and Kelso, upwards of five centuries ago. The immediate ancestor of the family was Robert de Spottiswood, Lord of Spottiswood, who was born in the reign of King Alexander III., and died in that of Robert Bruce. The family adhered to the fortunes of Kings James II., III., and IV.; and William Spottiswood, a descendant of Robert, fell at the battle of Flodden, in 1513, with King James IV.



GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE.

John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, inherited the Barony of Spottiswood in 1620. A brother of his was given the Bishopric of Cloghee, in Ireland, and from him the Irish branch of the family is descended. Robert Spottiswood, a direct descendant of Robert de Spottiswood, Lord of Spottiswood, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1710.

George Spottiswoode was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, November 2, 1832. His father

was a hatter, and young George early acquired a good knowledge of the business, also attending the parish school. In 1851 he came to Orange, N. J., and entered Stetson's hat factory as an apprentice, and at the breaking out of the Civil War opened a small place for the sale of periodicals and newspapers.

About 1866, having accumulated a little capital, Mr. Spottiswoode engaged in the retail coal business in Orange, and from a modest beginning soon established a large and

profitable trade, which he has ever since maintained, being at the present time one of the most successful coal merchants in the Passaic Valley. In 1881 he took his cousin, Thomas M. Cusack, into partnership and the firm name was changed to Spottiswoode & Co. The lumber business was added in the spring of 1887, which has since constantly increased. About 1872 Mr. Spottiswoode, in connection with Daniel Brennan, Jr., organized the Telford Pavement Company with the latter as President and himself as Secretary and Treasurer. With the same push and energy which has characterized all his other operations Mr. Spottiswoode began laying this pavement in the Oranges and soon after extended his operations to other points. He opened quarries and erected stone crushers and other machinery in Passaic County at the Great Notch, on the canal at Acquackanonk, at South Orange, and at Plainfield. He had frequently in his employ as many as five hundred men. The company wound up its affairs in 1876 and the entire plant reverted to Mr. Spottiswoode, who subsequently sold out the other places, retaining only the property at West Orange, and the business in this locality is still conducted by him.

Mr. Spottiswoode has been active and prominent in public affairs, serving as Collector of Taxes for the Third Ward of Orange, as a Trustee of the old Girard School District, as a member of the Board of Education, and as a member of the Common Council. In each of these positions he was loyal to the best interests of the city and did much to advance its welfare, especially in connection with an improved water supply and sewerage system. He was one of the founders and is now the Vice-President of the Half Dime Savings Bank, has long been a Director of the Orange Bank, and is a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., and Treasurer of its Corporate Board. His activity in public and business affairs, his sterling qualities of manhood, his integrity of character and sound judgment have won for him a high place in the community as well as the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens.

He married Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Phineas and Sally (Pierson) Jones and a descendant of old families of Hanover, N. J. She died in 1875, and in 1882 he married

Sarah Jones, her sister. Their mother, Sally Jones, was a descendant of Joseph Pierson and a direct descendant of Thomas Pierson, Sr., brother of Rev. Abraham and one of the original settlers of Newark. Mr. Spottiswoode's children were all by his first wife. Of eight only three are living: Sara C. (a successful homeopathic physician in Orange), Emma Elizabeth, and George, the latter being associated with his father in business.

CHARLES H. TERRILL, Postmaster of Irvington, Essex County, N. J., was born in that place on the 16th of December, 1853. He is the son of David S. Terrill and Mary A. Campbell, the former being a prominent undertaker, having



CHARLES H. TERRILL.

established himself in business in Irvington soon after the close of the Civil War.

Mr. Terrill obtained a good public school education in his native town and then learned the business of undertaker and embalmer. His father died in 1891. Five years before this he had succeeded to the undertaking business, which he continues to carry on with the same success that characterized its

founder. He has also been active in public affairs, serving for four years as Village Clerk of Irvington and receiving the appointment of Postmaster May 5, 1898. On August 1, 1901, the postoffice of Irvington was consolidated with the

Newark postoffice, the Irvington office being made a carrier station. Mr. Terrill was appointed superintendent of the Irvington station and his daughter, Miss Laura L. Terrill, was appointed his clerk. He is a member of the Art and Camera Club of Irvington, of Franklin Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., and of Council No. 197, Jr. O. U. A. M.

He married Mary E. Laing, of Plainfield, N. J., and has four children: Laura L., W. Clifton, Ethel, and Mabel.

GEORGE LANE, of Caldwell, son of William and Jane (Pier) Lane and grandson of Henry Lane, a soldier in the American Revolution, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., November 6, 1824, and was educated in the schools of that village.

Throughout his life until his retirement from active business Mr. Lane has successfully engaged in the tobacco trade in Newark, N. J., his firm having been originally styled Campbell, Lane & Co., which was subsequently changed to Campbell & Lane. He is an eminently respected citizen, active in promoting the best interests of the community, and honored and respected by all who know him. In his political affiliations he has always been a Republican.

Mr. Lane married, first, Sarah A. Brown; second, Sarah C. Hollenbeck; and, third, Sarah E. McPeck. His children are Sarah C., wife of Theodore P. Van Ness, and Georgia (Lane) Hedden, a widow. Mrs. Van Ness has two children: Grace



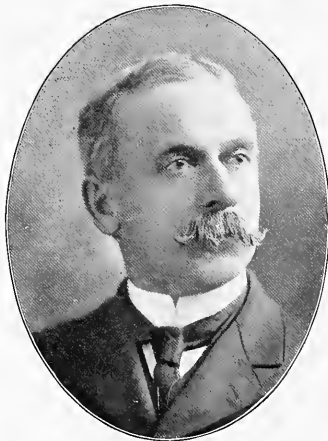
GEORGE LANE.

Lane Van Ness and Herbert Ray Van Ness. Mrs. Hedden has one child, Marjory Inez Hedden.

ABRAHAM VAN WINKLE, of Newark, is descended from one of the oldest families in New Jersey. They came originally from Middleburgh, the capital of the Province of Zealand, in Holland, and settled at what was called Harsimus in this State. Charles H. Winfield says:

I have not ascertained the name of the parents of the three boys and two girls who seem to have made up this family. Their names were Jacob, Waling, Symon, Annetie, and Grietic; their patronymic being Jacobse—children of Jacob. Jacob was the founder of the family in Hudson County. Waling and Symon were of the Company from Bergen who, in 1679, purchased and afterward settled "Haqueqennuck," Aquaackonek, now Passaic.

They were the founders of the family in New Jersey, and their descendants are very numerous in the western part of Bergen County as well as in Hudson and Essex Counties. Jacob's son Jacob married Egie Paulis in 1702, and Symon's son married Antje Saunders in 1703. Both of these settled at Hackensack, and so spread the name through the eastern part of the State.



ABRAHAM VAN WINKLE.

Abraham Van Winkle is the son of Abraham Van Winkle, Sr., born in Passaic in 1793, and Anna McGhaugey, a native of Philadelphia,

Pa.; a grandson of Francis Van Winkle, of Passaic; a great-grandson of Abraham Van Winkle; and a great-great-grandson of Symon Jacobs Van Winkle, whose original deed conveying a large tract of land extending from the Passaic

River to the Orange Mountains, and from Newark to the Great Falls at Paterson, is now in his possession. A copy of this deed made from the original document, dated July 29, 1728, appears in Vol. I of this work.

Mr. Van Winkle was born in Bloomfield, Essex County, October 7, 1838, and received his education in the public schools of Newark. Beginning his business life as a druggist in that city, he continued in the trade until 1866, when he went to Europe, where he remained for four years. In 1873 he became a member of the Hanson & Van Winkle Company, a corporation of manufacturing chemists, of Newark, N. J., New York City, and Chicago, of which he was elected President in 1893. He still holds this office. The business of this concern is an old one, having been established in 1820, and during the more than three-quarters of a century of its existence has held a leading place in the great chemical interests of the country. It is one of the largest in the United States and maintains an extensive trade.

In 1876 Mr. Van Winkle was elected President of the Weston Electric Light Company of Newark, which was the first organized company for electric lighting in the world. He served as its executive head until it was consolidated with the United States Electric Lighting Company, the predecessor of the present Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

He was married, October 7, 1863, to Matilda P. Guerin, daughter of George B. and Maria (Powles) Guerin, of Newark, N. J., and has one child living, Anna, wife of Edmund N. Todd, of Newark.

J. HENRY HUNTINGTON, JR., of Newark, was born in that city on the 22d of January, 1870. He comes from a sturdy Revolutionary line of ancestors, being the son of J. Henry Huntington, Sr., and Eunice, daughter of Stephen Ball Alling and Jane H. Weir; a grandson of Jonathan E. Huntington and Eliza Ann Johnson; a great-grandson of

Jonathan Huntington and Elizabeth Leeds Comstock, both of Haddam, Conn.; and a great-great-grandson of Mahlon



J. HENRY HUNTINGTON, JR.

Johnson, of Littleton, N. J., a member of Washington's bodyguard in the Revolution, whose wife was Sarah Baker. On his mother's side he is a great-grandson of David Alling, of Newark, and Nancy Ball, of Springfield, N. J., and a great-great-grandson of William and Jane (Johnston) Weir, of Ireland. Mr. Huntington's paternal great-great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary Army, enlisting from Connecticut. Another great-great-grandfather, Stephen Ball, also served

as a daring partisan patriot in the Revolution and was spitefully hung by Tory refugees at Bergen Point, N. J., January 29, 1781. Edward Ball, one of his ancestors eight generations removed, was among the first settlers of Newark and owned a large tract of land within the present city limits.

Mr. Huntington received his educational training in the public schools of Newark. He has always been actively engaged in the life insurance business, having been connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Company for eleven years. He is now manager of the ordinary policy department of that great concern. In church and Sunday school work he has been especially prominent. Having considerable musical ability, he early applied himself to the cultivation of that art, and for some time was organist of the Calvary Presbyterian and North Reformed Churches. For fourteen years he has been the organist and choir master of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and also

for the last four years Superintendent of its Sunday school. In these capacities as well as in business affairs with which he has been connected he has displayed ability and established a high reputation.

He was married, February 21, 1892, to D. Elizabeth Cottrell, of Newark, and has two children: J. Henry Huntington, 3d, and Robert Graham Huntington.

WILLIAM H. V. REIMER, of East Orange, is the son of Frederic Reimer and Elma Vale and a grandson of Hans Frederic Reimer and Gilbert Vale, and was born in Orange Township, N. J., January 17, 1848.

Mr. Reimer obtained his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Orange and East Orange, and subsequently studied civil engineering, a profession he has always followed with marked success. He has had charge of important city engineering work for thirty years, and now holds the positions of City Engineer and Street and Sewer Commissioner of East Orange, where he resides.

Mr. Reimer has not only gained a high reputation in his chosen profession, but has also taken a deep interest in public and civil affairs. He was for some time a member of Company B, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., under Colonel Allen, and is a member of Longfellow Council, Royal Arcanum. He married Martha, daughter of Isaiah Adams, of Deckerstown, Sussex County, N. J.



WILLIAM H. V. REIMER.

JOSEPH H. HAYDON, M.D., a well known physician of Newark, was born in New Orleans, La., April 12, 1851, and is the son of William B. Haydon and Mary E. W. Jewett and a grandson of Elijah Haydon and Martha Stearns. He was educated at the University of Virginia, graduating from the Academic Department in 1866 and from the Medical Department with the degree of M.D. in 1870. He was also graduated, in 1872, from the Medical Department of the



JOSEPH H. HAYDON, M.D.

University of the City of New York. Subsequently he served in the Charity Hospital, in the New York City Asylum for the Insane, in the Colored Home Hospital, and in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital on Blackwell's Island, acquiring in these institutions a wide and valuable experience.

In 1875 Dr. Haydon began the active practice of his profession in Newark, where he has for a quarter of a century enjoyed a large and successful business. He became identified with

the Prudential Insurance Company, as medical examiner, and during fifteen years in that capacity examined more than thirty thousand risks. He has also acted as examiner for no less than ten or twelve other insurance companies. Outside of his professional practice, which has always been an extensive one, Dr. Haydon has been a public spirited citizen, active and influential in the community, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the city. He is visiting physician to St. James's Hospital and served two years as President of the Chatelet Social Club. In 1874 he married Sarah C. Green, of Ashby, Mass.

FORREST FAIRCHILD DRYDEN, of Newark, son of John Fairfield Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and his wife, Cynthia Fairchild, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 26, 1865. He has spent most of his life, however, in Newark, N. J. He was educated at the Newark Academy and at Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, and afterward engaged in the insurance business. He is now connected with the Prudential Insurance Company.

Mr. Dryden served five years in the First (Essex) Troop, N. G. N. J. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Essex Club, the Newark Athletic Club, the Garfield Club of Newark, the Lotos Club of New York, the Blooming Grove Park Association of Pike County, Pa., and the Somerset County Country Club of Bernardsville.

He was married in June, 1890, to Grace Marion Carleton, of Bradford, Mass., and has two children: John Fairfield Dryden, 2d, and Dorothy Dryden.



FORREST F. DRYDEN.

ROBERT S. RUDD, of Glen Ridge, was born in New York City on the 14th day of May, 1857. His father, Joseph Rudd, son of Richard, was born in England, came to America in his boyhood, and settled in New York, where he became an influential citizen, being for many years prior to his death engaged in business in Maiden Lane. His wife, Eliza E.

Barnes, was the daughter of Erastus Barnes, a native of Greene County, New York, whose father moved from Connecticut and was a descendant of the New England family of that name.



ROBERT S. RUDD.

Robert S. Rudd attended Public School No. 35, in the Ninth Ward, New York, under Thomas Hunter, a noted educator and now President of the Normal College of New York City. Subsequently he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1879. He then entered the office of Rodman & Adams, in New York City, and diligently pursued the study

of law. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1882, immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession, and for nineteen years has devoted his time and attention to the law, his practice being principally that of counsel to estates, corporations, etc.

Mr. Rudd has a large and handsome residence at Glen Ridge, and as a public spirited citizen has contributed materially to the advancement and welfare of the town. He was active in the movement which made Glen Ridge an independent municipality and in April, 1895, was elected its first Mayor, an office he now (1901) holds, having been re-elected successively in 1897, 1899, and 1901, without opposition. Mr. Rudd was an active Democrat until 1896, serving on State and county committees of his party.

Mr. Rudd was married in 1884 to Miss Kate N. Skeer, of Chicago, Ill., and has two sons and two daughters: Naomi, Robert Barnes, John Skeer, and Alethea Sanford.

EDWARD WESTON, of Newark, the well known inventor and electrician, was born at Brinn Castle, near Oswestry, Shropshire, England, May 9, 1850. His family were well-to-do farmers, but his father possessed remarkable mechanical genius, and removed with his family to the manufacturing town of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, thus affording his son special advantages in the way of mechanical education.

The latter attended the schools of the Established Church, had a private tutor, and later attended St. Peter's Collegiate Institute, where, under the direction of the principal, Henry Orton, his inclination for natural science was greatly stimulated. During his early years Mr. Weston exhibited mechanical genius, constructing models of steam engines and other machines. At nine years of age he secured a copy of Snell's "Elements of Electro-Metallurgy," and, becoming fascinated, pursued the study and experimentation in chemistry and electricity, constructing batteries, electric motors, and other models. He even constructed a small telegraph line, and gave some attention to steam propulsion on common roads. At the age of sixteen he had become so well qualified and acquired such apparatus that he was enabled to deliver a public lecture which attracted attention.

About this time his parents endeavored to force upon him, successively, the professions of dentistry and medicine, but neither was to his liking, and after three years of medical study, finding his parents persistent, he left home for America, arriving in New York City in May, 1870. He found some difficulty in obtaining a situation, but at last secured one with a firm of manufacturing chemists, with whom he remained about a year. He then accepted the position of chemist and electrician to the American Nickel Plating Company. "Here his skill found wider scope, and many of the most important processes which are now commonly in use in nickel plating are due to his intimate knowledge of the principles underlying the art and to his inventive genius." Unfortunately for himself, however, he took out no patents. In December, 1873, having begun a study of dynamo-electric machines, he engaged in the nickel-plat-

ing business for himself. This he pursued until 1875, when he removed to Newark, N. J., and formed a partnership for the manufacture of dynamo-electric machines. This partnership was re-organized as the Weston Electric Light Company, July 10, 1877; in 1881 the latter was consolidated with the United States Company of New York City, the new corporation being known as the United States Electric Light Company.

Mr. Weston is universally accorded a foremost place among the electricians of the world. He has taken out hundreds of patents, and the mere mention of all his important inventions would be an arduous task. In 1873 he prepared the first copper-coated carbons, now in world-wide use in the arc form of electric lighting; invented the disc armature; "was beyond a doubt the first man who succeeded in producing a true dynamo-electric machine which would serve for electro-metallurgical work"; made many advancements in the art of nickel plating; invented the so-called hydro-carbon treatment process; was the first to solve successfully the problem of running arc lamps in series; contrived a number of devices to make the lights burn equally; and constructed a number of motors which were employed to propel electric torpedo boats. In the department of electric transmission of power he has perfected a group of inventions which "constitute the most complete system" yet devised. He invented a preparation of tami-dine which was characterized as "the most valuable contribution hitherto made to the art of incandescent lighting."

It is sufficient to add that every one of the examples cited are of inventions perfected during the first ten years of Mr. Weston's activity in this direction. No mention has been made in this sketch of his achievements during the last fifteen years, which have been among the busiest and most successful years of his life. The subject is too extensive to be attempted here.

WILLIAM A. FREEMAN, of Bloomfield, Essex County, is the son of William A. Freeman, Sr., and Harriet Spear,

and was born in Orange, N. J., April 20, 1848. He obtained his education in the Bloomfield public schools, to which place the family removed when he was young. He has spent most of his life in the ice business. Some fifty years ago his father and his uncle, Henry F. Freeman, engaged in the ice trade under the firm name of H. F. & W. A. Freeman. They finally sold out to the Newark City Ice Company. William A. Freeman, Sr., was President of the Newark Ice Company, guided it along a successful career, and for a long time his son, William A., was superintendent of the business. The father died at the age of seventy-six. The son finally succeeded the Newark Ice Company and established the business at Bloomfield.

Mr. Freeman has had a successful business career, and has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community. He is an enterprising citizen, possessed of sound judgment, and active in the welfare of his native county and adopted town. He married Grace Roberts, daughter of Tuttle Roberts, of New York City, owner of the old Fourth Avenue stage line.



WILLIAM A. FREEMAN.

AUGUST SOFFEL, of Newark, was born in New York City, August 30, 1864, and there spent his boyhood, receiving his education in the public schools and at Cooper Institute, where he completed a special course in drawing, receiving a diploma for marked ability. He is the son of

August Soffel, Sr., and Charlotte Gillman, both natives of Germany, who were married shortly after their arrival in the City of New York in the early 'forties.



AUGUST SOFFEL.

Mr. Soffel was associated for eleven years with the famous house of Tiffany & Co., of his native city, and became a practical and skilled silversmith. Subsequently he was for three years foreman for Thomas G. Brown & Sons. Desiring to establish a business of his own, he began to manufacture silverware in the City of Brooklyn, and was very successful.

In 1893, to enlarge the business, he formed a partnership with Untermyer Brothers, of New York, and this concern

is still engaged in the business of manufacturing sterling silver hollowware and novelties, having their factory at 878 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, and an office at 192 Broadway, New York. This is one of the largest concerns of the kind in New Jersey and has built up an extensive business.

In politics Mr. Soffel has always been a Republican. He has taken an active part in political affairs, and in the discharge of both public and private duties has displayed marked ability, sound judgment, and unflinching enthusiasm. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, an office to which he was re-elected for a second term in 1900. He is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the board and a member and Secretary of the Jail Inspection Committee, which has charge of the penitentiary and county jail. He is a member of the Essex

County Republican Advisory Committee, of the Indian League, and of other organizations. He is a self-made man, and honored and respected by the entire community.

He was married, January 11, 1887, in New York City, to Martha Washington Hoffman, daughter of Jacob Hoffman. They have one child, August Milton Soffel, born January 22, 1898.

HUGH PATRICK RODEX, M.D., of Newark, was born in Wednesbury, England, June 13, 1815, his parents being George Roden and Rachel Patrick. On the maternal side he is descended from the Patricks now holding property in Ayrshire, Scotland. They settled and held office about the Monastery of Kilwinning long prior to the Reformation. Charters and deeds of the abbey property are attested by John Patrick as early as 1459. A portion of the family, during the reign of James VI., accompanied Hugh Montgomery, of Broadstarre, to the North of Ireland and settled near Belfast, where their descendants still possess considerable property. It is from this branch that Dr. Roden is descended. His great-grandfather, Hugh Patrick, engaged in business in Belfast. He left one son, Hugh Patrick. Robert, second son, an architect, immigrated to New York in 1797. William, the third son, a merchant, immigrated to Pittsburg, Pa.,



HUGH P. RODEX, M.D.

in 1798, and had issue Robert, a banker, of Pittsburg, Pa.; John, a farmer; Andrew, a physician; and Wallace, a

banker. Hugh, the fourth son, a surgeon, had issue Robert, a surgeon, of Silverwelhouse, Bolton-le-Moor, England; Hugh, chemist, of Golden Square, London; George, a dentist; John J. R., M.D., of Belleville, Ill.; Andrew, a jeweler; Rachel, wife of George Roden, of Newark, N. J.; Agnes, wife of John Halbirnee, M.D., of Bath, England; Dora, deceased; and Jeanette, wife of Richard Boatman, M.D., of Arkansas. Andrew, fifth son, was tutor in Queens College, Belfast, Ireland. James Patrick, sixth son, journalist of New Philadelphia, Ohio, had issue Andrew Patrick; James, attorney and County Judge; Abraham, State Senator; Rachel (Mrs. McFarlane); Kate, wife of Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago; and Anna, wife of John Moffat, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Hugh Patrick, great-grandfather of Dr. Roden, had two brothers who emigrated to Virginia about 1755, and members of this family still reside in Patrick County in that State.

In 1861 Dr. Hugh P. Roden enlisted in the Union Army in the Seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of Hooker's division. He participated in the battles of the Army of the Potomac and was honorably discharged in 1864.

When in his twentieth year Dr. Roden went to St. Louis, Mo., where he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. J. J. R. Patrick. He was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1870, with the degree of M.D., and soon afterward came to Newark, N. J., where he has built up a large and successful practice, becoming one of the prominent physicians of that city. He served as Secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners under President Harrison, was a member of the Newark Board of Education for a time, and is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Newark. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, President of the Board of Pension Examiners, and a member of the Medical Staff of St. James's Hospital.

WILLIAM F. POUCHER, a prominent citizen of East Orange, is the son of Edward S. Poucher and Carrie C.

Folger, and was born in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., June 21, 1855. He was educated in boarding schools at Hartsville, Pa., and Unionville, Orange County, N. Y., and subsequently engaged in business as a broker in Wall Street, New York City, in which he continued for twenty years. Later he established himself in the real estate business in New York, and in 1893 he engaged in the same line in East Orange, N. J., under the present firm name of Westervelt & Poucher.

In his various business operations Mr. Poucher has been very successful, always maintaining the confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact. His knowledge of real estate values is broad and accurate, and has brought him into such favor and prominence that he has been retained in the office of Assessor continuously since 1892.

He served as President of the East End Republican Club in 1900, is also a member of the East Orange Club, and is actively identified with the affairs of that section.

He married Stella, daughter of James R. Edwards, of New York City, and has one child, George S. Poucher.



WILLIAM F. POUCHER.

GEORGE ELDRIDGE RUSSELL, of Newark, N. J., is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born, September 8, 1864. He is the son of Benjamin and Phoebe E. Russell, his father being an engraver. On both sides his ancestors are of English antecedents.

He was educated at the Chestnut Street Public School, Newark. At thirteen years of age, however, he entered the shop with his father and learned the engraver's trade--



GEORGE E. RUSSELL.

the art of engraving and chasing on fine jewelry. When seventeen years of age he abandoned this profession to enter upon a mercantile career, engaging in the grain business. He is now manager of the grain department of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., of Newark.

Mr. Russell has always been an enthusiastic Republican worker and an able and fluent political speaker. He was one of the founders of the Garfield Club of Newark and was its Presi-

dent in 1894-95. In 1896-97 he was chairman of the Ninth Ward Republican Executive Committee of Newark. He is now also a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Essex County and a member of the County Republican Society, the Republican Indian League, the Garfield Club and other Republican organizations, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, and Imperial Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasophs. He takes an active part in all political campaigns in Essex County, attending and speaking at all Republican meetings. In the fall of 1899 great interest was centered in the selection of a Republican Senator for Essex County, and, after an exciting campaign, when the convention assembled it was apparent that either Mr. Russell or T. N. McCarter, Jr., would be selected. It was thought by many that Mr. Russell would be nominated, but after a contest in the convention Mr. Mc-

Carter was declared the nominee. Mr. Russell took a very prominent part in that campaign, which resulted in the election of his former opponent and of the entire Republican ticket.

He married, July 27, 1887, Mary E. Bond, and has a daughter, Marjorie Bond Russell, and a son, William Benton Russell.

LOUIS SHREVE OSBORNE, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, was born in Salem, Mass., the birthplace of his father, Henry Osborne. His mother, Louisa (Shreve) Osborne, was a native of Saco, Me. He is of English descent, his ancestors coming to New England in early colonial days. The name is variously written Osborne, Osborn, Osbern, and Osbernus, and persons bearing it appear in the Domesday Book as tenants in chief of different counties in England. By Ferguson it is traced to a Norse derivation, meaning "the divine bear," a significance of much import of old and surrounded with legends of prowess and divine origin. The name was borne by some of the earliest and most distinguished families in Old England, while that of Shreve, which is identical with the old English "Shreeve" or "Shrieve," meaning sheriff, was held by a family descending from one of the earliest incumbents of that honorable office.



LOUIS SHREVE OSBORNE.

Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne received his early education in the private, grammar, and high schools of his native

town. Upon the completion of his preparatory studies he entered Harvard University and was graduated in the class of 1873. He then became a student in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pa., where he continued until the completion of his divinity course in 1876. In that year he received an appointment as a missionary, and began his clerical life in Xenia, Ohio, leaving that place two years later to become rector of Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Osborne remained in Sandusky until 1884, in which year he accepted the office of rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill., where he continued until called to Newark, N. J., in 1890. The history of his connection with old Trinity Church is well known. The stand taken by him in his pastoral relations with his parish, and in the diocese to which he belongs, has ever been that of the zealous servant of God, stanch in belief, steady of purpose, wide in his sympathies, without prejudice in administration, in word and deed taking counsel of his own conscience. He is a power in the church and among those who may not be its adherents. He is a preacher of great energy and force, and a thinker whose range is not circumscribed by any man's dictation; because of this he is both beloved and honored by those of his own communion and others. He has published many sermons, lectures, and essays, with occasional poems and other articles, and as an office bearer has been connected with many representative bodies in the church. He was deputy to the General Convention and to the American Church Congress, and while transacting the duties of these and other important offices his services were constantly marked with the stamp of the resolute, God-fearing man.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR was born at Whitney's Point, N. Y., on the 2d day of August, 1856, the second son of George Whitfield Seymour and Mary Freeman Seymour. He stands in the eighth generation from Richard Seymour, the first of that name in this country and the progenitor

of a distinguished family, who came from England to Hartford, Conn., in 1639, and who died in Norwalk, Conn., at the residence of his son, Thomas Seymour. In the second generation in this country the family branches in such wise that the late Horatio Seymour, of New York, Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut, and the late Judge Edward W. Seymour, of Connecticut, are found in one line, the late Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut, in another, and the subject of this sketch in still another.



FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

On his mother's side Mr. Seymour is descended from Edmund Freeman, his seventh lineal ancestor, who was admitted to the General Court at Plymouth, Mass., and to whom, with ten other immigrants, was granted liberty to choose a place for permanent homes for themselves and their families. They selected the Town of Sandwich. Edmund Freeman was assistant to Governor Bradford for six years, and died in 1682, leaving a daughter Alice and two sons, John and Edmund, both of whom married daughters of William Prince, who was Governor of Massachusetts at that time. This Edmund had a son Edmund, born in 1655, who died in 1720, leaving a family of nine children, of whom the eldest, Edmund, the fourth of that name, removed to Mansfield, Conn., where he died in 1766. He left a son Edmund, the fifth of that name, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1733, and died at Mansfield, Conn., in February, 1800, leaving seven sons and a daughter, some of whom became distinguished in public life. One of these sons,

Stephen Freeman, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Clarissa Thompson, daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Mansfield, Conn.

Frederick Seymour was educated in the Whitney's Point High School, at Yale College in the class of 1881 in the academic department, and at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1882, from which time to the present he has practiced law in the City of New York, achieving an enviable distinction in corporation law and in contested litigation of the greatest moment. He has always taken a leading position at the bar, having the entire confidence and respect both of the bench and of his associates.

In April, 1899, dissolving other associations, he, with his brother, John S. Seymour, of Washington and New York, and Eugene M. Harmon, of Cincinnati and New York, organized the law firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon, with offices at 40 Wall Street, New York City. John S. Seymour's associates brought to the new firm an extended experience in, and a comprehensive knowledge of, the law applicable to patent and trade-mark cases, as well as the technical and scientific skill and training required in its successful practice. The former was United States Commissioner of Patents under the second Cleveland administration, and the latter was principal examiner of patents during the same term.

Mr. Seymour married Julia C. Dikeman, only daughter of the late Nathan Dikeman, of Waterbury, Conn., and has three children: Helen, Margaret, and Frederick Seymour, Jr.

Mr. Seymour lives at No. 55 Prospect Street, Brick Church, in East Orange, N. J., and is the patron of literature and rational athleticism in the town. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club of Orange, the Civics Club and the Democratic Club of East Orange, and the Lawyers' Club of New York. He is a member of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M., of Orange Chapter, R. A. M., of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and also of Grace Church, Orange. At his home he organized the Biblical

Club, whose object has been to maintain a just balance between the older orthodoxy and the later higher criticism of the Bible. In connection with the Civics Club he has helped to maintain and render into practice the best traditions of American public life. He has been an active advocate of clean and patriotic politics, of rational and progressive humanity, and of the maintenance of representative institutions and self government according to the teachings of the founders of the republic. In politics he has been a Democrat and an advocate of tariff reform and of the gold standard of value.

JOHN BURNETT WOOD, a prominent citizen of Newark, was born in New Providence, N. J., on the 9th of August, 1860. He received a good public school education, and subsequently became a teacher, teaching for two years at Millington, N. J., and three years at Stony Hill, Union County. He then became a salesman for his brother, who was engaged in the diamond business in Maiden Lane, New York City, and is now a member of the firm.



JOHN B. WOOD.

As a resident of Newark, N. J., Mr. Wood has taken a deep interest in public affairs and is a prominent member of several lodges and other organizations, including the Roseville Athletic Association, of which he is the President. In the spring of 1898 he was nominated and elected Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of Newark, and was re-elected in 1900.

JOHN W. LUSHEAR, President of the North Ward National Bank of Newark, was born in Millburn, N. J., on the 22d of May, 1861. He attended the public schools of his native town and a business college in Newark, and on June 5, 1878, entered the North Ward National Bank as junior clerk. Through his earnestness, fidelity, and integrity he was rapidly promoted to positions of executive responsibility and trust, being elected Cashier of the institution January 4, 1886, and a Director October 6, 1892.



JOHN W. LUSHEAR.

On the 8th of February, 1897, he was unanimously elected President, which position he still holds. In the management of the bank's affairs he has displayed great executive ability, a broad and accurate knowledge of finance, and a thorough grasp of the needs of the community. From the first he has maintained the confidence as well as the respect of all who know him.

He is a Trustee of the Home for the Friendless of Newark, a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and a member of the North End, Forest Hill Field, and Northern Republican Clubs of Newark.

Mr. Lushear was married, October 22, 1884, to Eva M. Shaw, and has three children living.

BENJAMIN GARRISON DEMAREST, of Newark, was born in Passaic, N. J., June 26, 1867. He is a direct descendant of Jean des Marest (1), a prominent citizen and resident of Beauchamp in the Province of Picardy, France,

where Jean's son, David des Marest (2), was born about 1620. Upon reaching manhood David espoused the Protestant faith and fled to Holland to escape persecution, locating at Middleburgh on the Island of Walcheren in Zealand. Here, on July 24, 1643, David married Maria, daughter of Francois Sohier, of Nieppe, a town of Heinault. The couple resided at Middleburgh until 1651, when they removed to Manheim on the River Rhine, in the lower Palatine, then under the protection of the Elector Charles Lewis. At Manheim, the Protestants were already being threatened by the Catholic princes, and David des Marest, with others of a like religious faith, determined to go to America for safety.



BENJAMIN G. DEMAREST.

Accordingly, early in the spring of 1663, they journeyed down the Rhine to Amsterdam, where they embarked for New Amsterdam on the ship "Spotted Cow," reaching the latter port on April 16, 1663. Des Marest first went with his wife and three sons to Staten Island, where they joined the Huguenot settlement, recently started. The following year he was elected to represent the settlement in the Provincial Assembly. The Indians proving troublesome, Des Marest bought and located on lands at New Harlem, then a name applied to the upper end of Manhattan Island. Here he prospered, acquired several town lots, and became prominent in town affairs. In 1677, a tax having been levied on him for the support of the Dutch Church at Harlem, he refused to pay it, claiming immunity therefrom because he was neither an attendant nor a communicant of the Dutch

Church. The "powers that be" sued him for the tax, procured judgment, and proceeded by execution and levy to collect it. This angered Des Marest and he determined to leave Harlem. On the 8th of June, 1677, he purchased from the Hackensack and Tappan Indians a large tract (estimated at about 6,000 acres) of land on the east bank of the Hackensack River, extending northward from New Bridge. By subsequent purchase he added an extensive tract west of the Hackensack, on which he built two mills. He built his family residence at what is now Old Bridge and erected a French Church on the east side of the river, a little west of the Schraalenburgh road. The lands he purchased were claimed by several white persons and by the Indians. Some of these claims were not extinguished until after his death. He died in New York City in 1693, leaving a will by which he devised all his lands to his two surviving sons, John and Samuel, and to his very numerous grandchildren.

David des Marest, Jr. (3), the second son of the emigrant, died in 1691, before the decease of his father. At the time of his death he was residing east of the Hackensack on part of his father's original patent near Schraalenburgh. He was born at Manheim in the lower Palatinate in 1652, and married, April 4, 1675, Rachel, daughter of Pierre Cresson, a French refugee. His occupation was that of a farmer. He had twelve children: David, Peter, Susanna, Rachel, Jacobus D., Samuel, Mary, Daniel, Benjamin, Jacomina, Lea, and Lydia.

Daniel des Marest (4) married, in 1707, Rebecca de Groot, and had a son, Daniel (5), who married Cornelia Lydekker in 1753. Garret (6), son of Daniel (5), married Angeniete Durie and had a son, Daniel (7), who married Elizabeth Benson, and had a son John (8). The latter married Anne Van Buskirk and had a son Daniel (9), who married Mary C. Garrison. They were the parents of Benjamin Garrison Demarest (10), the subject of this sketch.

Benjamin G. Demarest was educated in the high school of his native city and subsequently entered the Columbia College Law School, New York City, from which he was graduated and received the degree of LL.B. in 1888. The New York University Law School conferred upon him the de-

gree of LL.M. He read law with Hon. William F. Gaston, of Passaic, and Hon. Abner C. Thomas, of New York City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1888 and to the New York bar in 1890. From 1893 to 1899 he held the position of title officer of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of Newark. Since that time he has practiced law in the City of Newark, where he resides. He is highly respected by the entire community.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, well known as a successful real estate dealer, agent, and broker, has been a lifelong resident of Newark, where he was born December 16, 1865, his parents being Alexander and Fanny Schlesinger. After graduating from the Morton Street Public School he attended the Newark High School, and then began his business career. He engaged in the real estate business, and for some time was a partner of ex-Sheriff William H. Brown under the firm name of Brown & Schlesinger, which partnership terminated January 1, 1900.

He is a representative citizen, public spirited, progressive, and enterprising, possesses a broad knowledge of real estate values, and often is called upon by institutions and estates to appraise realty holdings.

In the conduct of a large and growing business he has been very successful. The advancement of the best interests of his native city has always commanded his attention and received his loyal support.



LOUIS SCHLESINGER.

GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE, manufacturer, of Newark, N. J., is of English ancestry of the very best blood. The first immigrant of the name to this country from England was John How. He was the son of John How, Esq., of Hodenhull, Warwickshire, and was connected with Lord Charles How, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Charles I. The ancestor in this country, John How, came first to Watertown, Mass., where he remained for a short time, and then re-



GEORGE R. HOWE.

removed, in 1639, to Sudbury in the same colony. He there took the free-man's oath in 1640. He was the first white man to settle in Marlborough, Mass., where he was found in 1657, and died there in 1687. While living at Sudbury, in 1642, he was appointed Selectman and Marshal for the town. His son, Thomas How, was born probably at Sudbury, in 1656. He represented Marlborough in the General Court, was Colonel in the militia, and active in the early Indian wars.

The family name in England had been spelled How, and that mode of orthography was retained in this country until it was changed by Bezaleel Howe, son of Thomas, who added a final *e* to the name, and that manner of writing it has since been adopted by all the members of the race. This Bezaleel was born before the Revolutionary War, in time, however, to enlist in the New Hampshire line in the Continental Army just before the battle of Bunker Hill. He served throughout the entire war and remained in the regular army for fourteen years after peace was declared. He served for six years under General Anthony Wayne and re-

tired with the rank of Major. During the Revolution he served in Washington's bodyguard as auxiliary Lieutenant, and was a member of the commander-in-chief's military family during nearly the whole of the last year of the war, and as Captain, and at the close of the contest commanded the escort which took General Washington's papers and personal effects to Mount Vernon. The original letter of instructions for the march has been deposited among the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark.

John Moffat Howe, the father of George R. and son of Bezadeel, of Revolutionary times, was a physician and a clergyman. He was a resident of the City of Passaic, Passaic County, N. J., and one of the most distinguished citizens of that thriving town, being largely and most honorably identified with its material affairs, more particularly with its educational interests. He was an inhabitant of that town at a time when wise men were needed to control the sentiment of the community and give it tone and character. This he did in an eminent degree, and by his example and efforts aided materially in making the town what it now is. The bent of his mind and the characteristics of his temperament led him to take a deep interest in the development of the appliances adopted for the education of the youth of the city, and to his exertions is largely due the present admirable system of public instruction in Passaic. His qualifications in this direction were recognized by the Governor of the State, who appointed him one of the members of the State Board of Education, which position he held for many years. Dr. Howe was the first Railroad Commissioner from Passaic.

On his mother's side George R. Howe is descended from two prominent New England families, Barnard and Jenkins. Through one of them he traces his genealogy to Peter Jenkins, who settled at Nantucket as early as 1620, and it is believed that one of his maternal ancestors came over in the "Mayflower."

George Rowland Howe was born October 21, 1847, in New York City. He was educated at private schools and at the Passaic Academy. After receiving a thorough preparation he entered the New York University as a special course

student, but did not graduate. Leaving college in 1866, he entered the employ of Carter, Hale & Co., a very large manufacturing establishment of jewelry in Newark. For ten years he remained in their employ, and so conducted himself as to win the entire confidence of his employers. In 1876 he was invited to become a member of the firm, which has since been conducted under the title of Carter, Hastings & Howe. This firm is one of the strongest and most reliable in the country, and Mr. Howe, whose position in the establishment for many years has been that of manager of the factory, has aided largely in accomplishing this result.

Mr. Howe is faithful to the political party whose principles he approves, but is by no means servile in obedience to its mandates. He is an independent thinker; and while he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party he serves it because he is a true patriot and believes that through its success the best good for his country will be obtained. He has never filled any political office, has never been ambitious for such honors. His tastes and inclinations do not lead him into the arena as a candidate. He has, however, been a member for five years of the Board of Education of East Orange, where he resides. He is now a member and has been President of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, a member and Director of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, of the Essex Club of Newark, of the Essex County Country Club, of the New Jersey Society of Founders and Patriots of America, of the New England Society of the Oranges, and of the Republican Club of East Orange.

Mr. Howe has a strong religious element pervading his whole being. It is, however, an intelligent belief, for he will not permit the conclusions of others on any important matter to control his action, and he exercises a sound judgment, a discriminating mind and knowledge, matured by study and reading, in determining for himself the right action to be pursued. This religious faith led him many years ago to accept Christianity as the proper religion for man to adopt. Following in this matter the same rule

adopted by him in all other matters, he long since, after uniting himself with Christian churches wherever he has resided, threw the whole strength of his forceful nature into the support of the organizations of which he became a member. He is now a member and Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange. His support has always been given to the right, and in whatever position he may have been placed he has influenced all who have come within the circle of his control. The many employees of the large establishment under his management have felt his masterful desire to aid them in attaining those acquirements which lead to high and noble lives.

Mr. Howe, on June 11, 1879, was married at Homer, N. Y., to Louisa Anna, youngest daughter of Paris Barber and Jane Eno, his wife. Two children have been born from this marriage: Herbert Barber Howe and Ruth Eno Howe.

JOSEPH C. SHARWELL has always resided in Newark, N. J., where he was born December 18, 1862, his parents being William G. Sharwell and Mary A. Townroe. He obtained his education in the Newark public schools, and in 1889 engaged in the milk business in his native city. In 1896 he also established himself in the grocery trade, and successfully continued both enterprises until May, 1900.

On the 12th of June, 1900, Mr. Sharwell was appointed Superintendent of the Alms House at Newark, which position he still holds, discharging its duties with acknowledged ability and satisfaction. He served five years in the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., and was also a member of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of Brooklyn, receiving an honorable discharge from both organizations. He is a member of the Indian Club, of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club, of Trinity Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Roseville, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Sharwell is a popular citizen, a man of great energy, and respected and esteemed by all who know him. He married Mary A., daughter of Bernard Connelly, and has had five children: William G., Mabel, Leon, Gertrude, and Weldon.

WILLIAM JEROME DAVIS, of Harrison, Hudson County, has not only achieved distinction as a lawyer, but stands among the prominent men of New Jersey. His father, Hiram W. Davis, was a large and successful promoter of railroads and real estate, and a descendant of ancestors who emigrated from Wales. His mother, Emma L. Davis, was descended from Captain William Sanford, who came from England, or New Barbadoes, in 1668. The homestead, a portion of which Mr. Davis now occupies, was a part of a tract purchased from the Proprietors of the Province of East Jersey by Captain William Sanford, July 4, 1668.

Mr. Davis was born in Harrison, N. J., November 9, 1858, and was educated at Hackettstown Seminary and Yale College. Upon graduating from the latter institution he entered the law office of Hon. William Brinkerhoff as a student, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1884. He has practiced in Harrison continuously since. At the present time he is a director in connection with several of the trolley lines of Essex and Hudson Counties, and is counsel for a number of street railroad and manufacturing corporations. Mr. Davis has served as President of the Martin Act Commissioners of the Town of Harrison and is a member of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He has always taken great interest in local and State politics, and has attended the last six Republican National Conventions. During the National campaigns he has been at the head of the organization in West Hudson County. He is a Director of the General Electric Company, the Consolidated Traction Company, and the East Newark Gas Company, and is counsel for the Harrison and Kearny Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Union League, the Harrison and Kearny Campaign Clubs, and the Essex Rangers.

JOSEPH ALBERT CORWIN, M.D., for many years one of the leading physicians in Essex County, was born in Sparta, Sussex County, N. J., May 17, 1810. He was the son of William Corwin, of Chester, N. J., and Martha Vance, and a direct descendant of Matthias Corwin, one of the first settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England.

The family trace their ancestry back to King Matthias Corvinus, of Hungary, in the fifteenth century.

Dr. Corwin took lectures in medicine and was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1835, and began the practice of his profession in Washington, N. J., where he remained two years. In 1837 he moved to Belleville, Essex County, and continued there in arduous practice until 1849, when he was obliged to give up owing to ill health. After a good rest, however, he resumed active practice, in 1850, in Newark, having removed there from Belleville. From this time until 1890, when he retired, he had a large and successful business.



JOSEPH A. CORWIN, M.D.

He continued to practice to some extent until his death in 1893. Dr. Corwin's professional career covered a period of fifty-five years, wholly within his native State and chiefly in Newark and vicinity, and during that period he enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. A man of broad intellectual attainments, he exercised an important influence among his hosts of friends and acquaintances, and always bore an untarnished reputation. He was one of the most public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising citizens of Essex County, and as a physician was universally honored and esteemed. Brought up under Presbyterian influence, he held early in life membership in that denomination, but between 1840 and 1850 became interested in and devoted to the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he became a leading member, serving in official positions for many years. He was for a long time a Vestryman and Warden of Christ

Church, Newark. No physician of his day was endeared to a more devoted circle of clients.

Dr. Corwin was first married, in 1837, to a Miss Kinney, of Lodi, opposite Belleville, N. J., who died in 1851, leaving four children: Francis N. W., born in 1840; William A., born in 1844; Charles F., born in 1846; and Mary G., born in 1850, who died in early life. In 1856 he married, second, Emma Whybrew Baldwin, of Newark, by whom he had four children: Theodore Wellington, whose sketch follows; Clifford, born in 1859, who died young; Robert Lowell, born in 1869; and Joseph Wilmer, born in 1871. Mrs. Emma W. (Baldwin) Corwin was the daughter of Samuel A. and Letitia D. (Ward) Baldwin, of Newark, and a granddaughter of A. K. Ward and Abby Alling. One of her ancestors, Lieutenant John Alling, of Newark, was a minuteman during the Revolutionary War and figured conspicuously as a sharpshooter at the time the British pillaged that city.

THEODORE WELLINGTON CORWIN, M.D., of Newark, eldest son of the late Dr. Joseph Albert Corwin and Emma Whybrew Baldwin, was born in that city on the 1st of June, 1857. He was educated mainly in the private classical school of James Shier, B.A., of Newark, and studied medicine under his father. In 1876 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (the Medical Department of Columbia College), graduating from that institution February 28, 1879, and receiving a special diploma for general proficiency. He was admitted to competition for three prizes and won the third. On April 1, 1879, he was appointed interne at the Charity Hospital, of New York City, where he served until the 1st of October, 1880, when he received its diploma. In October, 1880, he was appointed house physician of St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, and in 1887 visiting physician, which position he still holds. In 1886 he became attached to the clinic in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, as assistant in the department of skin diseases, where he remained until 1889. In the latter year he established a clinic for diseases of the throat and nose, which has since become a prominent feature of the hospital

work. He has been attending physician at the Home for Aged Women since 1889.

He was admitted to the Essex District Medical Society shortly after his return from New York City, and since 1893 has twice been its reporter. He was received successively into the Essex Medical Union, the Newark Medical Association, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey, the Practitioners' Club, the Newark Medical and Surgical Society, and the New Jersey Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the New Jersey State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological



THEODORE W. CORWIN, M.D.

Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the North End, University, Wednesday (literary), and Northern Republican Clubs, and other societies and institutions. Since 1884 he has been examining physician to the Knights of Honor, and since 1893 to the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In 1895 he was chosen a Vestryman at St. James's Episcopal Church, Newark.

Dr. Corwin is one of the leading physicians in Essex County, and as a specialist of ability in the treatment of diseases of the throat and nose stands among the foremost in the State. He has been eminently successful. As a citizen he is popular, enterprising, and highly respected.

He was married, in 1891, to Lillian E. Whiting, of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of the late Lieutenant A. Delafield Whiting, and has two children: Emma Eugenia, born in 1892, and Ruth Backus, born in 1893.

WILLIAM DIMOND, D.V.S., of Newark, is the son of William Dimond, Sr., and Catharine Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, and a grandson of John Dimond, and on his father's side is descended from a Huguenot family who were driven from France and settled near Dublin, in Ireland. He was born September 15, 1859, in New York City, where he attended the public schools and New York University.

He became an apprentice to the printer's trade and fol-



WILLIAM DIMOND, D.V.S.

lowed his vocation as composer, which enabled him to acquire a course of study in the American Veterinary College in New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of D.V.S. in 1883. He became house surgeon and assistant to Professor A. F. Liautard in the American Veterinary Hospital. In 1885 he began the active practice of his profession in New York City, and in the latter part of 1886 entered the employ of the United States Government as

an inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. He was made Chief Inspector for New Jersey in 1887, at a time when the contagious disease of pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent among cattle in various parts of the State, and in stamping out this disease he was very energetic and successful.

Resigning his position in 1889, he went to Oregon and resumed the practice of his profession, but returned to Newark in 1891, where he has since resided, being actively and successfully engaged in veterinary practice and in the livery business.

Dr. Dimond has also been prominent in political and public affairs. He was nominated for member of Assembly in 1899, served one term (1898-99) in the Newark Board of Aldermen, received the nomination for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works in the spring of 1900, and in June, 1900, was appointed by Mayor James M. Seymour Commissioner of Excise for a term of two years. He is a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee from the Seventh Ward of Newark, a Director of the Lincoln and Seventh Ward Building and Loan Associations, and a member of the Jeffersonian Club, the Joel Parker Association, the Gottfried Krenger Association, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of Heptasophs, the Golden Star fraternity, and the Ancient Essenic Order. In every capacity he has displayed ability, integrity of character, patriotism, and a deep interest in the advancement of the community.

He married Emeline Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, of Putnam County, N. Y., and has had five children: Helen, Grace (deceased), Thomas, Catharine, and William, Jr.

EDGAR E. BOND, one of the leading real estate and fire insurance men of Newark, is a native of that city and the son of the late Samuel W. Bond, for many years an honored and respected citizen of Essex County. The business was established in 1845 by Moses R. King and James F. Bond, and the next year Samuel W. Bond became a partner. Edgar E. Bond entered the office as a clerk in 1862 and in 1868 was admitted to partnership, the firm name being King & Bond. After the death of Moses R. King his brother, Aaron, joined the firm, in 1856, and remained a member until 1885, when he retired. The firm then assumed its present style of E. E. Bond & Co. Eugene W. and Ward R. Bond, sons of Edgar E. Bond, are associated with their father in the business. Their offices have been located at 791 Broad Street, Newark, ever since the business was established, in 1845.

Mr. Bond is a member of the Essex Club and the Washington Association of New Jersey, and is a Director in the

Firemen's Insurance Company, of which Moses R. King was the first President and Samuel W. Bond the first Secretary.

FRANK H. SOMMER was born September 3, 1872, in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. His parents are Henry Sommer and Mary Haefeli. He received his education in the public and private schools of his native city, at the Metropolis Law School in New York, and at the New York University Law School, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1893. In the same year he took his attorney's examination.

He was appointed instructor in the Metropolis Law School in October, 1893, and in 1894 was made professor of law. In 1895 he became a professor in the New York University, and has since served in that capacity. He became the editor of the *University Law Review* in 1897, a position he still holds, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar as a counsellor. He is a member of the Bar Association of Essex County, Vice-President of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, President of the Roseville Improvement Association, a Trustee



FRANK H. SOMMER.

of the Roseville Athletic Club, and a member of the Reform Club of New York. In 1900 the New York University conferred upon him the degree of LL.K., and in 1901 he accepted the appointment of professor of history of the law at Bryn Mawr College.

He married Katie, daughter of Edward Royce, of Bellvale, N. Y., and has two children: Florence Catharine and George Raymond.

DUDLEY FARRAND, of Newark, was born in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., February 21, 1869. He is the son of Charles and Anna (Farrand) Farrand, daughter of Henry D. Farrand, and a grandson of Samuel Farrand. He received his preparatory education in the Newark Academy, and after graduating from that institution entered Princeton University, but did not complete the course.

Since 1887 Mr. Farrand has been engaged in the electric light and power business as an electrical engineer, holding various important and responsible positions. At the present time he is general manager of the United Electric Company of New Jersey and general manager of the Central Electric Company. He has acted and still acts as consulting engineer for a number of large electrical plants, and has gained for himself a high reputation.



DUDLEY FARRAND.

Mr. Farrand is one of the leading younger electrical experts in Newark. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and of several important local organizations, including the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, the University Club, the Newark Athletic Club, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the Blooming Grove Park Asso-

ciation of Pennsylvania. He served for five years as a member of the First (Essex) Troop, N. G. N. J., retiring in 1898.

In 1899 Mr. Farrand married Miss Jane Champenois. They have had one son, Dudley Champenois Farrand, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM ADGATE LORD, a young and popular lawyer of Orange, Essex County, and a member of the New Jersey Legislature, was born in Jersey City, October 7, 1870. He is the son of the late Charles Douglas Lord and Lucy Ann Fay (daughter of Joel Wood Fay and granddaughter of Joel Fay), a grandson of Joshua A. Lord, a great-grandson of Major Joseph Lord, a great-great-grandson of Joseph Lord, Sr., and a great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. Benjamin



WILLIAM A. LORD.

Lord, D.D. Through his father he is descended from William the Conqueror, Henry I., Henry II., John, Henry III., and Edward I., Kings of England; from Sir Gilbert de Clare, third Earl of Gloucester; and from Ralph and Hugh Stafford, first and second Earls of Stafford. He is also descended from Ralph de Nevill, first Earl of Westmoreland; from Sir Thomas Dacre, sixth Lord of Dacre; from Sir Richard Fienes; and from Sir Thomas Fienes, eighth Lord Dacre.

William A. Lord has lived in Orange since he was ten years of age. He attended private school and was graduated from the Orange High School in 1899, having com-

pleted the usual three years' course in two years. He immediately entered the newspaper profession, writing for the *Orange Journal*, the *Orange Evening Mail*, the *Newark Sunday Standard*, the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, the *Newark Times*, the *New York Sun*, the *Newark Evening News*, and the *New York Times* successively. He was appointed Clerk of the Orange District Court at the time it was established, April 1, 1896, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1899, resigning his position as District Court Clerk in June of that year to begin the active practice of law in Orange, with an office in the National Bank building.

Mr. Lord became a private in Gattling Gun Company A, N. G. N. J., April 27, 1895, and at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish American war was Second Lieutenant of Company H of the Second Regiment, having been elected to that office March 1, 1898. He served in the same capacity during the war when his regiment became the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, stationed during most of the time at Jacksonville, Fla.

He was elected a member of the New Jersey General Assembly from Essex County in November, 1900, on the Republican ticket, by over 19,000 plurality, and served on the important Committees on Revision of Laws and Militia. He is a Past Archon of Orange Conclave, No. 475, Improved Order Heptasophs, Commander of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum Camp, No. 94, Spanish American War Veterans, and a member of Orange Lodge, No. 135, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, of the McKinley and Roosevelt Club of the Oranges, of the Frelinghuysen Lancers Association, the Orange Maennerchor, the Orange High School Alumni Association, and other clubs. He is unmarried.

LEROY A. GIBBY, of Summit, lawyer, was born in Princeton, N. J., April 12, 1870, his parents being William J. and Helen (Budd) Gibby. His paternal grandparents were William and Frances Gibby; his maternal grandparents were John and Charlotte E. Budd. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. Gibby received his education in part in the public schools and in part from a private tutor. At the age of



LEROY A. GIBBY.

fourteen he entered his father's law office. Three years later his father died, and he was obliged to obtain remunerative employment. For two years he worked as a messenger for the Adams Express Company, and during the next three years he was employed in the office of the treasurer of Princeton University. He commenced the study of the law in 1892, took the lecture course at the New York Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in Novem-

ber, 1895, as an attorney, and in June, 1899, as a counsellor. He has since been practicing at Summit, N. J., and in addition has an office at Newark. He has been successful in his profession.

Mr. Gibby is Regent of Summit Council, No. 1042, R. A., a Supervising Deputy Grand Regent of that order, and a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F.

He was married, November 10, 1897, to Nellie H. Hayes, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have a son, born December 12, 1898.

WILLIAM MUNSON GOODWIN, M.D., of Newark, N. J., physician, was born in Waterbury, Conn., February 15, 1870. He is a descendant in the paternal line of Ozias Goodwin, who emigrated from Braintree, England, to this country in 1632; and on his mother's side he traces his an-

cestry to Thomas Munson, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634. His paternal line of descent is as follows: Ozias Goodwin (1), William (2), Nathaniel (3), Abraham (4), Thomas (5), Uri (6), Charles (7), Charles II. (8), and William Munson (9). The following is his maternal pedigree: Thomas Munson (1), Samuel (2), Samuel (3), William (4), Peter (5), Levi (6), Benjamin F. (7), Alice B. (8) (married Charles II. Goodwin), and William Munson Goodwin (9). He numbers among his ancestors soldiers of the Revolutionary and Pequot Wars. His father was a soldier in the Rebellion.



WILLIAM M. GOODWIN, M.D.

Dr. Goodwin received his early education in the public schools of Waterbury, Conn., was graduated from Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and attended Yale College for one year. He left the latter institution to enter upon the study of medicine, and in 1894 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. After receiving his diploma he took a course of private instruction in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Roosevelt Hospital. He then served for eighteen months as interne at St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J., and in July, 1896, began the private practice of his profession in Newark. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant physician at St. Barnabas Hospital and clinic and house surgeon to the Women's Department of St. Michael's Hospital. From 1897 until January, 1901, when he resigned, he was physician of the Third District of Newark.

He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Episcopal Church, the Odd Fellows, and the Newark Camera Club.

Dr. Goodwin was married, October 11, 1899, to Caroline Ellis Blodgett, of Ware, Mass. They have one son, Ellis Munson Goodwin, born December 29, 1900.

JOHN SAMUEL VOEGTLEN, D.D.S., of Newark, N. J., dentist, was born June 27, 1869, being the son of Samuel and Mary Voegtlen. Both his parents were born in this country. He was educated in the public schools of Newark and began the study of dentistry with Dr. Enos H. Bunting in June, 1883, and was with him about five years. Then he entered the class of 1888 at the New York College of Dentistry and passed his junior year, when he entered the class of 1890

at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and graduated with honor. In the meanwhile he had been boarding in Germantown, Philadelphia, and when graduated he opened an office in Germantown. But after trying it there for three years he decided to come home to his native city, so in 1896 he bought the practice of Dr. R. Kull, 113 Howard Street and Springfield Avenue, Newark, and here he is now an active practitioner, enjoying a large and select



JOHN S. VOEGTLEN, D.D.S.

clientage. He was married to Miss Clara A. Thibaut, of New York City, on December 27, 1899.

He is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society and the Central Dental Association, and is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the West End Club, and President of the Mercury Bowling Club.

ISAAC FIELD ROE, of Newark, manufacturer, was born in Hackettstown, N. J., March 20, 1868, being the son of George and Lizzie (Miller) Roe. Mr. Roe's paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Harriet (Shepard) Roe. His great-grandparents were George and Margaret (Struble) Roe. His maternal grandparents were Jacob B. and Elizabeth (Kline) Miller; his great-grandparents were Henry and Margaret (Baird) Miller.

He was educated at Hackettstown and Newark, N. J., and after leaving school was employed for some years as a bank clerk in New York and in connection with manufacturing interests in Newark. Since October, 1893, he has been at the head of the firm of Roe & Conover, 200 and 202 Market Street and 21 and 23 Mechanic Street, Newark, manufacturers and jobbers of hardware, tools, and machinery supplies for mills, railways, machinists, power plants, steam fitters, plumbers, and other trades. This is by far the largest concern of its kind in New Jersey. Mr. Roe is also largely interested in other manufacturing enterprises in Newark and New York, and also in advertising enterprises.



ISAAC F. ROE.

He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, the Build-

ers' Exchange, the Essex Club of Newark, the Newark Athletic Club, the Essex County Country Club of Orange, and the Lotos and New York Athletic Clubs of New York.

ERNEST N. DURYEE, of Newark, is of French Huguenot descent, his ancestors coming to his country at an early colonial period. He is the son of the late Henry W. Duryee and a nephew of Colonel Gustavus N. Abeel, a graduate of Rutgers College, a distinguished officer in the Rebellion, and Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County from 1877 to 1883.

Mr. Duryee was born in Summit, N. J., August 18, 1870,



ERNEST N. DURYEE.

but has spent the most of his life in Newark, where he received a good public school education. He first entered the employ of the Erie Railroad, subsequently becoming associated with the commission firm of Havemeyer & Bruce, of New York. Since 1894 he has been engaged in business in Newark as a dealer in stocks, bonds, and general investment securities.

In politics Mr. Duryee has always been a Democrat. In 1899 he was elected as one of the representatives from the Fourth Ward in the Newark Board of Aldermen, a position held by his cousin, the late George W. Duryee, in 1887-88.

HENRY STACY SMITH, a well known young business man of Newark, was born in that city January 24, 1873. He is the son of Edwin Smith and Ella L. Francisco and a grandson of Alfred Smith and Sarah Marsland.

H. Stacy Smith was educated in the primary, grammar,

and high schools of Newark, and in 1890 became an assistant in the office of J. Green & Co., proprietors of a large sawmill and lumber yard at Madison, N. J. Later he was bookkeeper for the Newark Bark Company in Harrison, becoming successively assistant superintendent, superintendent, assistant manager, and manager. In 1894 he established himself in the bark and bark extract business at Nos. 565 to 575 Ferry Street, Newark, and has since continued in that line of industry.

Mr. Smith has achieved marked success in his business enterprises, and through his energy and integrity has gained the confidence of all who know



H. STACY SMITH.

him. He has also been active in public life, serving as a member of the Newark Board of Education from the Fifteenth Ward. He was acting Major of the Frelinghuysen Lancers' Association at the inauguration of President McKinley in 1896, and since then has been Captain of the Grenadier Company of that organization. He is a member of the Newark Athletic Club, the Road Drivers' Association of New Jersey, the New York Road Drivers' Association, the Waverly Driving Association, and the Newark Board of Trade. His interest in outdoor sports, especially in connection with fine horses, has always been a leading characteristic. He is popular, progressive, and active in promoting every worthy object.

October 25, 1900, Mr. Smith married Eleanor Whitehead Fisher, daughter of Peter Fisher, Jr., of Sayreville, N. J.

SIMON J. KLAUBER, of Orange, was born in Bohemia on the 31st of January, 1854, his parents being Abraham Klauber and Marie Stein. He was educated in private Hebrew schools in his native country, and after graduation entered the office of Joseph Steinschneider, LL.D., of Nengelein, Bohemia, for the purpose of studying law.

He came to the United States in June, 1871, landing in New York. The same day he settled in Newark, N. J., and



SIMON J. KLAUBER.

has since resided in Essex County. He first adopted the mercantile business, but continued to devote every spare moment to the study of law, entering the office of Nathan C. Horton, formerly City Counsel of Orange. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1900, and immediately afterward opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Orange Bank building in that city. The fact

that he had always been known as a reliable, enterprising, and honorable business man soon gained for him a good clientage, and he has already achieved a fair degree of success at the bar.

Mr. Klauber is a man of energy, ability, and integrity, a patriotic and public spirited citizen, and actively identified with the affairs of the community. He is President of Washington Lodge, T. O. S. of B., of Newark, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Congregation of Orange, and a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,

of Orange, and of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Newark.

He was married, in November, 1877, to Bertha Ofner, and has five children living.

JAMES L. HAYS has been a well recognized and important factor in Essex County for many years past. He was at one time a power in political circles, but for the last fifteen or twenty years has retired from the very prominent position he held in that sphere and devoted himself to the educational interests of the State and to other duties. He was born in Philadelphia, his father being Robert Hays and his mother Mary Dudgeon, a native of Philadelphia. Robert Hays was a North of Ireland man by birth, but a Scotchman by descent.

James L. Hays was educated in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from its High School. Very soon after that event he came to Newark, and in 1858 engaged in the dry goods business. Early in his career he manifested a decided taste for a political life. He entered very largely into active politics, and it was supposed by his large circle of admiring friends that



JAMES L. HAYS.

he would continue his efforts in that direction. He seemed admirably fitted to lead and destined by his fitting characteristics to attain distinction. But after serving one term as a member of the House of Assembly and another in the New Jersey Senate most successfully he retired from such active participation in party politics as he had before mani-

fested, and has never again sought office. This action was a disappointment to many of his former associates, who foresaw a future for him of distinction. He has, however, not lost, by any means, his interest in political affairs, but continues to this day to show such interest in a practical manner in all political movements of the time. His zeal in promoting the well-being of the party in which he believes is undoubted, and is manifested at all proper times and in a substantial manner.

In 1873 he retired from his former business, and since that time has employed himself in the performance of fiduciary trusts committed to him by the courts, especially by the Court of Chancery, for which he has received many appointments of confidence, such as trustee, guardian, receiver, and assignee, and as adjustment commissioner for Newark. This last named appointment came to him from the Supreme Court. While thus busying himself in the discharge of the duties connected with these offices he has devoted much of his time to beneficent objects. For twenty-one years he has been a member of the Board of Education of Newark and several times its President. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the State Board of Education and President of that body for nearly all that time. This appointment is particularly to his credit, as it is one made by the Governor, and the re-appointment of Senator Hays to this position has been made by Governors of the party which he has always antagonized. He is also President of the Technical School Board of Newark and a Trustee of Syracuse University. He has always been a pronounced Methodist, has been elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, and is a business Trustee of the Ocean Grove Association and a Trustee of the Old Ladies' Home of Newark. He is one of the founders of the Board of Trade of that city, a member of the Republican Club of New York and of the Garfield Club of Newark, and has held the appointment of Postmaster of Newark for over two terms.

Senator Hays is one of the most genial of men, and when among those whom he holds as special friends he delights in mirth and joke. He is a man of good judgment, and adds to

that characteristic its usual concomitant, sound common sense. He married Henrietta Hedenberg, daughter of Abram Hedenberg, of Newark.

HERBERT W. CHAPMAN was one of the foremost inventors of this country. He was the son of William Chapman and Ann White, and was born in Nottinghamshire, England, April 26, 1847. There, in the schools of Retford, he received his education.

He was a scientific machinist and mechanical genius of the highest order, learning his trade in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, and thoroughly mastering every detail of it by the time he reached the age of twenty-one. When twenty-two years old he came to this country and settled in Newark, N. J., where he resided until his death. For thirty years he devoted his skill and genius to perfecting inventions and constructing special machinery. In January, 1872, he engaged in business for himself at No. 11 Mechanic Street, whence he removed in 1880 to the present site of the establishment at Nos. 227, 229, and 231 Mulberry Street. In 1876 Mr. Chapman produced and patented his celebrated bank-note engraving machines, which are now in daily use in the great bank-note and engraving concerns in the large cities at home and abroad as well as in the treasury departments of the United States, England, Germany, and Mexico. He introduced, in 1885, his rotary feed press, and also patented his standard



HERBERT W. CHAPMAN.

foot press for jewelers, silversmiths, and sheet metal workers. This press is particularly adapted to the economical use of expensive tools and is in use by many large manufacturers. Mr. Chapman also produced engraving machines for calico and satinet printers, special and dead center lathes, stamping presses, and many other useful appliances, and built up a large and substantial trade throughout the world. He was a man of acknowledged ability, not only as an inventor, but also in executive and business capacities, and achieved remarkable success and a wide reputation. He was a Republican, a member of the Newark Board of Trade and the Newark Yacht Club, and actively identified with the community. He died in January, 1899.

On September 5, 1871, he married Miss Esther E. Hattersley, who survives him. They had eight children: Harry (deceased), Bertha, Agnes (wife of Roger M. Dowie), Gertrude, William H., George E., Walter W., and Esther H. Since Mr. Chapman's death the business has been successfully conducted by his widow and their eldest son, William H., who had received an excellent training under his father and has given evidence of marked inventive genius.

WALTER S. NICHOLS is a representative of many of the oldest and best families in New Jersey. His ancestors were distinguished in the early history of Newark and classed among its most influential and distinguished citizens.

The name Nichols is first mentioned in the Newark town records on the 3d day of December, 1669, a little more than three years after the first settlement of the town. The notice is very brief and not much to the point, giving no information as to the subject matter of the titles of which mention is made. It was agreed, so says the record, "the town assembled, that the letter prepared should be copied out and sent to Col. Nicholls in the Town's behalf—and signed by Mr. Treat in the name of the Town." This Colonel Nicholls was undoubtedly the Governor appointed in 1664 by the Duke of York, over the lands granted to him by Charles II., and who, under his commission, undertook

to give titles to lands in New Jersey although the duke had conveyed the whole of that Province to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret prior to Nicholls's commission as Governor. Genealogical investigations indicate an older brother of this turbulent officer who settled in Connecticut as the probable ancestor of the Nichols family in Newark.

The next mention of a Nichols is in 1775, when Robert Nichols is named as one of three persons appointed to treat with Captain Riggs concerning "some disputed lands." In 1815 Isaac Nichols, the grandfather of Walter S., appears prominently in the business of the town as one of its leaders, and from that time for half a century Isaac Nichols was identified with all the interests of Newark, both public and private. He was of uncommon sagacity, wise and prudent, thoughtful and considerate in all his undertakings. He was very frequently called upon to act in many fiduciary capacities, as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian.

Walter S. Nichols was born in Newark, November 23, 1841, and is the son of Alexander McWhorter Nichols and Hannah Riggs Ward. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Nichols, already mentioned, and his maternal grandfather was Caleb S. Ward, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Newark. He is the great-grandson of Captain Robert Nichols, of the Second Regiment New Jersey Militia, and of Deacon Joseph Davis, wagon master in the Essex County Militia, both of whom served with credit in the Revolutionary Army. He is also a descendant of many of the first and early settlers of Newark, whose names will be recognized at once by any student of the history of that town, such as Riggs, Ward, Swaine, Farrand, Johnson, Lawrence, Bruen, and Davis. His lineal descent from several noble families of England, including the Clintons, Montgomeries, and Beauchamps, is undoubted, as is also his descent through Sir William Booth from the Saxon, Norman, and Scottish Kings of England, the Carlovingian rulers of France, and the early Emperors of Germany. Mr. Nichols is too good a republican to lay any stress or claim any more respect on account of these genealogies, but as these facts seem to be within the scope of this publication his

biographer feels in duty bound to state them.

Mr. Nichols was prepared for college in the Newark Wesleyan Institute. He entered Princeton University in 1860 and was graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1866. After graduation he entered the office of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as a student-at-law, but has never practiced that profession. Soon after this he became associated with C. C. Hine, now dead, in the business of publication of insurance literature in the City of New York. This led to his adoption of a new and rather untried profession, that of consulting mathematician and legal adviser of various corporate and other business interests on insurance matters, and as editor of several works on the law of insurance, contracts, and agents, and of the *Insurance Law Journal* and the *Insurance Monitor*. This he has followed assiduously and successfully for the last thirty years, and has acquired in it a reputation known and recognized all over the republic.

He is a member and has been one of the Directors for several years of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society. He is now and for many years has been President of the Board of Trustees of the old historic First Presbyterian Church of Newark, the oldest church organization of that denomination in the State. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, has been one of the counsel and mathematical examiners of the Actuarial Society of America, and a large contributor to its proceedings. In 1888 he was the American representative of that society to the International Congress of Actuaries in London, of which he is also a member.

Mr. Nichols possesses the virtues, but not any of the objectionable characteristics, of his Puritan ancestors. Broad and comprehensive in his views on all subjects submitted to him, tenacious in his opinion, decided and firm in his judgment of men and measures, he is nevertheless tolerant of the opinions of others, believing that it is the birthright of freemen to exercise unchallenged private judgment in all important matters relating to human actions and human

happiness. He is an important and influential member of society and wields a forceful mastery by the sheer force of his firm and decided character.

WILLIAM FRED SEIDLER, M.D., has been a lifelong resident of Newark, N. J., where he was born September 16, 1860, his parents being William Fred Seidler, Sr., and Amelia Deisler. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in 1874 entered the drug business, which he studied and mastered, passing the examination before the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy in 1879. In 1884 he was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy. His ambition, however, was to become a physician as well as a druggist, and accordingly he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1889, and passed and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1891. In the meantime, in 1887, he had engaged in the drug business for himself by purchasing his present drug store at No. 21 Ferry Street, Newark. This was the first drug store on the east side of the railroad, having been established in 1862, and under Dr. Seidler's able and energetic management has become one of the best equipped and best known drug centers in the city.



WILLIAM F. SEIDLER, M.D.

In addition to conducting this store he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine since 1891. He was district physician to the Newark

Board of Health from 1891 to 1895, was chief surgeon of the Genito-Urinary Clinic of the City Dispensary for five years, and served as house surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital for nine years, resigning recently on account of increasing professional duties. He is now chief surgeon and President of St. James's Hospital, visiting physician to the German Hospital of Newark, and a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Seidler has always been among the leaders in scientific investigation and practice as related to the medical profession. He was one of the first physicians in New Jersey to use the X rays, an appliance which he employed on a very large scale and with remarkable success. He served as hospital steward of the old Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., for three years, receiving an honorable discharge, and for four years he belonged to the Essex Troop, of which he is now an associate member. He is also a member of the North End Club and of the Essex County Country Club. He was formerly a member, until he resigned, of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Redmen, the Jr. O. U. A. M., the Foresters of America, and the Daughters of Liberty. He was married, October 5, 1899, to A. J. Rose, of Roseton, N. Y.

ALFRED MILLS, of Morristown, is a representative of the lawyers of the olden time, when to be a member of the legal profession was an honor of the highest character. He represents the lawyers of a half century ago in more senses than one—grave, dignified, courteous, of high-toned honor, of long established integrity, honoring the profession by his legal attainments and his unblemished reputation for honesty.

He comes of the very best stock in Morris County and is descended from many of the earliest settlers of New England. His father, Lewis Mills, who was a merchant of many years' standing in Morristown, was a man of fine character and sterling integrity, who willingly performed all duties incumbent upon him as a citizen and in the church of which he was a most prominent member. His mother, Sarah Este,

was a daughter of Major Moses Este, of the Revolutionary Army, and his wife, Ann Kirkpatrick. At the battle of Monmouth he was severely wounded and left on the field. After the victory was won Colonel Alexander Hamilton found him, had him removed to a place of safety, and his wounds cared for, and thus saved his life.

Alfred Mills was born July 24, 1827, at Morristown, N. J., where he has always resided. He was prepared for college in the Morristown Academy, entered Yale University in 1844, and was graduated in 1847. Very soon after leaving college he entered the office of Edward W. Whelpley, then practicing law in Morristown, afterward Associate Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He was licensed as an attorney in 1851 and as a counsellor in 1854. In 1856 he entered into partnership with Jacob W. Miller, previously for twelve years United States Senator from New Jersey. He was associated with Mr. Miller up to the time of the latter's death in 1862. In 1872 he and William E. Church established the firm of Mills & Church, which continued until Mr. Church, in 1883, accepted the position of Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Dakota. He began the practice of his profession in his native town and has continued it from that time until the present with unvarying success. He has made the study of the law his delight, he rejoices in its symmetrical definitions, its logical results, and its abstruse principles. His diction is distinct, precise, and to the point; his arguments convincing; and as he never assumes the task of conducting a cause where any difficult principles are involved without preparation, he never fails in presenting all the arguments necessary to support the cases intrusted to him. His mental perceptions are acute, and in the trial of a cause before a jury, or in the presentation of it to a court, he is alert to seize every salient point and ready to grapple with every question presented by his opponent. One great characteristic of his practice is his entire correctness in all the details of his profession. He rarely, if ever, makes a mistake. He is a good trial lawyer; juries respect him, trust him, know that he will never descend to any improper methods to secure their verdict, and they know, too, that implicit confidence may be placed in his

statements. He is, however, more fitted to act as counsellor, for chamber practice, and arguments before the higher courts. As an adviser of clients he is unrivalled, his great knowledge of legal principles, his long continued research, his industrious study, and his peculiar adaptability of mind and reason to select the rules suitable to the case in point rendering him invaluable as a counsellor. In the trial of a cause he is bold but not reckless, self-confident but not opinionated, sagacious, never descending, however, to the arts of the cunning advocate, never deviating from the path of honesty.

For many years his services have been sought in fiduciary positions such as executor, trustee, and guardian. He has been often selected by testators and owners of large estates, who desire honest and conscientious managers of their properties. These have been so great and so numerous as to require a very large portion of his time. There is perhaps no member of the bar in New Jersey who has been so frequently called upon to act in these positions of trust.

He is a public spirited and patriotic citizen, ever responding to the demands of the community in which he has so long lived, whether in political, religious, or benevolent enterprises. For nearly his whole life he has been a consistent and prominent member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and for many years Senior Warden. He has been prominent in the conventions of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey, and has held all the offices which are given to laymen. Since 1874 he has regularly represented his diocese as a delegate at the triennial meetings of the General Convention, and for many years has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the United States. He was one of the originators of the Morristown Library and Lyceum, and since its organization one of its Directors and ever foremost in promoting its influence and protecting its interests. He has also been a Director in the First National Bank of Morristown and other corporations, and is interested in all the benevolent institutions of the town.

Mr. Mills has never been an aspirant for political office, being absorbed in the performance of the duties attendant

on his very large practice, but has been frequently invited by his fellow citizens to become their candidate. In 1874 he was elected Mayor of Morristown and held the office until 1876, when he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the district where he resided. It was a foregone conclusion that no Republican could be elected, as the district was largely Democratic, but his patriotism and devotion to the political party which had nominated him, and in whose principles he believed, would not permit him to decline. Although he went into the contest with the certainty of defeat he was not dismayed and conducted the campaign with marked skill, and succeeded in securing the admiration and respect of his antagonists for the ability and honorable manner in which he fought the political battle. In 1867 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county. In this and in every public position, as well as in private life, he acted with a conscientious regard for the performance of his whole duty.

He married Katharine Elmer Coe, daughter of Judge Aaron Coe and Katharine Harsen Elmer, of Westfield, N. J. Mrs. Mills died several years ago, leaving two sons and two daughters. The two sons, Alfred Elmer and Edward Kirkpatrick, are both lawyers and are practicing with their father.

HERBERT CORNELIUS RORICK, of Newark, was born in Ledgewood, Morris County, August 31, 1861, and comes from an old New Jersey family. His great-grandfather, Michael Rorick, owned the land on which the famous zinc mines of this State were subsequently discovered, and was a private in the Sussex County militia in the War of the Revolution. Gaspar Rorick, son of Michael and grandfather of Herbert C., was an extensive lumber merchant and resident of Franklin, Sussex County. He married a Miss Hoyt, of an old Vermont family, and while temporarily residing in Montreal, Canada, in 1816, their son, Samuel Hoyt Rorick, the father of Herbert C., was born. Samuel was for many years the collector for the old Morris Canal and

Banking Company, of New Jersey. He married Phœbe McPeek, daughter of John McPeek and Susan Jayne and a granddaughter of Jonathan McPeek, a private in the Sussex County militia in the Revolutionary War. The Rorick family is descended from ancient Holland ancestry, and came to New York when that Province was under Dutch rule.



HERBERT C. RORICK.

Herbert C. Rorick attended the public schools of Ledgewood, N. J., and was graduated from the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown in 1882. He taught school in Morris County for four years and afterward was engaged in other employments until 1890, when he established himself in the life insurance business. He

spent some time in Europe in company with the distinguished novelist, F. Marion Crawford, and upon his return again engaged in the life insurance business, which he has since followed with great success, becoming manager of the Colonial Life Insurance Company at Newark in 1898. In this connection he has displayed marked ability and gained a high reputation among the leading insurance men of his section.

Mr. Rorick was one of the original members of the Eastern Division of the New Jersey Naval Reserve and its first Lieutenant Commander. He is a Democrat, as were all his family, and is a member of the Jeffersonian Club of Newark, Secretary of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Vice-President of the Roseville Athletic Association, and a member of the Newark Athletic

Club. He is also a prominent Mason, holding membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of Newark (of which he is a Past Master), in Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York, and in all the Scottish Rites bodies, including the New Jersey Consistory 32, of Jersey City. He was married, May 19, 1900, to Mathilde M. Wilke, of Orange, N. J.

LUTHER GOBLE.—The Goble family in New Jersey is of French origin. It is supposed that its ancestor in this country was a Huguenot who fled from France to escape the persecution of Protestants which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The first authentic mention of the name in this country is found in the records of the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown. The earliest date at which it appears was 1712, and there are over eighty entries in these records of the name. There were different residences connected with these names, many being in Morris County and some in Somerset and Sussex Counties. In one record, made in 1783, the name Robert Goble is affixed the title *Esq.*, which at that time was not used indiscriminately as now, but then meant that the man entitled to such an affix to his name was of more than ordinary consequence. Another, Jonas Goble, is described as a Deacon in the Baptist Church. The roster of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War contains the names of a number of the Goble family.

Luther Goble, a descendant of the Morris County family, was born in 1770, a son of Simeon Goble. He first prominently appears in Newark very early in the nineteenth century. At that time that town was one of the largest centers of manufacturing interests in the whole country. A very important trade had sprung up with the Southern States, the principal products being boots, shoes, carriages, harness, saddles, and clothing. Mr. Goble's beginnings were small; the means of transportation were limited; no railroads or steamboats afforded facilities for the transportation of the products of industry. Mr. Goble was an energetic man, equal to the emergencies of his situation, and

was by no means daunted by his limitations. He foresaw that the time was coming when the future immense volume of manufactures would find an outlet. But the present was to him important, and he lost no time in embracing what opportunities were at his hand. He began the manufacture



Luther Goble

of his particular line of goods in his own way and found the means of transportation to the great emporium not many miles distant. His wares were honestly manufactured, and his reputation as an upright dealer was soon established—a reputation which he kept until the end of his life.

His goods were in demand, his business increased, and workmen in Newark and in adjacent towns and villages were employed by him, until his trade became the largest of its kind in the country. His business capacity was of the best; he was prudent and sagacious, forecasting, and knew just exactly when the proper moment came to gain present advantage or to secure a future good. His name became a synonym for honesty and fair dealing, his credit was unbounded, he prospered, and became one of the wealthiest manufacturers in the city of his adoption. His disposition was kindly and his benevolence wise, judicious, and extended to all deserving objects. His numerous employees became, in a singular manner and with great good judgment, the objects of his benefactions. His keen judgment of human nature enabled him to make selection of the proper persons to whom to extend his bounty. A favorite method with him was the choice of certain tried workmen, who had been long enough in his employ for him to learn their merits, to whom he sold at nominal prices lots with suitable dwellings erected on them, giving them long credit in which to pay for them. In this way he enabled many of his employees to obtain homes. Some of these dwellings remain to this day as testimonials of the wise beneficence of this excellent man, and many worthy men blessed the name of their benefactor to their dying day.

Luther Goble had five children: two sons, Jabez G. and John L., and three daughters—Sarah, who married James M. Carrington; Mary, who married Frederick S. Thomas; and Emma, who became the wife of Caleb Halsted Audness, Esq.

Luther Goble died in 1832, from an accident. He was erecting two houses for his daughters on Broad Street, between Walnut and Kinney, and while superintending some part of the work in one of the upper stories fell to the cellar. The result was a broken back and other very serious injuries, and death occurred. Very few of his contemporaries survive; to them his memory is precious. He was one of the kindest of men, ever ready to listen to applications for aid, and never refusing a worthy applicant. Many men

of his time owed their future success to his sound advice and timely pecuniary aid.

JABEZ G. GOBLE, M.D., eldest son of Luther Goble, was born in Newark, N. J., on the 13th of November, 1799.



J. G. Goble

He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1819. Receiving his medical diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, he became a physician of prominence in his native City of Newark and throughout the State of New Jersey, and served as Presi-

dent of the New Jersey State Medical Society. In 1846, having retired from active practice, he was induced by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to become their medical examiner and representative for the State of New Jersey. He was authorized to act in both capacities—the only instance in the history of the company where both of these positions have been entrusted to the same person.

He died in 1859. He married Emily Hinsdale, leaving two children: a daughter, Elizabeth Hinsdale, who married Stephen A. Halsey, of Astoria, Long Island; and a son, Luther Spencer Goble, whose sketch follows.

LUTHER SPENCER GOBLE, the only son of Dr. Jabez G. Goble and his wife, Emily Hinsdale, was born in Newark, N. J., February 5, 1826. He received a thorough classical education in private schools in Newark, and was licensed as an attorney in 1847 and as a counsellor-at-law in 1850. He immediately began the practice of his profession in his native city, and attained success and an honorable standing at the bar.

But the connection of his father with life insurance turned his attention to that important business and, becoming more and more satisfied of its merits and benefits, in 1847 he became, for special reasons, a co-representative with his father of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. While he devoted nearly the whole of his time to his profession, which soon became lucrative, he was materially aiding his father. In 1859 Dr. Goble died and his son then became the sole representative of the company in New Jersey, still continuing his practice until 1863, when he decided to relinquish it and devote all his energies to the duties of the position of general agent for New Jersey. His decision was justified by the result. The volume of insurance increased under his prudent, careful management and energy, and he soon acquired a reputation for marked ability and for integrity. In 1873 he severed his connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company and accepted the position of Vice-President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of

Newark, which came to him unsolicited. In 1876 he resigned this vice-presidency and was appointed the State



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Bruce Apple". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

agent of the last named company in the City of New York, which position he has since held. He has attained a high

rank in life insurance circles throughout the whole country, and in 1890 was elected President of the Life Insurance Association of New York, in which position he served with great acceptability.

While most actively engaged in his chosen life work he has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen of the community where he resided. From 1868 to 1873 he was a member of the Board of Education of Newark, and in 1872 and 1873 was its President. He has also been prominent in the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Society as an officer in both institutions. Notwithstanding the trying demands of an active, useful life and large responsibilities, the passing years have touched him but lightly, leaving him a courteous, able gentleman with a seemingly inexhaustible fund of both valuable information and geniality, unusually well preserved both physically and mentally, enjoying excellent health and exceptional vigor.

LEWIS G. LOCKWARD was born July 14, 1839, in Caldwell, N. J., where he still resides. His father, John T. Lockward, M.D., born in New York City in 1808, was graduated from the Maryland State Medical College in 1833, and successfully practiced his profession in Caldwell from 1835 until his death in 1843. Dr. Lockward was a skillful physician and surgeon and built up an extensive business. His wife, Charlotte, was the daughter of Abram Personette, of Caldwell, N. J., whose family was of Huguenot descent.

Lewis G. Lockward was educated in the schools of Caldwell and vicinity. In 1867 he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars in that town as a member of the firm of Campbell, Lane & Co. He withdrew from the business in 1874, but returned in 1879, and is still engaged in it, the present style of the firm being Lane & Lockward. The business, which is a large and profitable one, has been carried on continuously at the present location since 1806. It extends throughout Northern and Central New Jersey and into the adjoining sections of New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lockward is a prominent Democrat, active in local affairs and in the public schools, and has filled a number of

offices with ability, fidelity, and satisfaction. He was a member of the Township Committee of Caldwell in 1872 and again in 1886, before the Township of Verona and the Borough of Caldwell were set off from it. He was Collector in 1877-79 and a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County in 1874-76. He was elected the first Mayor of the Borough of Caldwell, February 9, 1892, and filled that position until May, 1894, declining a re-election. For nineteen years, from 1882 to 1901, he has been a member of the Board of Education of Caldwell, and for the past twelve years he has been its President. He was President of the Caldwell Building and Loan Association in 1891-93. He is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, having been raised in Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., February 6, 1863. He served as Junior Warden in 1864 and filled the position of Worshipful Master in 1865, 1867, 1878, 1879, and 1890. He joined Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Newark, October 8, 1866, Damascus Commandery, K. T., of Newark, September 1, 1870, and the Masonic Veterans' Association of New Jersey on January 2, 1891.

On the 5th of October, 1871, Mr. Lockward was married to Miss Anna M., daughter of Zenas C. and Mary (Harrison) Crane. The Crane and Harrison families are among the oldest in this part of New Jersey. They came originally from Connecticut and located in Newark and vicinity in 1666, purchasing their lands from the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lockward have had three children: Lewis Gibson, born August 7, 1872, died December 28, 1875; Robert Crane, born June 19, 1874; and Lynn Grover, born June 15, 1878. They are members of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church and prominent in religious and social matters. Mr. Lockward has been President of the church Board of Trustees.

EUGENE HOLDEN GOLDBERG, M.D., of Kearny, born in Newark, N. J., on the 4th of October, 1868, is the son of Eugene S. Goldberg and Sarah Caroline Ward, daughter of Stephen Nye Ward, of Morris County. His mother was born at Madison, N. J., and died at Harrison, November 22, 1896—a kind, true, Christian friend, a charitable and loving

mother. Dr. Goldberg attended the public schools of Afton, Morris County, and of Harrison and Kearny, Hudson County, and pursued a college preparatory course at the Newark Military Academy. He was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in June, 1889, and then served three months on the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and one and one-half years as resident physician and surgeon at the Newark City Hospital, graduating therefrom in October, 1890. In October, 1891, he began and has ever since continued the active practice of medicine in Kearny, where he now resides.



EUGENE H. GOLDBERG, M.D.

Dr. Goldberg is one of the ablest and best known younger members of the profession in his section, and through his energy, sound judgment, and integrity of character has established an honorable standing. He was First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the Third Battalion of Orange, N. G. N. J., in 1892 and 1893, was appointed Treasurer of the Town of Kearny in 1896 and again in 1897, and in 1898 was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen by the largest majority in the history of the town. He has served as President of the Alumni Association of the Newark City Hospital and as lecturer in the Training School for Nurses at that institution, and is a member of the Widows' and Orphans' Society of Medical Men of New Jersey, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Daughters of Lib-

erty, the Jr. O. U. A. M., the Royal Arcanum, and the Foresters of America.

He was married, June 10, 1891, to Miss Bessie Burtis, daughter of Barnet Burtis, of Kearny, by whom he has three children: Eleanore Hughson, born May 23, 1893; Burtis Eugene, born May 23, 1894; and Karolyn Christine.

STEPHEN S. DAY, of Morristown, was born in New Providence, N. J., June 16, 1850, his parents being Samuel Thomas Day, born December 13, 1813, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Crane, born April 27, 1815. He is a grandson of Stephen Day, born in December, 1778, and Betsey Wood; a great-grandson of Benjamin Day, who died in September, 1783; and a great-great-grandson of Jonathan Day, who was the son of Joseph Day, whose father, George Day, was



STEPHEN S. DAY.

an early settler on Long Island. Mr. Day's maternal grandfather, John Crane, was born June 10, 1764, and married Betsey, daughter of Jonathan Mulford, Jr.; and his great-grandfather, Joseph Crane, married Ruth Miller, and settled in the Passaic Valley. Jonathan Mulford, Jr., was born November 6, 1748, and was the son of Captain Jonathan Mulford, who was born September 29, 1718.

Stephen S. Day was educated at the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y., graduating therefrom in February, 1876. He commenced teaching on Long Hill in Morris County, New Jersey, and in the fall of 1876 became Principal of the pub-

lie school at Scotch Plains, Union County, where he remained until January, 1880. He then went to Newark and served three years as Principal of the South Tenth Street School and eight years as Principal of the Newton Street Grammar School. In these various positions he attained conspicuous success as a teacher of ability.

In 1891 Mr. Day became General Agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He continued in that capacity until July, 1896, when he accepted the Newark District Agency for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, which position he still holds. Mr. Day is well known and highly respected in New Jersey life insurance circles, and has achieved marked success in the insurance field. He is a member of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., of Madison Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M., of Ode de St. Amand Commandery, No. 12, K. T., of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of New York, of the Tapkeow Club of Morristown, of the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Washington Association, and of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He has also been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1864.

Mr. Day was married, in 1879, to Hattie A. De Voursney, daughter of Marcus L. De Voursney, of Newark. They have four children: Mabel B., Louis DeV., Clarence M., and Madeleine M.

JOHN LAWRENCE JOHNSON, of Verona, Essex County, and a practicing lawyer in Newark, is the son of William Pitt Johnson and Abigail Adaline Bell, and was born at Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 16, 1847. His advantages for education in his native town were limited, but he secured the best that could be gained at that time and fully improved them. Early in life he showed an aptitude for scholarly pursuits and especially for the abstruse science of mathematics. This latter branch of study he easily mastered in a very surprising manner, and most thoroughly. After gaining all the educational advantages to be obtained from the schools of his native town, and still craving for more, he attended the New York Gov-

ernmental School and subsequently entered the State Normal Academy at Albany, from which he was graduated January 31, 1871. Soon after this he made his way to Verona,



JOHN L. JOHNSON.

N. J., where he now resides, and there for a time taught school. Later he became a teacher of mathematics in Stevens's School of Technology at Hoboken, a very popular educational institution. In 1873 he was offered and accepted

the position of teacher of mathematics in the High School at Newark. This position he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the officers in charge of that school. Hundreds of his pupils are to be found to-day among the citizens of Newark, many of them filling situations of honor and credit, who delight to number themselves among his former scholars and to recall the benefit derived from his tuition.

Mr. Johnson was not satisfied, however, with this limited area for the exercise of his talents. He had turned his attention to the study of the law, and in 1876 made his way to Iowa, where in the same year he was admitted to the bar. But the West, great as it was and numerous as seemed the opportunities there for advancement, did not meet his ambition. He remained in Iowa for six months, and then returned to Newark and again became professor of mathematics in the High School. He retained this position until 1883, when Governor George C. Ludlow appointed him one of the lay judges of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas for a term of five years. Meanwhile he entered his name as a student-at-law in the office of Aram G. Sayre, now deceased, and was licensed to practice by the New Jersey Supreme Court February 7, 1886. He retired from the bench in 1888, immediately opened an office in Newark, and has since practiced his profession with unvarying success. Some few years ago he admitted Scott German, a former student, to partnership, and the business is now conducted under the name of Johnson & German.

Very soon after opening his office Mr. Johnson secured an excellent clientage, some of them very large business establishments of the county, who entrusted to him important interests involving some abstruse legal principles. He has met the duties involved in these cases with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of his clients. In this way he has acquired an excellent reputation and a creditable position among his brethren of the profession. His habits of thought, resulting from his accurate mathematical bent of mind, have given him a power of keen analysis which materially aids him in grasping the salient points involved in the cases placed in his charge. His addresses to

juries are marked by the power of presenting the points involved in the discussion with great clearness and convincing ability.

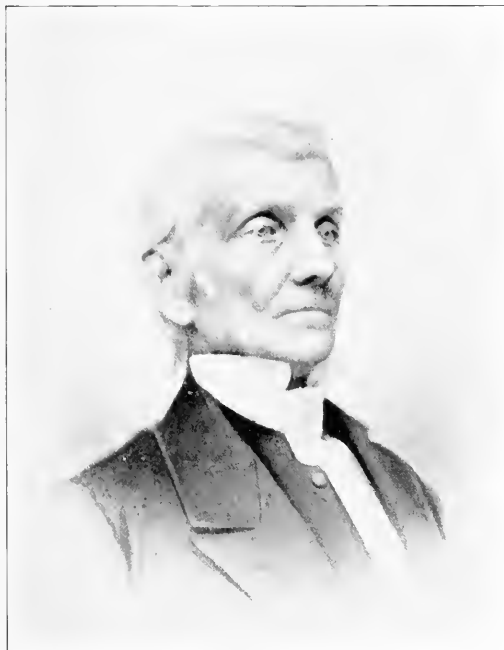
While professor in the High School he introduced many improvements in the system of instruction which have been approved by competent judges and have been adopted by other institutions. Judge Johnson is a public spirited man, supporting at all times any proper appliance for the good of the community. Since he has resided at Verona, which was only a hamlet when he selected it for a residence, that locality has grown into a large village and has recently been incorporated with borough privileges. In this movement Judge Johnson took a prominent part and has since, as before, aided the people in every movement tending to improvement, whether moral or religious. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of Newark.

Judge Johnson was married, in 1872, to Sarah Alice, daughter of Stephen Personette, by whom he had two children. She died in 1879. In November, 1880, he married Miss Alice L. Thornton, who has borne him one child, Maria J.

JOHN MORRIS LINDSLEY was descended from one of the oldest families in the Passaic Valley. The family name is variously spelled Linle, Linley, Linsley, and Lindsley. It was originally Linesley, and there is a town of that name in County Lancaster, England, where the family had their seat. They bore *Arms*—Sable, a lion rampant between eight crosses pattee fitchee argent. *Crest*.—An arm in armour, embowed, holding in the glove a sabre, all ppr. John and Francis Linle settled in New Haven, Conn., about 1640. John took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven Colony July 1, 1644.

Francis Linle came with the first settlers to Newark, and his name appears among the forty additional settlers who signed the "Fundamental Agreement" June 24, 1667. In the first division of "home lotts" he drew No. 44. He also had his division of meadow land and a "lot in the Great

Neck." He obtained patents for several tracts of land, part of which was in the right of Ebenezer Canfield. Among the records of the New Jersey Historical Society are copies of several deeds of Francis and Ebenezer, his son. He was



JOHN M. LINDSLEY.

a large landholder, but does not appear to have taken a prominent part in the town affairs. His "home lot" was on the corner of the present Market and High Streets. His children were Deborah, born in 1656; Ruth, born in 1658; Ebenezer, born in 1665; John, born in 1667; and Benjamin,

Joseph, and Jonathan. Ebenezer Lindsley's children were Hannah, born in 1693; Ebenezer, born in 1696; Josiah; Elihu; and Benjamin, born in 1715. Benjamin Lindsley lived and owned property in what is now Orange. He was one of the subscribers to the amount of £6 to the "second meeting-house" in 1753. He married Mary, daughter of John Morris, son of Captain John Morris, and had issue John, known as "Judge John," born in 1752, Sarah, and Elizabeth. John Lindsley's name appears among the subscribers to the "Parish Sloop" in 1784. He and Aaron Munn were appointed to meet the committee of the Newark church to try and adjust the difference existing between the Newark church and the church of Orange respecting the lower parsonage. "At the usual Fourth of July celebration," held in 1814, John Lindsley, Esq., with Major Abraham Winans, were the "Bearers of the National standard." This honor was always accorded to the leading men in the town. In the early records he is mentioned as "Judge John." He was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years and afterward an Associate Judge of one of the county courts until his death. He married Phebe Baldwin, daughter of Israel Baldwin, and had issue Lydia, Sarah, Mary, Matilda, John Morris, Benjamin, Phebe, and Eliza.

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

ness in this line and gradually reduced their stock of general merchandise, limiting it to that of coal and hardware.

While taking no prominent part in politics Mr. Lindsley encouraged improvements in every direction, and had great faith in the ultimate development of his native town. He witnessed its growth from a simple farming district to a township, which developed into a prosperous city.

He married Charlotte Taylor, a descendant of Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first pastor of the Mountain Society. His children were Nelson, born August 23, 1808; Romana A., who married Philip Kingsley, the first lawyer of Orange, and afterward Locke Catlin; John N.; Ann E., who married Edward Truman Hullyer; James Girard; and George.

JOHN NICOL LINDSLEY, fourth child of Nelson Lindsley and Ann Harrison, was born in Orange, N. J., November 23, 1846. Nelson Lindsley was the eldest child of John Morris Lindsley and Charlotte Taylor, and was born on his father's homestead, on the corner of Main and Cone Streets, in Orange, August 23, 1808, and died July 1, 1888. He attended the public schools and Orange Academy, entered his father's store as a clerk, and with his brother George succeeded to the business. In 1862 the new brick building was erected on the opposite corner, and for twenty years the firm was the most prosperous of any in the county outside of Newark. In 1883, owing to increasing weakness, Nelson withdrew from the firm, the business being continued by his brother. Mr. Lindsley was a staunch Republican, always a leader in town affairs, and especially active in the movement made in 1857 to secure better facilities on the Morris and Essex Railroad. He was one of a committee which waited upon the managers of the road to protest, in the name of Orange, against an increase of fares to New York and Newark. He continued to agitate the matter until the object was accomplished. He also assisted in securing the incorporation of Orange as a town, calling to order the first public meeting held to consider that question in Willow Hall, November 17, 1859. He was elected to represent the Third Ward in the following year, when the first Town

Committee was organized, and served one term of three years. Mr. Lindsley was for many years President of the Rosedale Cemetery Association. Under the old militia system he took an active interest in military affairs and was Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Essex Brigade. There were few men who occupied a more important position or exercised greater influence in the community. He married Ann Harrison, daughter of Caleb Harrison (son of Caleb, son of George, son of George, son of Sergeant Richard), and had issue Charlotte, Edward, Anna, John N., and Walter.

John N. Lindsley attended the public schools and Orange Academy, and afterward went to New York City and entered the employ of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, where he remained six years. When his father retired from business, in 1885, on account of failing health, he returned to Orange and took his place in the firm, being associated with his uncle George. On the death of the latter Charles A., his youngest son, became his successor, and was associated with John N. for a time in the coal and hardware business. In 1889 there was a division made, Charles A. taking the coal and John N. the hardware branch. He enlarged and made many changes in this line, adding a greater variety of goods and doing a more extensive trade than was carried on either by his father or grandfather.

He is a man of great force, energy, and determination of character. Although taking no active part in politics, he is an ardent Republican and true to the principles represented by his party. He is manager of the Orange Savings Bank, a Director of the Orange National Bank, and a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lindsley married Ella, daughter of Napoleon Stetson, of Orange, a descendant of Robert Stetson, the ancestor of the family, born in Scotland in 1612, who settled in Scituate, Mass. Three children are the issue of this marriage: Mary, Anna, and Isabel.

STUART LINDSLEY was born February 18, 1849, in Orange, N. J., where he still resides. He is the eldest son

of George and Henrietta Matilda (Munn) Lindsley and a grandson of John Morris Lindsley, who married Charlotte Taylor, and whose sketch appears in this work. He is in the seventh generation from Francis Lisle, one of the first settlers of Newark and a signer of the Fundamental Agreement, through Ebenezer (1), Benjamin (2), John (3), who married Phebe Baldwin, John Morris (5), and George (6). On his mother's side he is a grandson of William and Matilda (Faitoute) Munn and a great-grandson of Aaron and Sarah (Baldwin) Munn and of Moses and Abigail (Ogden) Faitoute. He is also a great-grandson of Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange in 1720-47.



GEORGE LINDSLEY.

Stuart Lindsley attended the public schools, the well known private school kept by the Misses Robinson, and the Newark Academy, and was graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York City, about 1870. The first year after his graduation he was engaged in the private laboratory of Professor Charles A. Chandler as analytical chemist. He then took up civil engineering, and for the next five years was engineer of the Dundee Water Power and Land Company, having charge of the company's works at Passaic, N. J. During a portion of the time he was also City Engineer of Passaic City and engaged in private work in the line of his profession. In 1873, there being a general business depression in the East, he accepted an offer to go as chemist to the Union Consolidated Mining Company, an extensive

copper mining and smelting company located at Ducktown, Tenn. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Col., and engaged as assayer with the Gage Hageman Smelting Company, proprietors of one of the early silver lead smelting works of that place. Subsequently he accepted a similar position with the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company. He



STUART LINDSLEY.

afterward successfully filled the positions of superintendent and metallurgist to the Detroit Copper Mining Company at Clifton, Arizona, and to the Royal George Smelting Company at Canyon City, Col., also doing other work in the West in the line of expert mining, etc.

Mr. Lindsley returned East in 1887 and soon engaged in business in his native town. He formed a partnership with Robert Wright, and the firm, known as Wright & Lindsley, es-

tablished an extensive stone quarry and crushing works at the Great Notch in Passaic County for the production of broken stone for roads and other purposes. The firm also established, in connection with the above, a general contracting business, the specialty being the construction of Tilford and macadam roads. At the same time, having with his brother, Charles A., succeeded to the coal business of their father, he formed with the latter a new co-partnership in the same line under the firm name of S. & C. A. Lindsley, his cousin, by mutual consent, having taken the hardware business. About this time the property on the southwest corner of Main and Cone Streets having been left to him and his brother by their father's will, they

enlarged the building, adding some seventy-five feet on the west side of the corner brick building. Mr. Lindsley in 1888 organized the Essex County Electric Company and occupied the position of General Manager until about the year 1900, when it was merged with others into the United Electric Company of New Jersey. During its separate existence it supplied electric light to the City of Orange and some of the adjacent townships and furnished power for two of the traction companies in the vicinity. Mr. Lindsley is also Treasurer of the firm of Merrill Brothers, manufacturers of silver novelties.

He is one of the prominent and representative business men of Orange, and to the development of that section he has devoted great energy and ability. He is a member of the New England Society of Orange, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange.

Mr. Lindsley married Katharine Elizabeth Merrill, daughter of John Leonard Merrill, a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, the ancestor, one of the founders in 1635 of Newburyport, Mass. Their children are George Leonard, Lucy Merrill, Alice, Horace Nelson, and Girard.

ANDREW WATSON BRAY, of Orange, is descended from a sturdy Revolutionary stock, three generations of his family having fought in the War for Independence. Andrew Bray, his great-grandfather, who married Cornelia Traphagen, was a private in the Hunterdon County (N. J.) militia. John Bray, his great-great-grandfather, married Susan Bray, and served as a Lieutenant of Hunterdon County militia. And his great-great-great-grandfather, Andrew Bray, was a private in the New Jersey Line, Continental Army. This Andrew was the son of John and Susanna Bray, and himself married Margaret Watson. The official records of these Revolutionary patriots are in the Adjutant-General's office at Trenton, and constitute one of the most remarkable exhibits in this connection in the history of New Jersey.

Andrew W. Bray has inherited and developed all the

sterling qualities of his race—a race that has been resident in the colony and the State for many generations, and one which has always been active in patriotic and commercial capacities. He is the son of Andrew W. Bray, Sr., and Sarah Thompson; a grandson of John T. Bray and Euphemia



ANDREW W. BRAY.

Armstrong; and, as previously stated, a great-grandson of Andrew Bray, one of the trio of Revolutionary patriots. Mr. Bray was born in Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., July 24, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of Belvidere, Warren County, and subsequently held the position of ticket agent at the Broad Street station, New-

ark, from 1875 to 1887. Since that date he has been the New Jersey State manager for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass. In this latter position he has displayed great executive ability and built up a large and successful business. He is one of the best known life insurance managers in the State.

In public life Mr. Bray has also been prominent. He has served three terms as President of the Republican Club of Newark and was a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1887 to 1891, removing subsequently to Orange, where he now lives. He is a member and manager of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the East Orange Republican Club.

He was married, December 12, 1883, to Philletta Crane Dalton, and has a stepdaughter, Gertrude Dalton Bray.

CHARLES FRANCIS LIGHTHIPE is descended from the well known Lighthipe family noticed on page 115. He is the eldest son of Charles Alexander Lighthipe and Sarah Smith, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Garthwaite) Smith, and a grandson of Charles Lighthipe and Maria Condit. His ancestors on both sides were among the first settlers of the Passaic Valley.

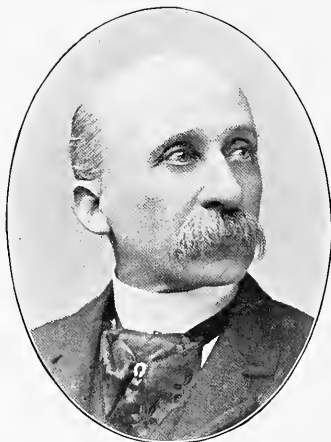
He was born May 25, 1853, in Orange, Essex County, N. J., where he still resides. He received his education in the private school of Rev. F. A. Adams in Orange, N. J., at Phillips Academy in Exeter, N. H., and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1875. Taking up the study of law in the office of Blake & Freeman, of Orange, he was graduated from the Columbia University Law School, New York City, in 1878, with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar of New York in May and to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June of the same year. In November, 1881, he was admitted in this State as a counsellor. Since 1878 he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Orange, and has served as City Counsel, as Township Counsel of West Orange, and

as counsel of the Orange National Bank. His natural ability combined with sound judgment and constant application has brought him into more than local prominence as a lawyer and advocate.

He was married on the 20th of April, 1880, to Effie Plumer Reed, of Orange, N. J. They have no children.

JOHN DANE, JR., was born in Westford, Mass., September 22, 1835. Having read law with W. A. Webster, of Lowell, he was admitted to the bar of that State in 1859, and thereafter to practice in the United States Supreme and various other Federal courts in different parts of the Union.

That he might more intelligently and successfully serve his clients in general commercial and patent litigation Mr.



JOHN DANE, JR.

Dane proceeded, after his admission to the bar, to make himself familiar in a practical way with the methods of general commercial business, engineering, practical sciences, and the construction and operation of general machinery, in all the details pertaining to such matters, with the result that he received as rewards for proficiency in the latter branches no less than five medals. In 1871 he established offices in the City of New York, since which time he has been con-

tinually in active practice, and has been and is now counsel for a number of extensive manufacturing and other corporations engaged in industrial and general commercial

pursuits, whose business extends to nearly every part of this country and Europe. Consequently his personal appearance is required more or less in the principal cities throughout the entire country, attending to the litigations of his clients. His clientage embraces some of the most extensive and best known business concerns of the New England, Middle, and Western States, and also some European concerns, some of which he has served continuously for more than twenty-five years. His labors in their behalf have been so satisfactory that several of them secure his services as counsel year after year by the payment of annual retainers.

Mr. Dane is an indefatigable worker, fond of his profession, and seldom wearies of his labors, notwithstanding the fact that for the last twenty years, owing to the pressing demands for his services, he has been compelled to devote largely of his nights as well as days to the interests of his clients. Although his health has been brought low more than once because of excessive overwork, a remarkable constitution which he appears to possess has doubtless saved him.

He has the reputation of being a most careful, thorough, conscientious, and faithful counsellor, never advising litigation if it is possible to avoid it and maintain or secure the proper and rightful interests due to them. For this reason he is extremely careful in giving opinions until after a careful and exhaustive investigation of all the facts connected with and relating to the subject under consideration. Even then, it is said, that his opinions, as a rule, are usually reduced to writing and submitted in order that there should be no misunderstanding between client and counsel respecting conclusions, nor of the basis upon which such are arrived at; and it is said that these cautious methods have crowned his efforts with unusual success. Because of his thoroughness, fairness, and well known integrity he has, during the last twenty years, been frequently employed to arbitrate between disputants for the purpose of adjusting their differences out of court. In some cases even after causes had been docketed for trial they were withdrawn, submitted to, and satisfactorily disposed of by him. Some

of them have involved several hundred thousand dollars, and it is said that in every instance the adjustments by him of such cases have been considered fair and reasonable, and accepted as sound and just by the parties in interest. Of late years his practice has been confined almost exclusively to suits in the United States courts in different parts of the country, relating chiefly to general corporation and patent litigation, for which he had especially prepared himself. His success has been most gratifying to his clients and friends. During the last twenty-five years he has, single-handed and successfully, conducted a large number of very important and extensive litigations involving large interests, in many of which he has been opposed by an array of adversaries composed of some of the most distinguished lawyers of this country.

He descends from a puritanical stock noted for their honorable characteristics, strict integrity, and fairness. His father was born in Lowell, Mass., in April, 1799, a descendant of Dr. John Dane, a physician and surgeon of considerable note, who with his brother, Francis Dane, emigrated to this country from England in 1636 and settled at Agawam (now Ipswich). Francis was the second minister of Andover, Mass., and was there ordained in 1648. He took the lead against the persecutions of the so-called witches of that period with so much vigor as to effectually terminate the proceedings which for a time were so unmercifully waged against them. Hon. Nathan Dane, LL.D., the founder of the "Dane Law School" of the Harvard University, the author of "Dane's Abridgment of American Law," and one of the founders of the first temperance societies in this country, who also was the author of the celebrated ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River forever prohibiting involuntary servitude therein, was a son of Dr. John Dane, as was also Hon. Joseph Dane, of Maine.

John and Francis descended from that branch of the Danes of France of whom Peter, born at Paris in 1497, was one. Peter Dane became a professor of Greek in the Royal College, and was an active member of the Council of Trent, a preceptor to the Dauphin (afterward Francis II), Bishop

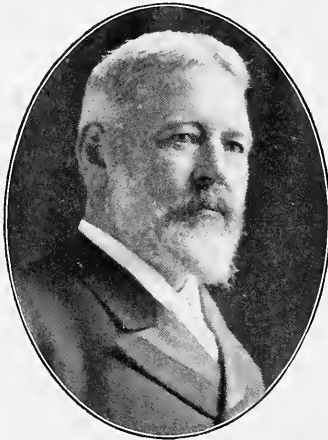
of Lavan in 1557, a noted author, a speaker of commanding eloquence, renowned for his charity to the poor, and the embodiment of unaffected piety. He died in 1557.

John Dane, Jr., has resided in Essex County continuously for more than thirty-five years, and is the owner of considerable valuable property in New Jersey. He strongly endorses the public park scheme of Essex County as being one of the most important, timely, and wise undertakings for the future well-being of the eastern part of that State that has ever been attempted. During the winter months he occupies with his family his capacious house on Park Avenue in the City of Orange, and in summer his beautiful park home, "Hollywood," on Orange Mountain, which is said to be one of the most beautiful private parks in that part of the State. The main grounds were purchased by him about twenty-two years ago, at which time he commenced to arrange by laying out lawns, flower sections, walks, drives, deer paddocks, and lakes, the erection of various buildings, including conservatories for the supply of flowers and tropical plants required about the grounds, the planting of flowering shrubbery in profusion, which, together with an extensive area of natural forest of grand old trees in great variety, form a home park of unusual diversity and beauty. Mr. Dane has also a large and valuable law library, and in addition a very extensive and choice library of carefully selected standard literature, consisting in part of historical, biographical, scientific, travel, discovery, prehistoric research, ancient and modern art in general, natural history, religion, etc., with many very valuable rare works, amounting in all to several thousand volumes. He is passionately fond of music and of the fine arts generally.

He married Miss Frances Whitney, of Augusta, Me., in 1860. His only daughter living is the wife of J. E. Whitney, a merchant, of Boston, Mass., where they reside. Two of his sons, Charles Francis and Herbert Evelyn Dane, are also members of the New York bar in full practice. Mr. Dane has two other sons: Frederic Willis, a builder, and Clifford Franklin, the youngest, in the United States Navy.

CHARLES FINNEY UNDERWOOD, M.D., a prominent physician of Newark, was born in that city on the 1st of February, 1849. He is the son of Rev. Almon Underwood and Elizabeth Scofield and a grandson of Nehemiah Underwood and Mary Shaw. His maternal grandparents were Rufus Scofield and Susan Campbell. His ancestors were English, Scotch, and Irish.

Dr. Underwood received a good preparatory education at the Wesleyan Academy, at the Clinton Classical Institute, and at the Williston Academy in Easthampton, Mass., and then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1871. In 1874 he was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and after spending a year in the Infant and Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island he entered upon the active and successful practice of his pro-



CHARLES F. UNDERWOOD, M.D.

fession in Newark, where he has won a high reputation.

He is a man of great force of character, active and influential in the community, and respected by all who know him. He is a member and former President of the Essex District Medical Society, a member and former President of the Newark Medical Association, and is now President of the Newark Medical and Surgical Society. He has been for over twenty years surgeon of the old Street Railway Company, now the North Jersey Street Railway Company. He is also a permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society, President of the University Club, and a

member of the Medical Board of the Newark City Hospital, of which he is also Secretary and one of the visiting physicians.

He was married, June 16, 1875, to Elizabeth Paterson Belcher, and has five children: Charles Frere, Caroline Elizabeth, Ethan Rogers, Helen Scofield, and Kenneth.

FRANK C. WARD, of East Orange, is one of the best known real estate operators in his locality. He is a native of Montclair, N. J., and there received a good literary education in the public and high schools, completing his studies with a practical commercial course at the New Jersey Business College in Newark and with a classical course in the Riverview Military Academy in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In these institutions he acquired a training which admirably equipped him for the active affairs of life.



FRANK C. WARD.

For several years Mr. Ward has been successfully engaged in business in East Orange as a real estate broker and operator. His broad and accurate knowledge of real estate values, his energy and good judgment, and the interest he has manifested in the development of the community have gained for him a high reputation.

CALEB CARTER was for many years one of the leading business men of Newark. He was of English descent, and

in Old England the family bore arms described as follows: Argent a chevron between three cartwheels vert. *Crest*—On a mount vert, a greyhound sejant argent sustaining a shield of the last charged with a cartwheel vert.

Nicholas Carter, the ancestor of the New Jersey branch of the family, settled in Stamford, Conn., before 1652. He



CALEB CARTER.

removed in that year to Newtown, Long Island, and was among the purchasers there from the natives April 12, 1656. His allotment was twenty acres. He is repeatedly mentioned in the Newtown records among the leading men of the town until 1665, when he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where he was among the most prominent of the associates. He acquired large tracts of land and was evidently a man of considerable means. His "home lott" of twenty acres of upland

at Watson's Point, adjacent to Edward Case, he sold, in 1675, to Bingham Wade for £30, payable in pipe staves. He sold most of his lands May 18, 1681, to Samuel Wilson, and died shortly after. Samuel, who was probably his eldest son, was one of the Elizabethtown associates. Nicholas, born in 1658, was no doubt the youngest. Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas, Sr., married John Ratcliff, August 6, 1681. Not one of the name appears on the headstones in the Elizabethtown cemetery. Either Nicholas or Samuel are supposed to have removed to Morris County, as the Carters are mentioned among the early settlers of the Township of Whippanong, constituted in 1700. The church at Bottle Hill, now Madison, was organized in 1749

and the records state that Luke Carter, son of Benjamin Carter, declared that if the congregation would not complete the meeting-house he would. Captain Benjamin Carter and Jeremiah Carter, of the Township of Chatham, were both prominent in the War of the Revolution. Six other Carters served in the war from Morris County, among these being Aaron, the grandfather of the present Aaron Carter, Jr., of Newark.

Aaron Carter, who lived at Union Hill, Morris County, was born about 1750, and was probably a grandson of Benjamin, the first of the name mentioned in connection with Morris County. He married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Caleb Davis (who married Ruth, daughter of Joseph Bruen), son of Caleb, son of Jonathan, son of Thomas (born in 1660), son of Stephen Davis, who was of Hartford, 1646, freeman of Connecticut, 1618, and who had for his second wife a widow of John Ward, Jr. The children of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter were Lewis, Caleb, Hannah, Sarah, and Mary or Polly (married Samuel Coudit, who kept a hotel in Chatham).

Caleb Carter, second child of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter, was born at Union Hill, Morris County, in 1782. He went to Newark about 1800, learned the business of carriage painting, and was one of the pioneers in the carriage manufacturing business. He did an extensive trade with the South. On the muster roll of Captain Baldwin's company in 1802 appears the name of Caleb Carter. Mr. Carter was identified with the Whig party and was somewhat of a politician. He was appointed a magistrate of Newark by Governor W. S. Pennington.

Mr. Carter was a man of perfect uprightness of character, of unswerving integrity, and loyal to every trust. He always maintained the utmost confidence of his fellowmen and was often called upon to settle estates, of many of which he acted as executor or administrator. These duties as well as every obligation he discharged with perfect faithfulness and satisfaction. His pastor said of him: "He was a model of a Christian gentleman." No man was held in higher esteem, and no one in the community was more trustworthy.

He married Phœbe Johnson, daughter of Jotham Johnson, son of David (who married Eunice Crane, great-granddaughter of Robert Treat, the first Governor of Connecticut under the charter, serving for thirty years), son of Nathaniel (married Sarah Ogden), son of Eliphalet, born in 1658, son of Thomas Johnson, one of the committee of eleven who represented the towns of Milford, Guilford, and Branford in arranging for the settlement of "our Town upon Passaick River, in the Province of New Jersey." Thomas Johnson was one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement. The town records of Newark state that "the Town agreed that Mr. Thomas Johnson shall have Eight shillings for his Son's beating the drum this Year and Repairing the remainder of the Year." The town "Agreed with him and Thomas Luddington to raise the Meeting-house for five Pounds." Thomas Johnson was the son of Robert, who came to New Haven from Hull, England. The children of Caleb and Phœbe (Johnson) Carter were Elizabeth, Harriet, Mary, James, Horace, Aaron, Catharine, Almira, Anna, and Phœbe.

WILLIAM HAYES MURPHY has been all his long life a resident of the Passaic Valley. He is a Jerseyman on his paternal side for three generations and on his maternal for four or five. He was born in Newark on the 15th of April, 1821. On his father's side he is descended from a soldier of the Revolution, Robert Murphy, an Irishman by birth, but emigrating from England in 1766, who settled in Connecticut soon after his arrival here and became a teacher. When the Revolution broke out he espoused the patriot cause, volunteered in the New Jersey troops, and did good service during the war, serving at the battles on Long Island under General Nathaniel Greene, and at other contests. Through his mother, Sarah Lyon, Mr. Murphy is descended from Henry Lyon, who came very early to New England and assisted in founding Milford, Conn. He was born in 1618, emigrated from Connecticut to New Jersey in 1667, and settled at Newark. On the 27th of June, 1667, in company with Governor Robert Treat, Azariah Crane,

Ephraim Pennington, and thirty-six others he signed the Fundamental Agreement. His "home" lot, drawn by him in the division of the land at Newark, was on the corner of what are now High and William Streets. It extended from High Street, "the road on the hill," as it was first called by the early settlers, to the "West back lane," by which name Washington Street was first known. He took a very prominent part in the affairs of the new colony and is named in the record of almost every town meeting from the time he settled there until 1688, after which he does not again appear. He was Town Treasurer for several years, and was charged from time to time with the performance of some of the most important duties connected with the town's affairs.

Mr. Murphy was educated in the schools of Newark, in the preparatory school at Wilbraham, Mass., and in the collegiate preparatory school of Carlisle, Pa. His early inclination was for a collegiate education, but the terrible commercial reverses of 1837 and the succeeding years rendered that impossible, so he turned his attention to trade. For about thirty-four years he was engaged in the retail shoe business, seventeen years of that time in Jersey City and the balance in Newark. For the last twenty-five years he has been connected with the Murphy Varnish Factory, originally established by his son, Hon. Franklin Murphy. While connected with this establishment he has filled the offices of Director and Treasurer.

Some years ago Mr. Murphy was elected an Alderman from the ward in the City of Newark where he then resided; this office he held for two consecutive terms. After this he was twice elected a member of the House of Assembly for Essex County. His religious affiliations from childhood were always with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a faithful and consistent member for fifty-five years. His church in its ecclesiastical organizations has honored him with the highest position to which a layman can aspire in that denomination. He has been elected a delegate to the General Conference and is at the present time (August, 1901) on his way to London, England, accredited a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church,

North, of the United States, to the Ecumenical Council of all the branches of that denomination. He is now and for many years past has been greatly interested in the furtherance of a plan to raise an endowment of \$100,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to the support of superannuated ministers of the Newark Conference. The amount now raised is over \$60,000. Towards the furtherance of this noble benevolence Mr. Murphy has devoted much of his time, and has besides given substantial evidence of his abiding interest in it. He has been for many years a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is now one of its Directors. For ten years consecutively he has been a delegate from that association to the annual meetings of the National Society.

Mr. Murphy has been twice married: first, to Miss Abby Elizabeth Hagar, of Bloomfield, N. J., by whom he had five children: William A., Franklin, Howard, Theodore, and Robert; and second, to Miss Sarah Richardson Morgan, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by whom he has had two children: Henry M. (deceased) and Florence. Henry left one child, also named Florence.

He is now in the full possession of all his faculties, is hale and hearty, and ready as ever to respond to the demand upon his time and purse of any proper object, whether public or private. The dominating attributes of his character are good sound common sense, excellent judgment, and a firm adherence to the right. He is a man of decided opinions on all subjects submitted to him, not rashly formed nor upon impulse, but upon investigation and deliberation. He hates a lie, he despises a fraudulent man; neither of these characters meet with mercy at his hands. He is wisely charitable, but not ostentatious in his gifts. No man endeavors more to obey the Scripture injunction: in the bestowal of benefactions not to let his left hand know what his right doeth. The church of his love has benefitted by his gifts; the cause of education has been enriched by his liberality—few know to what extent. None can tell how far and to how many objects he has extended his private charities. He has a very decided literary taste, reads much, and selects the very best books. His library is

a very choice one, selected with the greatest care, not for show, but for the excellence of the volumes.

J. G. TRUSDELL MOORE was born October 30, 1867, in East Orange, Essex County, N. J., where he still resides. He is the son of Charles F. R. Moore and Ann Elizabeth Maloy, daughter of Peter and Johanna (Garrison) Maloy; a grandson of Joseph H. Moore and Julia Elma Williams; a great-grandson of John Moore and Hannah Copeland; and a great-great-grandson of Joseph Moore and Christianna Bishop. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back

to Samuel Moore, who, in 1664, emigrated to this country and settled in what is now Woodbridge, N. J. This Samuel seems to have taken a very active part in the settlement of the province and held a number of responsible offices under the government, serving as a member of the second General Assembly and as provincial Treasurer. John Moore, the great-grandfather of the subject of this article, was one of the commissioners sent by the United States government, shortly after



J. G. TRUSDELL MOORE.

the Revolutionary War, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Five Nations of Indians, or Iroquois League. Charles F. R. Moore, the father of J. G. Trusdell Moore, was well known throughout the State, especially in Masonic circles, serving at one time as Grand Scribe of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey. His mother's father, Peter Maloy, was the son of Sir Patrick Maloy, and was

born in Ireland, where he was educated for the priesthood. Not believing in the confessional, he ran away, came to America, and was disowned by the family.

J. G. Trusdell Moore was educated in the East Orange public schools and at the New Jersey Business College in Newark. At the age of eighteen he began active life in the real estate and insurance business at Brick Church station, East Orange, entering the office of Robert Appleton, Jr., who at that time had a very extensive business, not only in the Oranges, but throughout Essex County. Mr. Moore remained with him, a part of the time as his partner, until 1894, when he associated himself with S. D. Condit, of Brick Church, in the same line. After about four years he dissolved this connection and in the spring of 1898 opened an office at No. 6 Railroad Place, opposite Brick Church station, where he has since conducted a large and successful real estate and insurance business. He also has an office at No. 203 Broadway, New York City. His activity and excellent judgment in general real estate operations has resulted in placing him among the leading real estate men in this section. He has been influential in inducing a large number of prominent business men of Newark and New York to locate their homes in the Oranges, thus contributing materially to their growth and prosperity.

He is a Democrat, and has always taken an interest in politics. In 1898 he was a candidate for member of the General Assembly on the National Gold Democratic ticket. He is now (1901) a member of the Board of Education of Orange, a Notary Public, and a Commissioner of Deeds. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and was a charter member of Hillside Council, No. 1329, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Moore was married, October 1, 1890, to Fanny Hollister, daughter of Captain U. S. Hollister, formerly of East Orange, but now a resident of Denver, Col. They have one daughter, Mabel Elizabeth Moore, born September 23, 1897.

FRANCIS SPEIR, JR., of South Orange, lawyer, was born in New York City, November 11, 1856. He is the son of Francis and Cecilia Maben (Patterson) Speir. On both

sides his ancestry is of Scotch origin, his mother having been born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Speir was prepared for college in the school of Dr. F. A. Adams, of Orange, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1877, receiving thereafter (1880) his Master of Arts degree. During the year following his graduation he was engaged in post-graduate study at Princeton, organizing with Professors Scott and Osborn the Western Scientific Expeditions, two of which he conducted through Wyoming and Utah in 1884 and 1886. After two years of study in the Columbia Law School he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1880, and was at once admitted to the bar in New York City, where he has continued to practice ever since with great success. He formed his present partnership with Frederick P. Forster, under the firm name of Forster & Speir, in 1889; the firm's offices are in Wall Street.



FRANCIS SPEIR, JR.

Mr. Speir is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Century and Down Town Associations, and the Princeton Club. He is a Trustee of the village of South Orange, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the joint sewerage body composed of the Cities of Newark and Summit, the village of South Orange, the town of Irvington, the borough of Vailsburg, and the Townships of Milburn and West Orange for the construction of a trunk sewer to tidewater.

Mr. Speir was married, May 17, 1888, to Agnes Edwards Forbes, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children are Francis Ce-

cil, Sarah Edwards Schuyler, Robert Forbes, and Henry Fairfield Osborn. They reside at No. 276 Ridgewood Road.

WILLIAM LANE, son of Henry Lane, was a member of one of the old representative families of Caldwell, Essex



WILLIAM LANE.

County, where he was born on the 10th of September, 1804. He was a lifelong honored resident of that town and a car-

penter by trade and occupation until his death, which occurred in Caldwell on the 19th of February, 1890.

In his business and social relations Mr. Lane was an ex-



ISAAC LANE.

emplary citizen, a man of unswerving integrity, and highly respected and esteemed. He lived to the venerable age of eighty-six, and during his entire career maintained an honorable reputation. He was a Deacon, an Elder, and a recognized leader of the Presbyterian Church of Caldwell.

He married Jane Pier, who was born January 20, 1807, and who died in 1890. Their children were George Lane, of Newark; Maria, widow of W. R. Congar; Isaac Lane, of Caldwell; and three, Esther, Sarah, and Caroline, deceased.

ISAAC LANE, son of William and Jane (Pier) Lane, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, on the 5th of March, 1830, and for more than half a century has been conspicuously identified with that part of the Passaic Valley.

He obtained but little literary education, his parents being in meager circumstances,—a fact that compelled him early in life to seek employment, thereby gaining that self-reliance and business acumen which have characterized his subsequent career. His first situation was with the firm of Bush & Campbell, a predecessor of Lane & Lockward, and here he worked as a stripper, earning twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds. He continued with this firm and its successors, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the tobacco business in all its departments, and eventually, in 1866, acquiring an interest as a partner. This tobacco factory has been in operation ever since 1806. His devotion to this one line of industry has not permitted him to share his time with other enterprises, which fact is sufficient to account for the sure, gradual growth and financial prosperity of the present establishment of Lane & Lockward.

Mr. Lane was married, January 28, 1851, to Emma, daughter of Cornelius Gould. Her death occurred in 1869, and in 1871 he married Susan, daughter of Moses Kinsey. No children were born by either marriage. In fraternal relations Mr. Lane is a Master Mason.

FREDERICK C. BLANCHARD, of Convent Station, Morris County, was born in Newark on the 13th of September, 1856. His father, Noah F. Blanchard, was a prominent manufacturer, and in 1879 was elected President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which position he held until his death in 1881. He was also connected

with other important companies and industries in Newark. His wife was Emeline C. Wood.

Mr. Blanchard was educated in the Newark public schools, and subsequently learned the leather trade in the establishment of Blanchard, Brother & Lane, of which his father was the head. Later he became Superintendent of the factory and was made a member of the Board of Directors, and contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of the concern, which is now one of the leading industries of Newark. For more than ten years Mr. Blanchard has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Prudential Insurance Company and now holds the office of Supervisor of the loan department of that great corporation. He is Treasurer of the Blue Ridge Enameled Brick Company, manufacturers of enameled brick, with large works at Saylorsburg, Pa.



FREDERICK C. BLANCHARD.

In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark for two terms from 1884, and in other capacities has aided in advancing the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Newark Athletic Club, of the Chatham Fish and Game Club of Chatham, N. J., of the Tapkaow Club of Morristown, of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., of Newark, of which he is a Past Master, of Union Chapter, R. A. M., of Damascus Commandery, No. 5, K. T., and of the Scottish Rite bodies to and including the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Mecca Temple, N. O. M. S., of New York City. Mr. Blanchard is a progressive, public spirited

citizen, a man of acknowledged ability and integrity, and honored and respected by all who know him.

He was married, June 7, 1882, to Mamie E. Dickinson, eldest daughter of the Rev. George F. Dickinson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark Conference. They have one son and three daughters.

JEREMIAH BAKER is one of the oldest citizens of Madison, N. J. Born in Westfield, Essex County, on the 9th of October, 1823, he is the son of William and Jane R. (Thompson) Baker and a grandson of William Baker, Sr., who was born August 5, 1759, made his home in Westfield, and died December 30, 1833. The latter's father, Henry Baker, of Easthampton, Long Island, was the son of Thomas Baker, the progenitor of the Baker family in America.



JEREMIAH BAKER.

William Baker, Jr., was born in Westfield, February 20, 1788, and married Jane R. Thompson, who was born May 3, 1790, daughter of Moses and Esther A. (Bonnell) Thompson, the former being a son of Hezekiah Thompson, who is mentioned in history on account of his valiant service in the War of the Revolution. William Baker devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and was a well known and influential farmer in the community where he resided. Both he and his

wife held membership in the Presbyterian Church. He died November 25, 1831, and his wife April 5, 1867. They had six sons and four daughters.

Jeremiah Baker received his preliminary education in the common schools. In 1838 he entered upon an active business life in New York City, continuing until 1842, when, feeling the need of more advanced educational training, he entered the University of New York. There he completed his studies. After pursuing the university course he resumed his business operations in association with his brother-in-law, James A. Webb. They continued in trade in New York City until 1869, when Mr. Baker retired. Since then he has been connected with the American Insurance Company, of which he has been a Director for many years. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Madison and has served as one of the Directors from the beginning. His executive ability, keen discrimination, sound judgment, and untiring energy have been important factors in his success, and have brought him a comfortable competence.

Mr. Baker was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Webb, a native of New York City and daughter of A. V. H. and (Phebe Baker) Webb. Her father was a native of the Empire State and a son of Orange Webb, born December 8, 1763, died November 26, 1817, who was one of the largest ship owners of his day and one of the first elders in what was known as the old Brick Church in New York City, serving in that capacity about 1812, when Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring was its pastor. Mrs. Phebe (Baker) Webb was the daughter of William Baker, Sr., of Westfield, N. J. Jeremiah and Elizabeth C. (Webb) Baker have had seven children, all of whom are deceased.

Mr. Baker's family belonged to the Whig party during the first half of the nineteenth century, and he cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been one of its loyal supporters, and on that ticket he was elected a member of the first City Council of Madison, serving most acceptably in that office and laboring earnestly for the substantial improvement of the city. He was Chairman of the Finance and Water Committees, and managed the affairs of those departments with great discretion and ability. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Madison, a man of wide acquaintance in

business circles, both in the metropolis and New Jersey, and possessed of broad intelligence and great public spirit.

ELIAS W. DURAND, artist, inventor, and agriculturist, and a member of the noted Durand family, was born at the corner of Broadway and Canal Streets, New York, on the 12th of December, 1824, and is a son of Cyrus Durand, the celebrated bank-note engraver of New York City and father of the bank-note engraving art in this country. The mother of Mr. Durand was Mrs. Phebe (Wade) Durand, a native of Springfield, N. J.

Mr. Durand received a fair literary education in the private schools of New York City and at a boarding school in Mendham, N. J., completing that branch of study at the old academy located where the custom-house now stands in Newark. At the age of fifteen he was taken to New York City to learn the business of bank-note engraving with his father, but during a period of depression he was persuaded to try watch-case and jewelry engraving with Taylor, Baldwin & Co., of Newark, then the most prominent concern



ELIAS W. DURAND.

of its kind in the country. Feeling the restraint incident to close application, and becoming dissatisfied with the conditions imposed, he concluded, being under no obligation to remain, to return to New York City and perfect himself in the art under the preceptorship of John T. White, at that time the most celebrated engraver in his line. Re-

maining with him about two years, in which time he became a master in the art, Mr. Durand decided to purchase and pursue the business of his employer and former instructor, continuing in the same with a force of several journeymen and apprentices. Finding the spasmodic periods of depression incident to the business so discouraging in their results, and so continually recurring, he concluded to try wood-engraving as not only more desirable from a business standpoint, but also affording a higher and more extensive range of art, receiving all necessary instruction under the guidance of J. A. Adams, who was then engaged with Harper Brothers and about to issue his pictorial Bible. Aided by his previous experience, Mr. Durand soon became proficient in this line and continued in it for a time most successfully.

When about twenty-two years old Mr. Durand moved to Irvington and there resided while engaged in business in New York, where, assisted by his father, he invented and perfected a machine for the purpose of engraving the skies and tints upon wood. This proved a great success, and he patented and disposed of the same to considerable monetary advantage. At the age of twenty-five he decided to turn his attention to a higher branch of art,—that of portrait and landscape painting,—but, finding the study of landscapes the more attractive, he soon after abandoned portraits, and in company with his uncle, the world renowned A. B. Durand, proceeded at once to study from nature. Being already well fortified by an extensive and varied experience in industrial art, he made rapid progress, but the necessary confinement and close application imposed upon him caused a complete prostration of the nerve forces and he was subsequently obliged to relinquish for a time his arduous labors in that direction.

Upon taking up the life of a landscape painter Mr. Durand removed to Newark, Essex County, but later changed his residence to Greenville, on Bergen Neck, whence he journeyed daily to his studio in New York. Finding it impossible to continue, he again returned to Irvington, his present residence, where, with opportunity for more vigorous exercise in the way of gumming and fishing, which af-

forded partial relief from dyspeptic troubles, he pursued his art until a recurrence of ill health warned him that entire life out of doors was a positive necessity. Reluctantly the brush and palette were laid aside, awaiting renewed and established health or their abandonment forever.

Finding that outdoor existence was imperative, Mr. Durand began the erection of ice houses upon his place, and then, having more leisure time than he desired, and being of an inventive and experimental turn of mind and also a fair mechanic, he called to his aid the tools and machinery of his father, and proceeded to make guns and pistols for his own use, meeting with a high order of success in that pastime. He still retains some of the products of his labors. His love for landscape painting would force him to the easel, but every effort in that direction insured a return of his old troubles, and he decided upon a more active life. In 1857 he became acquainted with Seth Boyden, who at the time was experimenting successfully with the strawberry, and, becoming interested, he also began a series of experiments to satisfy himself as to the peculiar effects in the way of originating, soon becoming involved in all the perplexities that thorough investigation must invariably provoke. At times he would determine to abandon the whole work, but, hesitating to lose the results of so many years of intense labor, he has continued in a more moderate way, the whole matter becoming clearer and plainer by the establishment of certain principles which an extensive experimental course only can confirm. In the production of the strawberry Mr. Durand has excited the wonder and admiration of the whole country, and, as being deeply interested in agricultural pursuits and especially in the improvement of all fruits, the public must now, as well as in the future, be greatly indebted to him for his efforts in that direction.

For a period of twenty years the brush and pencil, the colors and palette, had been laid aside, to be again taken up, in 1882, with the same old love renewed with returning health, coupled with caution and care for its continuance. Being spare and light in build and active in habit, he still

retains the vigor of boyhood, and as an ardent student of nature he is already as well known in art as in agriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Durand was solemnized in 1846, when he became united to Miss Emma Averill, daughter of Lyman S. Averill, a merchant of Irvington, and the following named children were born to them: Elena A., deceased, who became the wife of George Cross; Louise, who died in infancy; Wilson W., who is connected with a banking establishment in New York; Frank, who died at the age of twenty-four years; and Harry, who died in infancy. Mrs. Durand departed this life in February, 1897, about two months after the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage, which occurred on the 12th of December.

In his political affiliations Mr. Durand has been an adherent of the Republican party, and for nine years held the offices of President and Trustee of Irvington and for several years was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from Irvington.

GEORGE R. GRAY is a prominent citizen of Newark, where he has resided for the last forty years. He was born April 25, 1842, at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., his father being Thomas Gray. His grandfather, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent, emigrated to America and settled in Sussex County, where he became a pioneer in the iron industry, in which business he was interested for many years.

George R. Gray spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native town, availing himself there of the advantages of an education in the Newton Collegiate Institute and Presbyterian Academy. When he had acquired a good English education, and it became necessary that he should begin his life work, with the quiet but determined persistency which has so marked his whole life he went to New York City and became a clerk in the hardware store of John C. Tucker, corner of Dey and Greenwich Streets. At that time the whole republic was convulsed by the commotions which finally led to the Civil War. That deadly contest prostrated many prosperous establishments and enriched great numbers of adventurers. The firm by which he was

employed could not withstand the pressure of the ruinous conditions which early in the war visited trade of various kinds, and young Gray was without occupation. But, nothing daunted, he came to Newark and entered the establishment of Wright & Co., manufacturers of carriage



GEORGE R. GRAY.

springs. He continued with this firm until 1863, when it was re-organized as the Passaic Spring Works. In 1869 the new company, recognizing the ability of Mr. Gray and fully confiding in his integrity, invited him to become a partner, which he accepted.

In 1875 the political party with which Mr. Gray affiliated

gained ascendancy in Newark. The financial ability of Mr. Gray, although up to that time limited to the business with which he was individually connected, had become known and was appreciated, and he was elected to office, the duties of which required the care of millions of dollars and the proper adjustment of the various departments of a great city, as Newark had then become. He held the office one year, as in the succeeding election the Republicans returned to power and Mr. Gray was superseded by a member of that political organization. But his administration of the finances of the city had been so able and marked with so much satisfaction that his services were again demanded by the municipality and he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Assessments and Revision of Taxes. In 1881 he was made Superintendent of the Aqueduct Board, which appointment he held for ten years. In 1891 he was elected Treasurer of the State for a term of three years, and in 1892 Governor Leon Abbott added him to the State Board of Electrical Subways. At the expiration of his term of office as State Treasurer the Republican party had a majority in the Legislature and Mr. Gray was displaced and a member of the successful party appointed. But the Legislature, opposed as it was to Mr. Gray in politics, unanimously passed a resolution commending him for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of his office and especially complimented him upon his courtesy to all who came within the range of his official duties. No higher tribute could have been paid by a political party to an opponent than was done by this action of the New Jersey Legislature. It was no perfunctory performance, but the honest, spontaneous expression of respect entertained for the ability, integrity, and high character of Mr. Gray. He then retired to private life, but since then his financial ability has been so well established that his services have been in demand by the courts and individuals. When the United States Credit System of Newark failed with claims against it of a million of dollars the late Chancellor of the State, Alexander T. McGill, appointed him its temporary receiver. To this action of the Chancellor no objection was made. His administration of the affairs of the insolvent

corporation was so excellent that when it became necessary to appoint a permanent receiver with the consent of all parties Mr. Gray was continued in the position. The *Financial Review* of September 18, 1894, spoke of this appointment in the highest commendatory terms. On December 23, 1897, Mr. Gray was appointed by the courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and California one of the two receivers of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, one of the largest if not the very largest establishments of the kind in the world. On December 20, 1900, he and his co-receiver had the great pleasure of presenting this great corporation, with its affairs all settled and arranged on a firm, substantial basis, to the original incorporators, who have recognized his merits and made him one of the Directors of the new organization. He is also the receiver of the Granite State Provident Association of Manchester, N. H. He is now Vice-President of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company (a corporation with a capital of seventeen million dollars), President of the T. B. Peddie Trunk Company of Newark, and a Director of the Second National Bank of Newark and the Firemen's Insurance Company.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Essex Club, the Athletic Club, the Jeffersonian Club, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Joel Parker Association, the Lawyers' Club, the Reform Club, the Democratic Club of New York, and the Lake Hopatcong Club.

He was married, August 16, 1864, to Mary L., daughter of Augustus R. Ball, a former member of the firm of J. M. Quinby & Co., carriage manufacturers of Newark, N. J. Mrs. Gray is a representative of an old colonial family, an ancestor of which was one of the founders of Newark.

The chief characteristics of Mr. Gray are a quiet determination and masterful power, which go straight forward to the goal, overcoming every obstacle and hindered by no delay; a persistent performance of strict duty; an intuition of the right moment when to seize opportunity; and a self-poise which, combined with inherent qualities of mind and intention, teach when and how to act in any difficult emergency.

AARON K. BALDWIN, M.D., a prominent physician of Newark, was born in that city on the 8th of June, 1849. His father, Milton Baldwin, M.D., was also born in Newark, October 22, 1821, and was the son of Aaron Baldwin, a grandson of David Baldwin and Elizabeth Reeve, and a great-grandson of Captain Enos Baldwin, a soldier in the French and Indian War in Canada, who, at the close of that struggle, was awarded a coat-of-arms by King George III. A copy of this coat-of-arms is now in the possession of Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin, the original being owned by the Captain's great-grandson, A. M. French. Captain Enos Baldwin's wife was Sarah Woodruff. Aaron Baldwin, grandfather of Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin, was in the Commissary's Department at Sandy Hook in the War of 1812, he being too young (then only seventeen) to enlist in the regular army. His widow, Ann Baldwin, drew a pension until her death. Dr. Milton Baldwin was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1843, and at once began active practice in Newark, where he soon rose to the head of his profession. He was a public spirited citizen, a Democrat as his father was before him, and a natural leader in local affairs. He was elected and re-elected to city and county offices, but after retiring from the presidency of the Common Council in 1858 declined all public honors. In October, 1862, he entered the Medical Department of the Union Army as acting assistant surgeon, having pre-



AARON K. BALDWIN, M.D.

viously (in May of that year) visited Fortress Monroe as a member of the commission composed of Dr. William Gorman, E. P. Nichols, J. A. Cross, J. H. Love, J. S. Daily, and himself, under appointment of Governor Olden, to look after and bring back the sick and wounded New Jersey soldiers. After the establishment of the Ward United States General Hospital at Newark, N. J., Dr. Baldwin was assigned to duty therein and continued in this service until June, 1865, also keeping up his private practice. He was a member and President of the Essex District Medical Society. He married Evelina King, daughter of John and Anna (Gould) King.

Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin was graduated from the Newark High School and then entered his father's office as a student of medicine. In 1871 he was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, receiving a prize for excellent scholarship. He at once began active practice in Newark and rapidly gained a high standing in the profession. Dr. Baldwin has also been prominent in civil and military affairs. He was appointed police surgeon in 1875 and again in January, 1884, and in November, 1877, was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., with the rank of Major. On July 4, 1886, he became surgeon of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently he was brevetted Colonel by the State Legislature.

Dr. Baldwin was house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, from 1873 to 1880, a member of the Newark Board of Education in 1888 and 1889, a member of the Board of Charities and Corrections in 1890, and a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of Newark from 1891 to 1900.

He is a member and former President of the Jeffersonian Club and of the Military Order of Surgeons of New Jersey, President (1901-02) of the Essex District Medical Society, one of the staff of the Newark City Hospital, and a member and former President of the Practitioners' Club of Newark. No man is better known in Newark and

vicinity. His long and active career in the general practice of medicine, his services in various important capacities, and his unfailing courtesy and integrity of character have won for him the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens and a leading place in the community.

Dr. Baldwin was married, April 29, 1871, to Elizabeth J. Ketcham, and has one daughter, Ella K.

GEORGE W. JAGLE, a well known young business man of Newark, was born in New York City on the 6th of June, 1867, his parents being Herman Jagle and Sophia Hockenjos. He was educated at the German and English school on Green Street, Newark, at the Chestnut Street Grammar School, and at the Newark High School. In 1885 he began his active business life as a clerk in Newark for J. J. Hockenjos, dealer in painters' and manufacturers' supplies. He continued in that capacity until 1895, when he succeeded Mr. Hockenjos in the business, which he has since conducted with success.

Aside from his growing business interests Mr. Jagle takes an active part in the affairs of the community. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, of Newark Lodge, No. 21, B. P. O. Elks, and of Corinthian Council, No. 644, Royal Arcanum.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Illand, of Newark, and has two children: George and Helen.



GEORGE W. JAGLE.

JOHN H. PERRY, of Newark, is a native of London, England, where he was born January 2, 1840. His father, Henry Perry, son of Adam, was a manufacturer of patent leather in that country, and after his removal to Newark, N. J., with his family, in 1844, successfully carried on the same business. James Perry, a brother of Henry, was also prominently engaged in the manufacture of patent leather in Newark. Henry married Matilda Clark.

Coming to Newark with the family in 1844, John H.



JOHN H. PERRY.

Perry received a public and high school education in that city and early mastered the business of manufacturing patent and enamelled leathers with his father. He has continuously followed that industry, and is now President of the United States Patent Leather Company, one of the largest corporations in its line in Newark. This company manufactures patent and enamelled leathers for the furniture, carriage, shoe, and harness trade. Mr. Perry is not only an able

business man, but is thoroughly practical in every detail connected with the various processes of manufacture.

He is also an influential, public spirited citizen, and has been somewhat active in political affairs. He is a liberal Democrat and ever ready to advance the best interests of his party. He is a member of the New Jersey Leather Manufacturers' Association, of the Episcopal Church, and of Trilumina Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was a charter member and for years officially connected with the Order of United Friends.

Mr. Perry married, first, Miss Mary Lovatt, daughter of James Lovatt, a well known silk manufacturer of Newark. Of their three daughters only one survives, viz.: Mary, wife of William Vollmer, Chief of Police of South Norwalk, Conn., who has two sons: William and Wallace Vollmer. Mr. Perry married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Lovatt, by whom he has one daughter, Henrietta.

IRVING SMITH, of East Orange, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 27, 1859, his ancestors having lived for several generations in the upper part of that State. His father, Ira Smith, a native of New York City, married Anna Wyckoff Hayes, daughter of Captain William Henry Hayes, who was the adopted son of Commodore Decatur. Captain Hayes fought in the War of 1812, and was lost at sea in the clipper ship "Rainbow," going to China in 1848. Mrs. Anna (Hayes) Smith was of old Dutch Quaker stock, her ancestors being among the first settlers of New Jersey and her great-grandfather being one of General Washington's aides in the battle of Monmouth.

Irving Smith attended school in Brooklyn until the age of fourteen, when he was sent to Celle, Germany, where he remained at school for two years. Afterward his first experience in the industrial world was brought about by his entering a



IRVING SMITH.

silk manufacturing concern in Lyons, France. The practical knowledge and general experience he secured during

his early youth in the Old World laid the foundation for the successful business career he has since followed, and each change he has made in a business way has been one of advancement and progress. After remaining in Europe for three years he returned to his native country, and in 1878 entered the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company in their New York office. In 1886 he was elected a Director of the company and placed in charge of their sales office in Boston. In 1887 he became a partner in a wholesale jewelry house in Boston, and remained thus connected until 1892, when he left Boston to associate himself with the Crescent Watch Case Company in Newark, of which concern he is now Treasurer and General Manager. He is also First Vice-President and a Director of the City Trust Company of Newark.

Mr. Smith is a member of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, the Essex County Country Club, the Orange Club, the Reform Club of New York City, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Improvement Society of East Orange, the New England Society of Orange, and the Newark Board of Trade. While a resident of Brooklyn he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and served five years. This regiment has for many years been considered the leading military organization of Brooklyn. He is a man of recognized business ability and held in high esteem by the entire community.

He was married, March 1, 1883, to Miss Harriet M. Cobb, whose ancestors were natives of Kentucky. They have three children: Irma, born in New York City; Harriet Marguerite, born in Newton, Mass.; and Irving, Jr., born in East Orange, N. J. They are members of the First Unitarian Church of Essex County, of which Mr. Smith is a Trustee.

JOHN ENSTICE, of Newark, has achieved distinction as one of the largest and most successful contractors in New Jersey, where he has resided since he was four years old. He comes from the sturdy old Enstice and Giles families

of Cornwall, England, where he was born March 20, 1867, his parents being James Enstice and Annie Giles and his grandparents John Enstice and Maria Norway. His mother, who survives, is the daughter of James and Amelia Giles, of Cornwall. On both sides he inherits the admirable



JOHN ENSTICE.

characteristics of people whose broad and liberal attainments had an important influence upon the community in which they lived, and who raised by deed and word the high standard of industry, honesty, and fearless fidelity that marks their descendants in both the Old and the New World. In May, 1871, the family left the Cornwall home of

their ancestors and emigrated to America, to seek, in broader fields, a fortune for themselves and their children. They first located in Dover, N. J., where Mr. Enstice's father, James Enstice, successfully prosecuted his business as a foreman and mining contractor until shortly before his death, which occurred March 9, 1883. He had five sons and two daughters, John being the third son.

The Mine Hill Public School No. 2, near Dover, Morris County, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, furnished John Enstice with his primary education. As a boy he manifested and developed those energetic mental qualities which have since won for him honor and distinction. Having laid the basis of an active career in studies best fitted for a business life, he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade in Dover, and there and in Morristown followed his vocation with constantly increasing success, winning the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In the spring of 1886 he moved to Kearny, Hudson County, where he prosecuted his trade for two years, being in charge of important work most of the time. In 1888 he engaged in the business of contracting and building on his own account. His first attempts were modest and unassuming, but the high reputation which he had made soon followed him to his new field of operation, and within a short time he occupied a foremost place among the prominent contractors in that section. He associated himself with his brothers, William and Edward J., under the present firm name of Enstice Brothers, and many of the finest and most imposing buildings in Kearny, Harrison, Newark, the Oranges, and other towns are the result of their efforts. Dwellings, public edifices, and a variety of work have been erected by them, and bear the distinctive stamp of their skill, energy, and thorough workmanship. In 1899 they completed extensive government contracts at Sandy Hook, which they had commenced in February, 1897, and their work there is among the largest and most important military posts along the Atlantic coast. In the business and financial as well as in the constructive departments of the firm's business Mr. Enstice has been the leading figure, bringing to the management and detail work great

executive ability, untiring energy, sound judgment, and unusual foresight. His success in handling the largest contracts, in securing and carrying them to completion, is tangible evidence of his courage and enterprise. His achievements are the result of his own efforts, of constant application, and of the broad and progressive ideas of an able man. In May, 1900, he formed a partnership with John Bohenna, and under the firm name of John Bohenna & Co. engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Newark.

In February, 1901, the Sanitary Plumbing and Heating Company, under which the Enstice Brothers had for two years previously been doing a general heating and plumbing business in the City of Newark, was merged with the firm of John Bohenna & Co. and incorporated under the name of the Enstice Brothers & Bohenna Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the officers being John Enstice, President; William Enstice, Vice-President; E. J. Enstice, Treasurer; and John Bohenna, Secretary. The new company has a large plumbing and painting department at 133 Summer Avenue, Newark, with offices at 499 Broad Street, and a mill and yard at 205-211 Kearny Avenue in Kearny. They do a general construction business. John Enstice is also President of the Randolph Chemical Company, of Newark, in which he has large interests.

He is a prominent, public spirited citizen, and in the growth and prosperity of the community has taken an important part, having been a liberal supporter of its chief institutions and lending his influence in favor of every commendable object. He served as a member of the Kearny Board of Education while a resident of that town. He is a 32° Mason, holding membership in Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M., in Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and in Kane Council, R. and S. M., all of Newark, and in Mecca Temple, A. A. N. O. M. S., of New York. He is a charter member of Ethie Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Harrison, and was for three years an Elder and for two years Treasurer of the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearny. He is a Director of the Harrison and Kearny Building and Loan Association, and a Republican in politics.

On the 8th of June, 1899, Mr. Eustice married Nellie May Decker, daughter of Thomas W. and Martha (Van Duyne) Decker, of Kearny, formerly of Pine Brook, Morris County. Soon after his marriage he moved to South Orange, N. J., whence he subsequently removed to Newark, where he now resides.

EMIL E. GUENTHER, M.D., of Newark, was born in New York City on the 21st of September, 1854. His father, Rev. John U. Guenther, who was for forty-six years the pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church of Newark, was born in Eisenach, Saxony, May 3, 1825, was educated in the Moravian Church, and came to this country in 1850. The following year he was ordained a minister, and for a time did missionary work among the immigrants in Castle



EMIL E. GUENTHER, M.D.

Garden. He was married in New York, in 1852, to Miss Maria Buhle, a native of Germany, and moved to Newark in 1854 as pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church. In 1900 he retired from active duties in the church, after having served forty-six years continuously in the pastorate. His wife died September 8, 1892. His death occurred May 10, 1901. Their children were Emil E., the subject of this article; Albert T., City Treasurer of Newark; Rev. John

C. Guenther; Maria and Babette Guenther; and Dr. Charles A. and Elizabeth C., deceased.

Dr. Emil E. Guenther was educated in the parochial

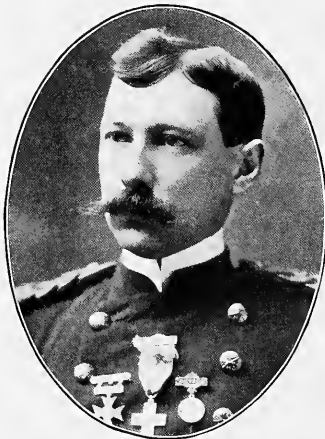
schools connected with his father's church and in the public schools of Newark. In 1872 he began reading medicine with Dr. P. V. P. Hewlett, of Newark, with whom he remained a year and a half, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1877, with the degree of M.D. In the spring of 1876, while making a post-mortem examination, he contracted blood poisoning, and, his health failing, he was forced to spend six months in Wisconsin, immediately after his graduation, in rest and recuperation. Returning to his home in Newark, Dr. Guenther began the practice of his profession about January 1, 1878. During the first year he was appointed district physician and attending physician at the Newark Dispensary, but failing health compelled him to return to the West, and he located in Forreston, Ogle County, Ill., where he continued the prosecution of his profession until 1883, when he again located in Newark and has since been an active and leading member of the medical fraternity there. He is attending surgeon of the German Hospital of Newark, with which institution he has been connected for seventeen years. He is assistant surgeon in St. Barnabas Hospital of Newark, which position he has held since the 5th of October, 1885, and is also Lecturer to the training schools of the St. Barnabas and German Hospitals.

From 1884 to 1887 Dr. Guenther served as one of the coroners of Essex County, being elected on the Republican ticket. He was the medical examiner of the Order of Chosen Friends, and is now examiner of the Order of Home Friends and a delegate for New Jersey to Supreme Council of that order. He was formerly a member of the Essex County Medical Society and is now a member of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

NATHAN CLARENCE HORTON, of Orange, born in Chester, Morris County, N. J., November 1, 1869, is the son of David Lewis and Mary P. (Dildine) Horton and a great-great-grandson of Nathan Horton, a captain in the Revolu-

tionary War, through whom he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He received his preliminary education at the Blair Presbyterial Academy of Blairstown, N. J., and in 1887 was



NATHAN C. HORTON.

graduated from the State Model School at Trenton, where he was one of the founders and editors of *The Signal*, now the official organ of that institution. He read law with Arthur W. Horton, of Philadelphia, Pa., received the degree of LL.B. from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia courts as an attorney and counsellor November 1, 1890, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

in January, 1893. He began practice in Philadelphia, and from 1889 to 1892 also edited and managed the *Insurance News*, a monthly journal devoted to insurance matters. In February, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and in the following September settled in Orange, where he has since practiced his profession, and where he served as City Counsel one year (1893-94).

Mr. Horton has always done considerable literary work, and while in the University of Pennsylvania was the editor of the law department of the *Pennsylvanian*, the college paper. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., of Orange. He enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in the summer of 1898, during the war with Spain, was with that regiment of volunteer infantry at Jacksonville, Fla.,

attached to the Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. He was Ordnance Officer of the regiment and Judge-Advocate of the division court martial. He is unmarried.

EDWIN RAYNOR CASE, a successful business man of Jersey City, is the son of Menzies Raynor Case and Amanda Malvina Coon, a grandson of Moses and Charlotte (Miller)



EDWIN R. CASE.

Case and of Samuel and Hannah (Negus) Coon, a great-grandson of Josiah Case and Robert Negus, and a lineal descendant of John Case, who came from England and settled

in Simsbury, Conn., in 1650. Mr. Case's great-grandmother, the wife of Robert Negus, was a Perry. His father was a Director of the Jersey City Board of Education for five terms, his associates in the board during that time being Joseph McCoy, James L. Davenport, and A. S. Jewell; he was also for sixteen years superintendent of Old Trinity Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in York Street.

Edwin R. Case was born in Jersey City, April 7, 1855. He obtained his education in Public Schools Nos. 1 and 13 and at Hasbrouck Classical and Commercial Institute, which he left in January, 1872, to engage in the tea brokerage business with his father. He continued in that employment until September 10, 1873, and from that time until November 1, 1899, was associated with the People's Gas Light Company of Jersey City, first as a clerk and from October 12, 1880, to October 31, 1899, as Secretary and Treasurer of the company. From the leasing of the gas company to the United Gas Improvement Company, in September, 1886, to the present time, he has been successfully engaged in the stock and bond brokerage business. He is President and a Director of the Fidelity Gas Light Company of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., of the Monroe County Gas Company of Stroudsburg, Pa., and of the New Paltz and Poughkeepsie Traction Company of New Paltz, N. Y. He is also a Trustee of the Lakewood Gas Company of Lakewood, N. J.

Since 1884 Mr. Case has been a member of the Jersey City Club. He is also a member of Unique Council, No. 434, Royal Arcanum, and of Vigilant Council, No. 43, Loyal Additional Benefit Association. He is active and influential in the community and a man of superior business ability and sound judgment.

On September 25, 1876, Mr. Case married Emily Fay Hoyt. They have had three children: Caroline Hoyt Case, Edwin Raynor Case (deceased), and Herbert Hoyt Case.

ERNEST C. EVERTZ, of East Orange, born in the famous cutlery manufacturing town of Solingen, in one of the Rhine provinces of Prussia, October 2, 1854, is the son of Peter Daniel Evertz and Alvena, daughter of Henry and Wilhel-

mina (Stracher) Kouart, both members of old German families. His maternal grandfather served in one of the campaigns under Napoleon Bonaparte. On December 1, 1859, this Napoleonic soldier, with his wife and two daughters, Alvena and Amelia, sailed from Bremen for America, but on the third day of the voyage he died and his remains were buried at sea. The widow, after fifty-five days, landed in New York and went direct to Newark, N. J., whence she subsequently removed to Roseville. The second daughter, Amelia, was a widow and had one child, Rosalia. The other daughter, Alvena, and her husband, Peter Daniel Evertz, then had eight children.

Peter Daniel Evertz secured employment with Henry Sauerbeer, afterward working at his trade for some time in the employ of Jacob Wiss, the founder of the firm of Jacob Wiss & Sons, of Newark. His diligence and perseverance, after two years, enabled Mr. Evertz to



ERNEST C. EVERTZ.

begin business on his own account in the manufacture of cutlery hardware, and in this he was very successful, continuously conducting the enterprise until 1865, when, on account of failing health, he was forced to relinquish it. Within the same year he purchased the homestead in East Orange, consisting of a fourteen-acre tract of land, to which he intended to retire with his family; but on the 10th of February, 1866, at his home in Newark, he passed away, at the age of forty-one, his birth having occurred on the 2d of February, 1825. His wife, who was born on the 17th of May, 1827, died September 30, 1881.

They had eleven children: Emma, wife of Alexander Kohler, of Newark, by whom she has two children; Charles, who married Emma Hass, has six children, and resides in Newark; Rosalie, who married Frederick Schmachtenburg, of Newark, and has four sons; Ida, who died at the age of eighteen years; Ernest C.; Amelia, wife of Jacob Kocher, of Newark, and the mother of two daughters; Edward; Peter Daniel, Jr., who married Hattie Matthews and has four children; Matilda, who died at the age of fourteen; Charlotte Wilhelmina, wife of William J. Layden, by whom she has three children; and Bertha, who died in infancy.

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

He is a Republican in politics and a member of Radiant Star Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., of the Lutheran Church of Newark, of America Lodge, No. 143, Knights of Pythias, and of Newark City Conclave of Heptasophs, No. 247.

Mr. Evertz was married, April 15, 1885, in Newark, to Miss Mary M. Weimer, born October 15, 1861, daughter of George and Matilda (Weigman) Weimer. They have four children: Meta M., born June 28, 1886; Irving E., November 25, 1889; Hazel May, May 3, 1893; and Ethel Mildred, November 12, 1896.

CHARLES GREENE ROCKWOOD, one of the most distinguished financiers of Essex County, is descended from

an ancestry long and prominently connected with the republic. The family had its origin in England, and sixteen years after the landing of the pilgrims of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth Rock the first of the name in America braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that day and founded a home in that district of our land to which was given the name of the mother country. All through the colonial epoch the representatives of the name were prominent in shaping those events which constitute the distinctive annals of the nation, and on many of the higher planes of life they attained marked prestige. Dr. Ebenezer Rockwood, grandfather of Charles G., was a Harvard graduate of 1773 and a surgeon in the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. At the close of his service he located in



CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD.

Wilton, N. H., where he not only attained eminence in his profession, but became influential in civil and religious affairs. At the ripe age of eighty-four years he died, mourned by the entire community. His second son, Ebenezer, Jr., the father of Charles G., also acquired his literary education at Harvard, and subsequently studied law in Boston, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a man of strong mentality and scholarly attainments, and possessed not only an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, but also had superior gifts of oratory. It seemed that a most brilliant career at the bar awaited him, but death ended the professional life that was opening with

such rich promise. He died when only thirty-four years of age, leaving a widow and four children. His wife, Elizabeth Breese Hazard, was a daughter of Ebenezer Hazard, who was connected with the Postoffice Department under Washington as first Postmaster of New York, then as Surveyor of post roads and offices throughout the country, while from 1782 to 1789 he was Postmaster-General, being the third incumbent in that office. He was a man of rare mental powers, highly cultured, and a noted linguist, having mastered several of the ancient languages. He was the author of several voluminous historical works and contributed many able and scholarly articles on historical subjects to journals and societies of that day. At the same time he won distinction as a financier and was the original Director, the first Secretary, and the untiring business manager of the Insurance Company of North America, in Philadelphia.

Charles G. Rockwood was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1814. He was yet an infant at the time of his father's death, and soon afterward his mother brought him and three other children to the home of her father in Philadelphia, Pa. A few years later she became the wife of Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D.D., LL.D., subsequently an eminent divine, who for more than half a century occupied with colleagues the pulpit of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church in New York City. This excellent man devoted himself at once to the welfare of the children thus providentially placed in his care, and to his instruction, as well as to that of a highly cultured mother, Mr. Rockwood is indebted for his early training, which was so thorough and complete that it proved an excellent foundation upon which to rest the superstructure of more advanced knowledge. After a suitable preparation at home he entered an excellent academy conducted by E. W. Morse, of New York, and therein completed a course of studies sufficiently advanced to fit him for any sphere of life. His tastes, however, seemed to incline to a commercial instead of a professional career, and, being allowed to follow the bent of his own nature, he entered a large commission house in New York, where he remained from the age of fifteen until he attained his majority.

Mr. Rockwood entered upon a conspicuous and successful career as a banker in 1846, accepting the position of Cashier of the Orange Bank at Orange, N. J. He remained with that institution until 1849, when he became Cashier of the Stamford Bank at Stamford, Conn. For three years he acceptably served in that capacity, and from 1852 to 1857 was at the head of the private banking house of Rockwood, Hazards & Co., of Manch Chunk, Pa., in which place a chartered bank was organized in 1857. Mr. Rockwood then removed to Norwalk, Conn., to enter upon the duties of Cashier in a newly established bank there. But in a short time a greater field of labor and responsibility was opened to him in Newark, N. J., where he became Cashier of the Newark Banking Company in 1858. He filled that position, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the directors, for almost thirty years, and in January, 1887, was elected President of the institution.

Working in perfect harmony with his fellow executives and directors, Mr. Rockwood has so directed the affairs of the bank that it has not only maintained its high prestige and prosperity, but has increased them. This is the oldest banking institution in the State. The first charter granted by the State of New Jersey to any bank was to the Newark Banking and Insurance Company on the 18th of February, 1804. This company never pursued the insurance business, and on the second renewal of its charter the word "insurance" was dropped from its title, leaving the name Newark Banking Company. In 1865 it was changed to a national bank under the name of the National Newark Banking Company, having now had a continuous existence of ninety-seven years. The sound and conservative principles of finance displayed by Mr. Rockwood in the supervision of this institution have won for him uniform commendation. His attention has not been given to this enterprise alone, for he has been a Director of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark for over thirty years and a member of its finance committee. He still gives regular attention to the business of the National Newark Banking Company, and is daily at his desk.

In all movements designed to advance the welfare of the

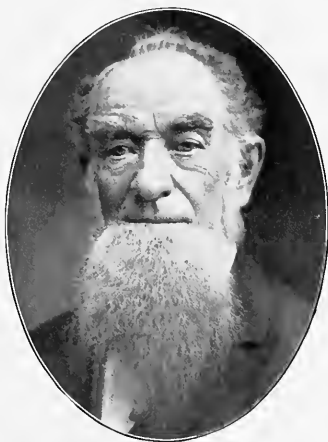
community Mr. Rockwood has ever been deeply and actively interested. He has given largely of his time to Christian and philanthropic work, and the poor and needy have found in him a true friend. He is especially ready to aid those who are willing to help themselves, and thus promotes that practical benevolence which enables the recipient to retain his self-respect and independence of character. His nature is kindly and gracious and rests upon broad humanitarian principles. His religious life identified him with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an active worker. He is also a Director in the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark and a member of the Essex County Bible Society, which he has served as President. His labors in behalf of education have been very effective. For more than thirty years he has filled the office of Trustee of the Newark Academy, which was founded in 1792 and is one of the oldest and best educational institutions in the State, and during most of this time he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the board and since 1900 its President. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Washington Association of Morristown. His life, characterized by a devotion to all that is good and pure and true, is worthy of emulation and should serve as a source of inspiration to others.

Mr. Rockwood was married in 1840 to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of George B. and Joanna (Vermilye) Smith, of New York City. She died in 1893. Of their four children only one, Charles G. Rockwood, Jr., is living. He is professor of mathematics in Princeton University.

WILLIAM HENRY MCKIRGAN, a well known citizen of Lyon's Farms, was born in Clinton Township, Essex County, N. J., January 16, 1832. He is the second son of Alexander McKirgan, Jr., and a grandson of Alexander McKirgan, Sr., both of Scotch descent. His grandmother on his father's side was Margaret Phelps. His mother, Julia, was a daughter of Zophar Lyon, one of the early

settlers of Lyon's Farms, whose children were Obadiah, David, Harvey, Phoebe, Julia, Elizabeth, and Abby. The children of Alexander McKirgan, Jr., and Julia Lyon were Margaret, Harriet, Amelia L., Alexander, William H., Eveline, Charles, Julia A., and Thomas F. The father of this family spent most of his life in Essex County, where he died in 1862, aged sixty-two years. His wife died in 1859, at about the age of fifty-nine. Both were active and liberal supporters of church and kindred interests, and universally respected for their sterling characteristics.

William H. McKirgan was educated in the public schools of Lyon's Farms, Essex County, and then learned the jeweler's trade, which he abandoned at the age of twenty-two to engage in the dairy business. He continued in this line for ten years, achieving marked success as well as an honorable reputation. About 1864 he engaged in the business of



WILLIAM H. M'KIRGAN.

manufacturing refined oils, etc., at Newark, and successfully conducted that enterprise for twenty years, when he sold out to the Standard Oil Company. Since then Mr. McKirgan has lived in retirement from active business at Lyon's Farms, where he has a fine estate and a handsome home.

He has been somewhat active in public affairs, but has never held office, preferring to devote his energies wholly to business. Though a Prohibition Democrat, he has always been deeply interested in the old line Democracy and ever loyal to its principles. He is a member and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church of Lyon's Farms, of which he

has been a Trustee for about forty years. He is a man of great force of character, a public spirited citizen, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and friend.

Mr. McKirgan married Mary D. Bond, daughter of David and Rebecca Bond, of Waverly, N. J., and has one son, Charles Henry. Mrs. Mary D. McKirgan is the only survivor of the original twenty-one members of the old Lyon's Farms church.

JOHN J. HELLER, of Forest Hill, Essex County, was born in West Orange on the 20th of May, 1850, his parents being Elias Heller and Mary Leak. He is of German and French descent, and his ancestors were Huguenots who sought homes in America at an early day.

In the public schools of his native county Mr. Heller acquired his education. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he moved to Forest Hill and entered the employ of his brother, Elias G. Heller, the well known manufacturer of files and rasps. He mastered the business in every detail, and in 1873 a partnership was formed between the three brothers, Elias G., John J., and George E., for the manufacture of files, rasps, and farrier's tools. They now have a very extensive plant in Forest Hill, employ a large force of workmen, and enjoy an excellent patronage, which comes from all sections of the country. The superior workmanship manifest in their products, together with the well known reliability of the house, has secured for them a business which indicates the enterprising spirit, the energy, and the splendid executive ability of the proprietors.

Mr. Heller has been an important factor in the development and progress of the community in which he resides, giving active support to all measures for the public good. He is public spirited, loyal to county, State, and nation, and one of the leading residents of Forest Hill. In politics he is an ardent Republican, well informed on the issues of the day, and gives to his party intelligent support.

He was married, April 7, 1874, in Newark, to Miss Lena Pfeiffer, her parents being of German ancestry. Six children have been born to them: Ida, Walter (a graduate of



JOHN J. HELLER.

the Newark High School in 1897 and later a student at Cornell University), Florence, Benjamin, Russell, and Norma. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.



NELL R. HOWARD.

OWEN F. CONLON, of Newark, was born on the family homestead near Armagh, Ireland, July 4, 1861, his father, William Conlon, being the second son of Redmond Conlon, a descendant of an ancient Irish family. Redmond married Phoebe Passmore. Mr. Conlon's mother, Catherine (Sheridan) Conlon, was descended from the old Sheridan family of Ballinarea. Owen F. Conlon came to this country with his parents in 1873 and settled in Newark, N. J., where he attended St. Patrick's Parochial School and St. Benedict's College. In those institutions he obtained an excellent training.

In 1878 Mr. Conlon entered the employ of John Reilly & Co. to learn the patent and enameled leather business, which he mastered in every detail, working through the different departments from the tannery to the office. The experience which he acquired in these capacities has been of great value to him, although he did not follow the



OWEN F. CONLON.

business as a life vocation. In 1884 he engaged in the fire insurance business with his elder brother, Redmond P. Conlon, with whom he remained until 1889, when he established himself in the real estate and stock brokerage business, in which he has since continued with uninterrupted success.

Mr. Conlon has been active and prominent in public life as well as in business affairs. He served as Assessor for the Eighth Ward of Newark during the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, and in November, 1888, was elected Tax Commissioner for a term of two years. He was appointed by Mayor Haynes to the office of Tax Commissioner in May, 1889, for

a five years' term, and was President of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes in 1893 and 1894. His knowledge of real estate values, his integrity of character, and his earnestness in promoting the best interests of the city made him a valuable man in these positions and won for him an honorable reputation. Mr. Conlon is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark, of St. Michael's Young Men's Catholic Association, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Royal Arcanum, the Institute Boat Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the North End and Jeffersonian Clubs, the Joel Parker Association, and St. Patrick's Alliance.

He was married, January 15, 1890, to Mary C. Newton, and has four children: Owen Newton, Marguerite, Leo, and Aloysius.

EDWARD EVERTZ, of Newark, was born in Solingen, Prussia, Germany, on the 5th of August, 1858. He is the son of Peter Daniel Evertz and Alvena Konart, and a younger brother of Ernest C. Evertz, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Evertz was brought to this country by his parents when he was three years old and received his education in the public schools of East Orange, N. J. At the age of eighteen he entered the establishment of Joseph Schmidt, of Newark, to learn the butcher's trade, and at the end of his apprenticeship purchased Mr. Schmidt's business and continued it for one year. He then entered the employ of Louis V. Pfeifer, with whom he remained five years, again engaging in business for himself in 1887, at the corner of Eleventh and Warren Streets, Newark. In 1890 he purchased his present property, to which he has added a number of improvements, and here he carries on a large and successful meat market, dealing also in fruits, vegetables, etc.

In his various business undertakings Mr. Evertz has met with marked success. He is a man of energy, enterprise, and public spirit, actively identified with the best interests of the community, and through his integrity and ability

has achieved an honorable standing. He is a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Evertz was married in Newark, December 29, 1881,



Edward Evertz

to Miss Sarah McGill, daughter of William and Sarah McGill. They have three children: Harry Alexander, born October 23, 1882; Edna May, born June 21, 1884; and Jesse, born June 19, 1890.

HENRY C. HEINISCH, a well known citizen of Irvington, Essex County, and a son of Rochus and Susannah (Dievenbach) Heinisch, was born in Newark, November 13, 1839. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the famous Newark Academy on the corner of High and William Streets. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's store in New York, where he learned the shears and scissors trade. He eventually assumed



HENRY C. HEINISCH.

entire charge of the New York store, and under his able management the business was greatly increased. While conducting the New York store at No. 301 Broadway he was also exclusive New York agent for the Peters Cutlery Company, of Solingen, Prussia, transacting an annual business aggregating three hundred thousand dollars. Retiring for several years, he then became connected with the shears and scissors manufactory at Windsor, Conn. H.

Booker & Co., of New York City, handled the product of this factory, which was stamped "H. C. Heinisch, N. Y." He has ever since retained his association with the Windsor company. Mr. Heinisch has recently patented an invention known as the H. C. Heinisch patent tailor's shears, which he believes will be used exclusively by the sartorial fraternity, as he maintains that by their use an operator can do twice as much work as with the ordinary shears heretofore employed.

Mr. Heinisch was at one time a member of the Board of Trustees of Irvington, and also served for two terms as a

member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County, representing Clinton Township.

He was married, September 14, 1870, to Miss Virginia Rogers, daughter of Thomas R. Rogers, of the Paterson Locomotive Works. They have five children: Maud R. (wife of Charles Terrill), Herbert D., Edith R., Mabel, and Mildred.

EDWARD HILL BALDWIN, M.D., of Newark, N. J., a prominent specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, was born in Newark on the 25th of December, 1871, being the son of Samuel Hill and A. Henrietta (Pierson) Baldwin. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary Louise (Hill) Baldwin; his maternal grandparents were Charles T. and Harriet (Coe) Pierson. On his father's side he traces his ancestry in an unbroken line to Melancthon Hill, of England, 1609. His maternal ancestors were of Puritan stock. Dr. Baldwin's father was for a quarter of a century a prominent lawyer in Newark.

He received his early education at the Washington Street Public School, Newark, was prepared for college at the Newark Academy, and was graduated from Princeton



EDWARD HILL BALDWIN, M.D.

University. His medical studies were pursued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He has received from the State of New York the special

degree of *Oculi et Auris Chirurgus*. He began practicing medicine in Newark in 1895, but in 1896 discontinued general practice for the specialty of eye, ear, and throat diseases. For the past five years he has been assistant surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and is lecturer on the theory of optics, applied refraction, and ophthalmometry at the college of that institution. He is visiting oculist, aurist, and laryngologist to St. Mary's Hospital, of Passaic, N. J.

Dr. Baldwin is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Essex County Homeopathic Medical Society, the New Jersey Chiron Club, the Newark Athletic Club, the University Club, and the Princeton Club of Newark.

He was married, November 11, 1896, to Rosalind Grover Shepard. Mrs. Baldwin is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullin, of the "Mayflower."

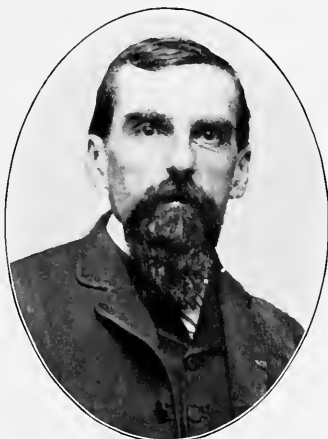
GEORGE E. CLYMER, of East Orange, lawyer, son of Edward Swain and Uretha (Van Kuren) Clymer, was born in Newark, N. J., March 7, 1868. He was educated in the Newark public schools and by private instructors, and in February, 1886, entered the office of Judge James D. Cleaver as a law student. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the February term of 1890 and as a counsellor at the February term of 1893. He is a successful member of the Newark bar. He has served as counsel to the Board of Health of East Orange, as counsel to the City of Newark under the Martin Act, as department counsel for the Essex County Savings Bank, and as counsel for the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy.

He is a member of the Republican Club of East Orange and of Newark City Council, No. 492, Royal Arcanum.

LEWIS E. HAYWARD, lawyer, of East Orange, was born in West Milford, Passaic County, N. J., on the 11th of December, 1842. He is the son of Charles Hayward and Joanna N. Clark, daughter of John Clark, Jr., and grand-

daughter of John Clark, Sr. His parents moved to Newark when he was young, and there he received a public school education and learned the trade of harnessmaker.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company B, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, being subsequently transferred to Company C of that regiment and to Company H, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers. He served until the close of the war, and after his return home began the study of law. In 1870 he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Middlesex County. He resigned that office, however, to go to Virginia, where he engaged in farming. In 1880 he removed to Washington, D. C., and successfully



LEWIS E. HAYWARD.

practiced law there for nine years. He returned to New Jersey in 1889, settled in East Orange, and has since been actively engaged in practice in that place.

Mr. Hayward is a man of ability, patriotism, and energy, and has always borne a high reputation. He is identified with the best interests of the community and actively contributes to its general welfare.

In 1866 he married Harriet D. Gatfield, daughter of Jacob Gatfield, of Newark, N. J. They have five children: Newton W., John E., Mrs. Ida M. Selover, Ella M., and Lucy V.

JOHN H. WHITE, of South Orange, a representative business man of that place, was born in Springfield, Union County, N. J., May 23, 1871, being the son of James H. and

Lucy E. (Young) White, of New York, and a grandson of P. White, of New York, who plied between New York and Liverpool from 1845 to 1850 with the Black Star Steamship Company of New York. In 1862 he resigned his position and removed to Summit, N. J., where he resided until



JOHN H. WHITE.

his death. On his father's side he comes from Irish and on his mother's from Scotch stock. Both his maternal grandparents were born in Scotland. His maternal uncle, William Young, was a Colonel in the Civil War.

Mr. White received his education in a parochial school at Short Hills, N. J., and at the age of fourteen obtained employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger boy. From 1888 to 1891 he was assistant operator

of the Lackawanna Railroad and assistant postmaster at Short Hills. In 1892 he was a candidate for the position of postmaster at Short Hills, but failed to receive the appointment. From 1891 to 1894 he was ticket agent at South Orange, and from 1894 to 1896 he held the same position at Brick Church, being promoted in the latter year to station master. He resigned that place to engage in the real estate and insurance brokerage business, which he has since been pursuing successfully at South Orange. He also has business interests in these lines in New York City.

He was married, October 22, 1896, to Miss Anna M. Ernenwein, of Verona, Oneida County, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter.

FRANK ALFRED CHAMPLIN, of Newark, N. J., merchant, was born in that city January 9, 1871, being the son of Charles B. and Mary (Cooper) Champlin. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother was born in New York City. His father, born in 1842, came to Newark in 1866; for three years during the Rebellion he served in the Sixth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, participating in all the campaigns of the Second Army Corps. After the war he engaged in the plumbing trade in Newark.

The son was educated in the public schools and at the New Jersey Business College, graduating from that institution in 1886. He then obtained employment as bookkeeper in a produce commission establishment in the Center Market, but left that position in 1887 to engage in the grain and shipping business. In 1893 he embarked in the grain trade for himself on a small scale.

His business has experienced constant growth, and his house is now one of the foremost of its kind in Newark, shipping grain from the West in car lots and distributing it throughout the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Champlin is a well known citizen of Newark. He is a Republican in politics, is Secretary of the Passaic Boat Club, and is a member of the North End Club.

He was married, April 27, 1898, to Miss Grace L. Darling, stepdaughter of George L. Smith, Collector of the Port of Newark. Mrs. Champlin comes from an old American family of Springfield, Mass. They have one child, Ruth.



FRANK A. CHAMPLIN.

JEROME DUDLEY GEDNEY, of East Orange, N. J., lawyer, was born in Hoboken, N. J., December 29, 1873, being the son of Jerome Hadden Gedney and Marietta (Stanley) Gedney (daughter of Joseph Stanley).

He completed his education at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., read law with Justice J. Franklin Fort, of Newark, and was admitted to practice as attorney-at-law in November, 1895. and as counsellor-at-law in November,



JEROME D. GEDNEY.

1898. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Jersey City from the time of his admission to the bar until May, 1898, when he removed to East Orange and became associated with James B. Dill, having offices in the People's Bank building. Mr. Gedney is one of the successful and representative young lawyers of Essex County.

He is a member of the Republican Club of East Orange, the Newark Athletic Club, the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, and Hope

Lodge, F. and A. M. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an active Republican, and holds the office of member of the City Council of East Orange.

Mr. Gedney was married, November 21, 1900, to Miss Edith Olds, daughter of Edward Allen Olds, of New York.

MATTHEW T. GAFFNEY, M.D., was born on the 11th of March, 1870, in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. He is descended from John Carr, one of the first to import Irish flax into America.

Dr. Gaffney was graduated from the Christian Brothers' School and the New Jersey Business College in his native city, and in 1897 was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He attended the nervous clinics at the City Hospital in Baltimore, Md., and the surgical clinics at St. Stevens Hospital, New York, and subsequently took a course in obstetrics under Dr. Lusk at the New York Maternity Hospital. In 1900 he studied the science of nervous diseases at the Hospital and Clinics of Charot at Paris, France. These various courses enabled Dr. Gaffney to enter upon the active practice of his profession with a knowledge of medicine and surgery seldom obtained by the young practitioner, and he at once came into prominence as a physician of more than ordinary ability. He soon built up a large and successful practice in Newark, where he resides, and was appointed to the staff of St. Michael's Hospital and in 1899 physician to the Newark Board of Health, which position he still holds. He is also official physician and surgeon to the New Jersey Traction Company.



MATTHEW T. GAFFNEY, M.D.

Dr. Gaffney, though a young man, has gained a high reputation. His entrance into the mysteries of medicine was under the late Dr. William O'Gorman, one of Newark's eminent physicians. This was immediately after leaving college. Upon Dr. O'Gorman's death he took up portrait and landscape painting, working and exhibiting at the principal galleries throughout America. By hard work and good luck he was able to accumulate enough in this line

to return to the study of medicine, which he diligently pursued from a metaphysical and psychological standpoint. In the summer of 1900 he visited the leading hospitals of Europe to study nervous diseases, and his experience there, united with the broad and accurate knowledge which he had gathered at home, admirably equipped him for active practice. He has contributed to medical literature several important articles on heredity and is now engaged on a work entitled "The Hereditary Transmission of Genius." He is unmarried.

JOSEPH KUSSY, D.D.S., of Newark, N. J., dentist, was born in that city on the 29th of October, 1874, and is the son of Gustav and Bella (Bloch) Kussy, both of whom were natives of Germany. Dr. Kussy's maternal grandfather,

Joseph Bloch, was a famous teacher in Germany, having won recognition from the Emperor, and was also private instructor to Baron de Hirsh.



JOSEPH KUSSY, D.D.S.

Dr. Kussy received his early education in the schools of Newark, graduating from the Newton Street Grammar School in 1887 and from the High School in 1891. He was graduated from the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York in 1894 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898. He began the practice of dentistry in Newark in August, 1898, and has been successful in his profession. His offices are at 491 High Street.

He is Vice-President of the City Club of Newark, and is

a member of various charitable organizations. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married, November 30, 1899, to Josie Hertz.

WILLIAM MOORE GOULD, D.D.S., of Newark, was born in that city January 27, 1873. He is the son of Henry D. Gould and Harriet E., daughter of Aaron and Sarah M. Renck; a grandson of Nathaniel M. Gould, who married respectively Margaret, Nancy, and Sarah Gould; and a great-grandson of General William and Mehetable Gould and of Joseph and Mary Moore. General William Gould was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. He was born in Caldwell, N. J., and died there at the age of ninety years. One of Dr. Gould's ancestors, Stephen G. Gould, father of Senator Ketchum's wife, was a prominent citizen of Newark.

Dr. Gould was educated in the Fourth Ward public schools in his native city, at the Newark Academy, and at the New York College of Dentistry, having previously been under the preceptorship of Drs. A. W. B. and J. H. Crane for two years. He completed his dental



WILLIAM MOORE GOULD, D.D.S.

course when twenty years old, but was obliged to wait one year before taking his examination before the State Board of Registration. At the age of twenty-one he was licensed to practice dental surgery in New Jersey and at once opened an office at No. 12 Cedar Street, Newark, where he remained one and one-half years. During that period he devoted one

day a week to active practice in Caldwell. His city practice, however, constantly increased until he was obliged to give his whole time to his Newark business, which he successfully conducted at No. 89 Halsey Street for five years. He then purchased his present property at No. 85 Halsey Street, which he has fitted up with the latest and best improvements.

In the active practice of his profession Dr. Gould has gained a high standing. He has served as dental surgeon at the Newark City Dispensary since he began practice in 1894, and is attending dental surgeon at the Eighth Avenue Baby Shelter and Day Nursery. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the North Reformed Church of Newark, and of the Independent Order of Foresters, New Jersey jurisdiction, in which he has held important offices. He is also an active member of the New Jersey State Dental Society and of the Central Dental Association.

Dr. Gould was married, December 5, 1895, to Elizabeth M. Lutes, daughter of John Lutes, of Newark, formerly of Somerville, N. J. Their children are Donald Mackay Gould and Paul Carleton Gould.

CHARLES T. MERRIGAN, a well known plumber of Orange Valley, is the son of James Merrigan and Susan Hanley, and was born in Orange, Essex County, on the 22d of May, 1872. He received his educational training in a parochial school in Orange Valley, and subsequently learned the plumbing trade, establishing himself in that business in 1894 under the present firm name of Finneran & Merrigan.

During the seven years since he engaged in the plumbing business in Orange Valley Mr. Merrigan has been very successful and gained for himself an honorable reputation. He is energetic, enterprising, and public spirited, deeply interested in important local affairs, and a man of integrity and uprightness of character. He is a member of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum and active in other capacities.

EDWARD T. WEYER, one of the successful young business men of Newark, was born in Germany on the 26th of April, 1870. He was educated in the Fatherland and in Newark, N. J., whither he came in 1888. Learning the baker's trade, he engaged in business for himself in 1895, opening a shop on the corner of Sussex and Nesbit Streets, Newark. He soon built up a large and profitable trade and established an honorable reputation for integrity, enterprise, and fair dealing. In 1900 he erected his present residence and place of business, and now carries on an extensive and successful general baking trade in both the wholesale and retail branches.

Mr. Weyer is an ardent Republican, deeply interested in party affairs, and active in all the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and popular among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

He married Minnie Kass, who was born in Germany, June 18, 1870, coming to America when young. Their children are Edward, born June 2, 1896, and Emma, born January 16, 1898.



EDWARD T. WEYER.

MARCUS STRAUSSBERG, of Newark, N. J., dentist, was born in Dorpat, Russia, May 1, 1874. His parents, George and Marie Straussberg, were both natives of that place, and had four children. The family came to New York City in 1890, and there the father was engaged in the cloth-

ing business until his death in 1896; the mother died in 1898.

Marcus Straussberg received his education in the High School of his native Russian village. When the family removed to this country they were accompanied by Dr. A. Jorsch, a brother-in-law of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Jorsch was a dentist, and practiced his profession for a time in New York City, subsequently locating at Union Hill, N. J., and with him Marcus Straussberg pursued his dental studies.



MARCUS STRAUSSBERG.

Dr. Straussberg has been in the successful practice of his profession in Newark at No. 234 Springfield Avenue since 1897. He is a member of the City Club, of Triluniar Lodge, No. 112, F. and A. M., and of the Central Dental Association.

He was married, in 1897, to Albine Abeles, of Newark, N. J., and has two children, George and Ruth.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH, son of Patrick and Cecelia (Beirne) McDonough, was born June 29, 1871, in West Orange, Essex County, where he still resides. He received his education in the public schools of that town and at the parochial school in Orange Valley, and then learned the trade of hatter. For twelve years, however, he has been successfully engaged in the clothing business.

Mr. McDonough has been active in public life as well as

in business capacities, and in both has achieved an excellent reputation. He was elected Town Clerk of West Orange in 1897 and re-elected in 1900, and has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of that office. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, of the C. B. L., of the S. P. A. of America, of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum of Orange Valley, and of the West Orange Gun Club, in all of which he is influential and popular.

Mr. McDonough married Mary Garrett, daughter of James Garrett, of Orange, N. J., in January, 1896.



JOSEPH M'DONOUGH.

ERNEST A. GEOFFROY, of Forest Hill, a suburb of Newark, was born near Madison, Morris County, N. J., May 4, 1857. He is the son of Nicholas C. and Francoise (Duclos) Geoffroy; a grandson of Jean Baptiste and Cecile Seguin, both natives of the North of France, the former, born in the town of Rocquigny, being a farmer; and a great-grandson of Jean Nicholas Geoffroy, also a native of Rocquigny and an agriculturist. The family has been prominent in that country for many generations, achieving distinction for their learning, intelligence, and patriotism.

Nicholas C. Geoffroy, born December 8, 1818, learned the trade of an artificer in wood and willowware, and at the age of twenty came to America, landing in New York in

1838. Later he moved to Madison, N. J., and engaged in farming and milling. He married, in New York, April 16,



Ernest A. Geoffroy

1842, Francoise, daughter of Joseph and Marie (Grand)

Duclos, both natives of Grenoble in the South of France. Her mother, Marie, was the daughter of Charles and Marie (Girard) Grand, natives of Corps in the Department of de l'Isere, and a niece of Stephen Girard, the noted philanthropist of Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph Duclos was a glove manufacturer and died when his daughter Françoise was a small child. She was born May 9, 1821, came to New York in 1838, and by her marriage to Nicholas C. Geoffroy became the mother of six children: Sophia C., born June 5, 1842, wife of E. G. Heller; Hortense J., born July 8, 1848, wife of Monroe Doremus; Lucy L., born February 1, 1853, wife of Jefferson Doremus; Leon L., born June 12, 1855, died July 13, 1859; Ernest A.; and Amelia M., born February 10, 1860, who resides with her parents on the old homestead in Morris County.

Ernest A. Geoffroy acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and under private instruction. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Heller Brothers and remained in their service for a number of years, winning their confidence and regard by his industry, fidelity to duty, and business tact. In 1881, in connection with George E. and John J. Heller, he succeeded to the interests of Peter J. Heller, who, on account of failing health, severed his business associations with his brother, Elias G. Heller, since which time the firm name of Heller & Brothers has been used, the partners being Elias G., George E., and John J. Heller and Ernest A. Geoffroy. In 1883 Mr. Geoffroy became manager of the Heller Steel Works and in 1890 was chosen Treasurer of the Heller Tool Company. In addition to these important positions he is President of the E. A. Geoffroy Coal Company, of Forest Hill and Newark, and was a charter member of the Woodside Building and Loan Association, of which he has served as Treasurer from the time of its organization.

Mr. Geoffroy was married in Morris County, October 10, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth C. Eagles, daughter of Alfred and Pheba (Sturges) Eagles. They have two children: Françoise Duclos, born January 1, 1885; and Rhoda Sturges, born October 22, 1887.

Mrs. Geoffroy's maternal grandparents were John and

Elizabeth (Cory) Sturges, both of English descent. She is a great-granddaughter of Daniel and Rhoda (Southard) Sturges, and a descendant of one of three brothers Sturges who came over on one of the first trips of the "Mayflower." One of these brothers settled in New Jersey. Daniel Sturges was born December 19, 1759, and died March 3, 1828, while his wife passed away in 1787. They were residents of Morris County. Elizabeth Cory Sturges, the grandmother of Mrs. Geoffroy, was born July 28, 1792, and died March 28, 1869. Her parents were Luke and Anna (Carter) Cory. The former was a son of James and Martha (Carter) Cory, and for many generations the Cory family has been represented in Morris County. James Cory was born November 26, 1735, and died September 27, 1799, while his wife, Martha (Carter) Cory, was born March 25, 1739, and died November 5, 1794. They were married May 26, 1757. Their son, Luke Cory, was born August 26, 1766, and died October 25, 1794. He married Anna Carter, who was born March 13, 1771, daughter of Barnabas and Mary Carter. Her father was the first of his family to settle in Morris County. His birth occurred August 2, 1739, and his death September 2, 1822.

On the paternal side Mrs. Geoffroy is descended from a prominent old family of Essex County. The first of the name to come to America was Alexander Eagles, a native of Scotland, who located in Newark. He married, reared a family, and among his children was Thomas Eagles, born in 1709, died August 8, 1783. He married Rachel Eagles, born in 1714, died November 7, 1734; second, Louise Eagles, died January 1, 1838; and, third, Jerusha Eagles, born in 1704, died February 28, 1760. Alexander Eagles, son of Thomas Eagles, married Sarah Crane, and among their children was Thomas Eagles, the grandfather of Mrs. Geoffroy. He was a worthy and prominent citizen of Newark, where for many years he followed the blacksmith's trade. He was born March 7, 1780, and died March 14, 1835. He married, March 19, 1808, Elizabeth Swartzel, who was born March 11, 1790, and died March 14, 1832. Their children were Israel Crane, born May 4, 1809; William Crane, born April 5, 1811; Janet, born June 13, 1813; Alexander, born March

1, 1815; John Camp, born June 13, 1816, died June 14, 1817; Alfred, born December 8, 1818; Rachel, born April 28, 1821; Hettie, born September 26, 1823; and Thomas, born January 8, 1826.

Alfred Eagles, the father of Mrs. Geoffroy, was born in Newark, was educated in the public schools, and on reaching man's estate learned the trade of a coach-lamp maker. He subsequently began business on his own account and engaged in the manufacture of lamp goods and other specialties. He became identified with the firm of Roberts, Eagles & Co. He died April 10, 1878. On the 23d of May, 1842, he married Jane Elizabeth Smithson, born June 19, 1819, died June 7, 1855. They had five children: Francis, born April 26, 1843; Alfred Smithson, born February 26, 1846; Charles Alexander, born January 19, 1848; Frederick Wyekoff, born January 4, 1851; and Louis Janet, born May 15, 1853. On the 17th of September, 1856, he married Phebe Sturges. They had one child, Mrs. Geoffroy. The mother died October 22, 1880. The old Eagles homestead in Newark stood for many years on the site of the armory on Orange Street, and for over a century the different generations of the family resided in that thoroughfare.

EDWIN E. BOND, M.D., was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., on the 12th of May, 1871, and has always resided in that town. He was educated in the Caldwell High School, at the New Jersey Business College in Newark, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of M.D.

Since graduation Dr. Bond has successfully practiced his profession in Caldwell. He has also taken an active part in public affairs, and in 1900-1902 served as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. He is a member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., and a member and Past Grand of National Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, and as a physician has gained an honorable standing.

Dr. Bond was married, September 16, 1896, to Marian B. Chitterling, of Glenridge, Essex County.

JOHN BEA, of Newark, son of Henry Bea and Barbara Yeagle, was born in Germany on the 6th of August, 1835. His father came to this country in 1846, enlisted in the Union Army at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and was killed in the battle before Atlanta.

Mr. Bea came to America and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1849, and there received



JOHN BEA.

a public school education. In 1879 he established himself in business as a manufacturer of hand-made horse collars, employing at first five operatives. The business grew steadily to large proportions, and under his energetic management has become one of the leading industries of that city. He now has an extensive plant and manufactures a line of goods which find a market all over the United States, and which were

awarded a diploma and medal at the New Orleans exposition in 1884. The business occupies the whole of a three-story and basement building at the corner of Bruen and Lafayette Streets.

Mr. Bea is an able business man, public spirited, enterprising, and patriotic, and active in promoting the best interests of his adopted city. He represented the Fourteenth Ward in the Newark Board of Aldermen one term, and is a member of the Pioneer Association. He is also a member and founder of the John C. Fremont Republican Club.

He married Frederica T. Muench and has had seven children: John H., Katherine, Lizzie, Edward, Matilda (wife of Fred Guenther), Albert, and Benjamin. He also has twelve grandchildren.

BERNARD H. GREENFIELD, M.D., of Newark, is the son of Abraham L. Greenfield, and was born in New York City on the 14th of December, 1876. He attended the College of the City of New York and afterward entered the Medical Department of the New York University, graduating therefrom with the degree of M.D. in 1898.

After graduation Dr. Greenfield was assigned to the Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, New York, as assistant attending surgeon, and served in that capacity until November, 1898, when he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Newark, N. J.

He has already gained a large and successful business, and established for himself an honorable standing as one of the rising young physicians of Essex County. He is a member of the Progress and City Clubs and actively identified with the community.



BERNARD H. GREENFIELD, M.D.

L. D. HOWARD GILMOUR, a prominent member of the Newark bar, was born in Cape May City, N. J., on the 27th of October, 1860. He is the son of Dr. Henry L. Gilmour and L. Pauline Howard, daughter of Levi D. and Anna

(Miller) Howard, the former, Dr. Gilmour, being a well known physician in South Jersey.

Mr. Gilmour was educated in the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, graduating as honor man in the class of June,



L. D. HOWARD GILMOUR.

1879. He read law in Camden, N. J., with Howard M. Cooper, and was admitted as an attorney before the Supreme Court at Trenton in February, 1885, and as a counsellor in February, 1888. On April 3, 1893, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Gilmour was connected with the law department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from 1885 until December, 1889, when he moved to Newark, where he has since prac-

ticed his profession with uninterrupted success, having an office at No. 164 Market Street. He has made a specialty of real estate and corporation work, and the experience he has gained in this line places him among the leading corporation and real estate lawyers in this part of the State. He is Secretary and counsel of the United Electric Company of New Jersey and of the Central Electric Company of Newark. Since 1892 he has been a Trustee of the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton. He is a member of the Newark Athletic Club, the Essex County Country Club, the University Club of Newark, and the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Gilmour was married, April 2, 1885, to Jennie D. Paullin, daughter of Norton L. and Maria D. (Dare) Paullin, of Bridgeton, N. J., and has two children: Howard C. Gilmour and Marie Paullin Gilmour.

EDWIN GALLOWAY ADAMS, lawyer, of Newark, is the son of Kelsey M. Adams and Ella L. Lewis, and was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., on the 30th of March, 1873. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and at the Columbia College Law School in New York, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1894, and as a counsellor in February, 1898. Since his admission he has successfully practiced in Newark, residing in Montclair. He is a member of the law firm of McCarter & Adams.



EDWIN G. ADAMS.

While Mr. Adams has devoted his energies to his constantly increasing law practice, he has taken an active interest in public affairs, and served as Recorder of the Town of Montclair from June, 1898, to June, 1900, when he was appointed Town Attorney. He is a member of the Board of Governors and counsel of the Newark Athletic Club, a charter member of the University Club of Newark, a charter member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, and a member of the Montclair Club.

MAHLON SMALLEY DRAKE has been a lifelong resident of Irvington, Essex County, N. J., where he was born July 2, 1856. He is the son of Elias W. Drake and Harriet C. Smalley, a grandson of Nathaniel Drake and Huldah Payne and of Mahlon and Elizabeth Smalley, and a great-grandson of Nathaniel Drake, Sr., and David Smalley, all

good citizens and prominent in their respective communities. The original American ancestor of the family was an Englishman, and emigrated to the New World as early as



MAHLON S. DRAKE.

the year 1700, settling in Middlesex County, New Jersey. During the Revolution the family was thoroughly in touch with the spirit of independence and the cause of freedom, and contributed its quota toward supporting the colonies. General Washington was entertained by one of them. Nathaniel Drake, Sr., a native of Piscataqua, N. J., was a man of ability, a miller by occupation, and prominent in his day. He died at Scotch Plains and was buried there. He had three

sons, of whom Nathaniel, Jr., was born at Plainfield, N. J., removed to Scotch Plains with his father, and became prominent in the milling business and in other enterprises. In politics he was a Democrat. He died at the age of seventy-three. His wife, Huldah, was the daughter of Jonathan Payne, an early resident of Piscataqua, and they had eleven children, Elias W. being the third.

Elias W. Drake was born at Scotch Plains, Essex County, August 24, 1821, received a public school education, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in a grocery store in his native town, later accepting a similar position in Newark. About the time he attained his majority he returned to Scotch Plains and was engaged for a time in the operation of his father's mill. In 1842 he again went to Newark, where he engaged in the feed business. Three years later he leased a mill at Scotch Plains, and subsequently he pur-

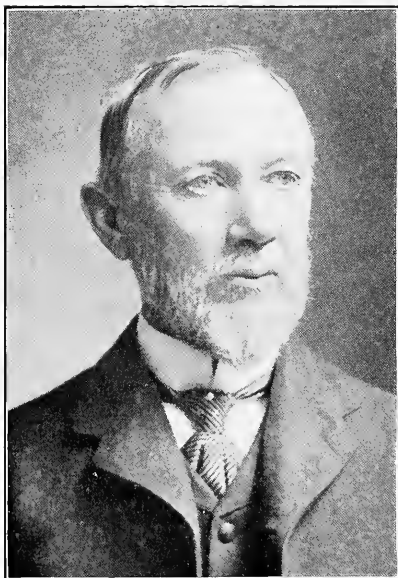
chased a milling property at Irvington, where he has since resided. In 1871 he erected the mill on the corner of Halsey and Marshall Streets, Newark, which is now owned by his son, George D. He has always been a staunch Democrat, but never an officeholder. In religion he adheres to the Baptist faith, with which church the Drake family in Essex County early became identified. He was married on New Year's day, 1842, to Miss Harriet C. Smalley, daughter of Mahlon Smalley, of Somerset County. Their children are George D., Mahlon S., Nathaniel, Augusta, and Harriet C. (wife of Irving B. Harrison, of Irvington).

Mahlon S. Drake was educated in the public schools of Irvington, at the Newark Academy, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Newark. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the flour and feed business in Irvington, which he successfully continued for five years. In 1873 he established himself in the wholesale ice business, with storehouses at Irvington, and carried on a large and profitable trade, gradually enlarging the scope of his operations until he also opened, in 1884, a retail business in the City of Newark, where he now conducts both branches. He also has large storage houses at Goldsboro, Pa., with a capacity of over seventy-five thousand tons. He is one of the largest wholesale and retail ice dealers in the Passaic Valley.

Mr. Drake is an able business man, and through his integrity of character and commendable enterprise has achieved marked success. He was reared in the principles of the Democratic party, but political corruption led him to seek new affiliations and to render as an independent citizen valuable service to the community. He has served as Clerk, Trustee, and President of the Village of Irvington, and ably administered the duties of those positions. As a citizen he is progressive, public spirited, and highly esteemed. He is a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married, July 24, 1878, to Miss Jannett M., daughter of Isaac O. and Margaret P. (Crawford) Wade, the former of whom died in Irvington in 1896. They have four children: Mahlon S., Jr., Raymond W., Margaret P., and Helen.

GEORGE DALLAS DRAKE was born April 4, 1845, in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. He is the son of Elias W. Drake, born at Scotch Plains, Essex County, August 24, 1821, and Harriet C. Smalley, daughter of Mahlon and Elizabeth Smalley, of Somerset County; a grandson of Nathaniel Drake, Jr., a native of Plainfield, N. J., and Huldah Payne, daughter of Jonathan Payne, an early settler of Piscataqua; and a great-grandson of Nathaniel



GEORGE D. DRAKE.

Drake, Sr., who was born in Piscataqua. On his mother's side he is a great-grandson of David Smalley. The Drake family originally came to America from England as early as the year 1700 and settled in Middlesex County, New Jersey. A more extended notice appears in this work in connection with the sketch of Mahlon S. Drake, a brother of George D.

George D. Drake is the oldest son and child in a family of five children, and a

worthy representative of one of the old and influential families of the State. He was educated in the public schools of Irvington, Essex County, and obtained his first business experience in his father's gristmill. In August, 1868, he engaged in the milling business on his own account, taking charge of the family property at Irvington.

Three years later he removed to Newark and associated himself with his father, whose interests he subsequently purchased, becoming sole proprietor. In 1884 he admitted his brother to partnership under the firm name of G. D. & N. Drake, which continued until 1892, when the character of the business was somewhat changed. On the removal of the concern to Pioneer Street the present style of Drake & Co. was adopted. Mr. Drake is an extensive operator in grain and milling enterprises, and during the last three or four years has also conducted a large ice business.

He is a public spirited citizen, actively identified with the growth and prosperity of his native county and city, and highly respected by the community. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Drake was married, June 10, 1880, to Emma L. Taylor, daughter of Oliver H. Taylor, a member of one of the old families of Irvington. Their only child died at the age of three years.

CHARLES R. BISHOP was born January 19, 1835, in Glenridge (then known as East Bloomfield), Essex County, where he now resides. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Sims) Bishop, both natives of England, the father having been born in Birmingham and the mother in Reading, near London. Both came to America in 1832, and soon after their arrival they were married. After residing for brief intervals in Brooklyn and New York City they removed to East Bloomfield, where James Bishop engaged in the business of die sinking, which enterprise he soon abandoned. He established the Bishop Steel Works in the City of Newark in 1848, the products of the establishment including steel specialties for pocketbook, portemonnaies, and leather ornaments, and steel clasps of all kinds. He constructed a large and perfectly equipped plant, which was operated by steam power and afforded employment to about two hundred workmen. His business steadily increased until its ramifications were very extensive, yielding him a fortune. He possessed the energy, perseverance, discretion, and sound judgment which are essential attributes of the suc-

cessful business man, and in all the relations of life he was dominated by the highest principles of integrity and honor. He continued in active business until within a short time before his death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of sixty-six. He left a large estate, representing the results of his own efforts, and also that priceless heritage, a good name, one never tarnished by injustice or marred by the suspicion of evil. His wife lived to the age of seventy-seven.



CHARLES R. BISHOP.

Charles R. Bishop acquired his education in the schools of Bloomfield and Newark, and at the age of sixteen came into touch with the practical duties and activities of life, becoming his father's assistant and coadjutor in business. A branch office having been established in New York City, he assumed its management as salesman and buyer, ably conducting operations there for about ten years. He then returned to Newark to assist in the work at the head-

quarters of the enterprise, gradually relieving his father of the active management of the business. After the death of his father the estate was settled up by Hon. Amzi Dodd and the manufacturing plant was sold. Mr. Bishop continued to reside in Newark until 1892, when he removed to his present home on the Douglas Road in Glenridge, then known as East Bloomfield.

Mr. Bishop is a man of fine physique, standing six feet one inch in height and weighing two hundred and twenty pounds. He is one of the foremost citizens of Essex County, and through his integrity of character, great enterprise, and

acknowledged business ability has always borne a high reputation.

In 1856 Mr. Bishop married Miss Eliza C. Garside, of Newark, the wedding ceremony being performed by Bishop Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bishop is the youngest surviving daughter of John and Catharine S. (Connell) Garside. She was born and reared in Newark, and received her preliminary education in her native city, where she prepared for college, after which she became a student in St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopal school for young ladies at Burlington, N. J. This institution was then presided over by Bishop Germaine. Mrs. Bishop is a woman of culture and refinement, and the graces of education, combined with a gracious charm of manner, make her a delightful hostess and companion. Her father was a native of England and a manufacturer of steel and copper plates for bank notes. He made many of the plates and dies from which were printed the government bank notes, and did much fine work of that character. He exhibited a number of his best plates and specimens at the Paris Exposition, having been appointed by the President to represent the United States in that department of engraving at the exposition. He was also a manufacturer of fine cutlery, and was presented with a solid gold medal by King Victor, Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was born in England in 1804, emigrated to America in 1832, and died in Newark in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have crossed the Atlantic and made an extended trip through Great Britain and the principal countries of the continent. They have also passed five winters in the West Indies and Bahama Islands, and have a fine collection of rare shells and curios accumulated by them on their visits to foreign lands. Their palatial home, erected in 1892, is one of the finest in Glenridge. Its architectural beauty is enhanced by the artistic grounds surrounding the house, the same having been laid out according to the most approved plans of landscape gardening, nature and art thus vying with the other in conserving the beauties of this attractive home. The interior furnishings are all that comfort and refined taste could suggest and wealth procure. The home commands a fine view of the

mountains and surrounding country, but though everything has been done to add to the material charms its chief attraction is the gracious hospitality which reigns supreme, the happy freedom which places a guest at his ease, and which makes an acquaintance feel the welcome of friendship and sympathy.

DONALD KEITH CRAIG was the son of Andrew Craig and Janet Keith and was born in Scotland, where he received his education and spent his early life. He married Agnes Smith, and in 1865 came with his family to America, settling shortly after their arrival in Passaic, N. J. About 1879 he took up his permanent residence in the City of Newark, where his family still live. He died in 1891.



DONALD K. CRAIG.

Mr. Craig established in Newark what is now known as the Craig Engraving Works, which he successfully conducted until his death. He was very proficient and skillful in his trade of "roll engraver," and also displayed great executive ability, building up one of the largest industries of the kind in this country. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and socially he was a prominent member of

the Scottish Society of "Clan-Forbes."

He had three children: Margaret, who died in Garfield, Bergen County; Andrew K., whose sketch follows; and Jessie.

ANDREW KEITH CRAIG, only son of Donald Keith Craig and Agnes Smith, was born in Scotland on the 12th of February, 1869, and came to this country with the family when he was ten years old. He finished his education in Newark, and then entered his father's establishment, where he thoroughly mastered the art of engraver. He grew up in the business, became an expert in the work, and in 1891 succeeded his father. Since then he has successfully continued the business, which is one of the leading industries of Newark, the name by which it is known being the Craig Engraving Works. He executes hand and machine engraving for calico, silk, plush, paper, oil cloth, printers, etc., and also manufactures rolls for embossing leather, cloth, paper, zinc, brass, and all sheet metals. His trade extends into nearly every part of the United States and England.



ANDREW K. CRAIG.

Inheriting the sturdy characteristics of his father, Mr. Craig has developed acknowledged business ability and achieved success. He is a patriotic, public spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted city, and a valued contributor to many of its leading institutions. He is a member of Northern Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the North Reformed Church of Newark. Through his enterprise and integrity of character he has won an honorable standing in the community.

Mr. Craig married Emma N. Eberhardt and has two children: Donald Keith and Phoebe Janet.

BENJAMIN J. FLEUCHAUS, son of Joseph Randolph Fleuchaus and Susan Zubrod, was born October 5, 1873, in Newark, N. J., where he still resides. His father, who was born in Germany in 1829, took an active part in the revolution of 1848, in Baden, and in 1849 fled to this country, settling first in New Orleans, La. He finally moved to Newark, N. J.



BENJAMIN J. FLEUCHAUS.

Mr. Fleuchaus was educated in the public schools of his native city and subsequently took a course at the University Law School in New York, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL.B. in 1897. Previously he had studied law in the office of Frank Bell Allen, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1896, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is also interested in important real estate operations.

Though a young man Mr. Fleuchaus has gained a high standing in the community as well as a recognized place at the bar. He is enterprising, progressive, and thoroughly identified with the best interests of his native city. He was married, October 17, 1900, to Lillie Wanser Stults.

HENRY C. KEES, one of the well known younger members of the Newark bar, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 30th of July, 1872, but has spent much of his life in

Newark, whither he moved when young. He received an excellent educational training in the Newark public schools, and subsequently took up the study of law in the office of Depue & Parker, of that city. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1898, and as a counsellor in June, 1901.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Kees has practiced in Newark, and in the discharge of his duties has displayed marked ability and good judgment. Among the younger members of the profession he has become an acknowledged leader. He is a prominent member and Past Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kees was married on the 31st of October, 1900, to Miss Koehler, of Newark.



HENRY C. KEES.

EDMUND R. HALSEY was born in Hanover, Morris County, N. J., in 1836. He is the son of Isaac Halsey, Jr., born in New York in 1801, and Harriet Raymond; a grandson of Isaac Halsey, Sr., born in New York, August 31, 1765, who removed to East Newark, N. J., and purchased what has since been known as the Halsey homestead; and a grandson of Elihu Halsey, who was left an orphan at the age of four years. The children of Isaac Halsey, Sr., were Abraham, Isaac, Jr., Jacob, John, Elizabeth, and Louisa. Isaac Halsey, Jr., moved to Hanover, Morris County, in 1834, and later removed to Newark, where he engaged in the coal business. He retired in 1859, returned to Madison,

and died December 27, 1894. His wife died July 4, 1862. He was first a Whig and later a Republican, a Justice of the Peace in Newark, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He had two sons: Edmund R. and John.

Edmund R. Halsey was educated in the schools of his native State and has followed various occupations which have called him to different parts of this country and South America. Since 1877 he has resided in Millburn Township, Essex County.

He was married, in 1872, to Harriet Whitney, eldest daughter of Henry A. Whitney, formerly Chief of Police of Newark. She died September 27, 1893. Their children are Cora, wife of E. A. Lewis, of Boston; Edmund R., a surveyor, of Newark; Isaac W., a carpenter; Cornelia, wife of Dr. Alphonso Dorrity; and Harriet.

EDWARD D. BIRKHOLOZ, of Orange, was born in Racine, Wis., on the 29th of December, 1875, his parents being



EDWARD D. BIRKHOLOZ.

Robert A. and Henrietta Birkholz. He was educated in the high school of Racine and at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1895 engaged in the real estate business in New York City. In 1900 he also opened an office in Orange, N. J., where he resides. He now conducts both establishments. He has built up a large and successful business in renting houses and insurance in the Oranges. Although a young man he has displayed great energy, ability, and activity.

Mr. Birkholz married Louise S. Patterson, daughter of

Henry Patterson, who for many years was the leading high class, hand-made, furniture manufacturer in New York City.

CHARLES BURROUGHS, son of John S. and Mary (Cannon) Burroughs, was born in Trenton, N. J., on the 9th of June, 1830. He was descended from a number of patriotic families, several of his ancestors being soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

He obtained his education in his native city, and subsequently came to Newark, where he founded, in 1875, the machine business which he conducted for many years, and which was incorporated June 1, 1900, under the present style of the Charles Burroughs Company. He designed and built machinery for the Celluloid Company and many other industries for a number of years, and gained



CHARLES BURROUGHS.

a high reputation for mechanical skill. His inventions are useful and practical, and stamp him as a man of rare genius.

Mr. Burroughs died on the 28th day of April, 1901, and left a widow and three children: William H., Charles F., and Mary J.

HENRY H. FRYLING, of Newark, was born in that city on the 14th of February, 1876. His parents, William and Elizabeth G. Fryling, came from Holland in 1861, and since then have been residents of Newark.

He was educated in the Newark public schools, and afterward read law for four years in the office of Francis W. Knowles. While studying law, and before his admission to the bar, he laid a substantial foundation for legal practice through his connection with and as manager of the Mercantile Company, a collection and commercial agency in Newark. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1897, a few days after reaching the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, and in February, 1900, three years later, became a counsellor. At first his practice was mostly commercial law, but he has gradually branched out until now his clientage is of a general character, embracing



HENRY H. FRYLING.

more particularly divorce, chancery, and corporation law. He is counsel for many large mining and manufacturing corporations doing business in all parts of the country and in Canada, and his law offices in the Prudential building, Newark, are the headquarters in this State of several important companies incorporated by him.

Mr. Fryling is a Republican, an active worker in the Roseville section of Newark, and prominent in party affairs. He has thus far made no effort for political preferment. He is a member of Triluminal Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Lincoln Republican Club of Roseville, of the Roseville Athletic Association, of the Lawyers' Club, of the Commercial Law League of America, of the Aronson Business Men's Association, of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey, and of other clubs and associations.

WILLIAM HENRY NOYES, of Newark, is the son of Henry Noyes and Abigail Hopkins and a grandson of Deacon John Noyes, a brass founder, and Mary Ann Noyes, who died at the age of seventy-six, having borne her husband seven children. Deacon Noyes was a successful business man of Salem, Mass., a member of the Society of Friends, and lived to the age of eighty-three. Both he and his wife were descended from Puritan ancestry. Rev. Preserve Hopkins, the father of Mrs. Henry Noyes, was a lifelong Universalist minister, and died at the age of sixty-three. Henry Noyes was born in Salem, Mass., received a grammar school education, learned the business of brass founder in his father's establishment, and later conducted a brass foundry in Newburyport and still later a similar concern in Bangor, Me., where he now resides, having retired from active business in 1879. His wife died October 5, 1868. They had two children: William Henry and Frances.

William H. Noyes was born in Bangor, Me., May 6, 1858. He attended the public schools of that city, assisted his father in the various departments of the brass foundry, and in 1878 went to Boston, where he secured a clerkship, occupying that position for four years. He then became a traveling salesman, remaining on the road until 1888, at which time he engaged in the manufacturing and lumber business in Newark, N. J. He began the manufacture of scaffolding and ladders and also deals in poles. Success attended the new enterprise from the beginning so that the constantly increasing trade soon demanded more commodious quarters, and in 1892 he purchased his present large and commodious establishment on First Street, near Orange Street. He has made extensive improvements by enlarging his buildings and equipping them with the latest improved machinery.

Mr. Noyes is an able business man, actively identified with the community, and well known for his integrity and uprightness of character. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Apex Lodge, No. 118, Knights of Pythias, and with his family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of Roseville.

He was married at Boston, Mass., August 30, 1882, to

Clara White, daughter of John and Clara White, descendants of old New England families. They have four children: Etta, born February 19, 1885; Clifford, born September 28, 1886; Ida, born September 14, 1889; and Harrison, born September 13, 1891.

GEORGE THEODORE WERTS was born in Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J., March 24, 1846. His father, Peters Werts, died about 1886. He is a nephew on his mother's side of the late Attorney-General Jacob Vanatta. In 1849 he moved with his parents to Bordentown, N. J., where he attended the public and high schools. He was later a student at the State Model School in Trenton, and at the age of seventeen went to Morristown to read law in the office of Mr. Vanatta, where, after his admission to the bar in November, 1867, he commenced the practice of his profession.

He was Recorder of that town from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and Mayor from 1886 until he resigned in February, 1892. He was also State Senator from Morris County from 1886 to February, 1892, when he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor Abbett of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding the late Justice Kuapp of the Hudson County Circuit. While a member of the Senate he drafted the liquor and ballot reform laws, and during several sessions was the leader of his party (Democrat) on the floor. In 1889 he officiated as President of the Senate.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. Werts was elected Governor of New Jersey over John Kean, Jr., the Republican nominee. He occupied his seat on the Supreme Court bench during the entire campaign, taking no personal part in it beyond formally accepting the nomination, which was unanimously tendered him by the Democratic State Convention. His term began in January, 1893, and expired in January, 1896.

Governor Werts was married, June 27, 1872, to Emma W., daughter of Asher S. and Harriet E. Runyon, of Piscataway, Morris County, and has two daughters: M. Evelyn and Hattie E.

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